

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN
MISSIONS

OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE YEAR
1919

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Cable Address: MISSIONS, NEW YORK

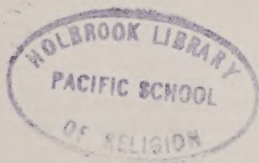
ESTABLISH A MEMORIAL



Write George M. Towles, Treasurer,
Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, New
York City, N. Y., for further information.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Board of Foreign Missions
Of the Methodist Episcopal Church
FOR THE YEAR
1919

BEING THE ONE HUNDRED AND
FIRST REPORT FROM THE FOUNDING
OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: MISSIONS, NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	PAGE
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1920.....(Board) 494; (W. F. M. S.)	499
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1910-1920.....	502
BY-LAWS.....	570
CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.....	563
CONSTITUTION.....	566
FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1919.....	566
FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906.....	504, 505
FOREIGN MISSIONS REPORTS:	
AFRICA.....331, 332	
ASIA.....22	
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.....391	
BENGAL.....175	
BOLIVIA.....374	
BOMBAY.....179	
BULGARIA.....392	
BURMA.....190	
CENTRAL AMERICA.....354	
CENTRAL CHINA.....23	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.....196	
CHILE.....375	
CHINA.....20, 23	
CONGO.....333	
DENMARK.....397	
EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA.....380	
EUROPE.....385, 386	
FINLAND.....402	
FOOCHOV.....33	
FRANCE.....388, 404	
GERMANY.....413	
HINGHWA.....54	
INDIA.....175	
INHAMBANE.....339	
ITALY.....389, 415	
JAPAN.....136	
KIANGSI.....66	
KOREA.....150	
LATIN AMERICA.....353	
LIBERIA.....340	
MALAYSIA.....313	
MEXICO.....354	
NORTH AFRICA.....385, 386	
NORTH ANDES.....382	
NORTH CHINA.....86	
NORTH GERMANY.....413	
NORTH INDIA.....213	
NORTHWEST INDIA.....255	
NORWAY.....423	
PANAMA.....371	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....323	
RHODESIA.....344	
RUSSIA.....424	
SOUTH AMERICA.....354	
SOUTH GERMANY.....413	
SOUTH INDIA.....294	
SOUTHERN ASIA.....174	
SPAIN.....390	
SWEDEN.....425	
SWITZERLAND.....428	
WEST CENTRAL AFRICA.....346	
WEST CHINA.....108	
YENPING.....117	
GENERAL DATA.....431	
IN MEMORIAM.....552	
MEMOIRS.....553	
MISSION TREASURERS.....507	
MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD.....(Alphabetical) 519; (by Conferences) 530	
MISSIONARIES OF THE W. F. M. S.....(Alphabetical) 542; (by Conferences) 549	
MISSIONARIES ON DETACHED SERVICE IN AMERICA.....539	
OFFICERS W. F. M. S.....498	
OFFICERS AND MANAGERS, BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.....3	
PATRONS, HONORARY LIFE MANAGERS, AND LIFE MEMBERS.....557	
RECRUITS OF THE BOARD.....511	
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.....9	
RETIRED MISSIONARIES.....539	
STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.....6	
STATISTICAL TABLES.....433	
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.....435	
TOPICAL INDEX.....578	
TREASURER'S REPORT.....472, 483	
W. F. M. S. APPROPRIATIONS, 1920.....499	

OFFICERS

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON.....	<i>President</i>
FRANK A. HORNE.....	<i>Vice-President</i>
S. EARL TAYLOR.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
FRANK MASON NORTH.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
GEORGE M. FOWLES.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
FRANK MASON NORTH.....	<i>Recording Secretary</i>
ARTHUR B. MOSS.....	<i>Assistant Recording Secretary</i>

Divisional Organization

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

FRANK MASON NORTH.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
THOMAS S. DONOHUGH.....	<i>Associate, Africa and Southern Asia</i>
HARRY FARMER.....	<i>Associate, Latin-America</i>
RALPH A. WARD.....	<i>Associate, China</i>
EDWIN F. LEE.....	<i>Associate, Europe and North Africa</i>
ARTHUR B. MOSS.....	<i>Assistant, Japan and Korea</i>
ERIC M. NORTH.....	<i>Education and Literature on the Foreign Field</i>

HOME DEPARTMENT

S. EARL TAYLOR.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
FRED B. FISHER.....	<i>Associate, Home Cultivation</i>
JOHN G. VAUGHAN, M.D.....	<i>Medical</i>
E. B. CALDWELL.....	<i>Home Cultivation</i>
J. M. TAYLOR.....	<i>Home Cultivation</i>
WILLIAM B. TOWER.....	<i>Assistant, Surveys and Research</i>
JAMES H. LEWIS.....	<i>Foreign Personnel</i>
F. H. SHEETS.....	<i>Honorary</i>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

GEORGE M. FOWLES.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
WILLIAM O. GANTZ.....	<i>Legal</i>
ARTHUR E. CHENOWETH.....	<i>Designated Income</i>

BOARD OF MANAGERS

BISHOPS

JOHN H. VINCENT.....	5700 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill.
EARL CRANSTON.....	New Richmond, Ohio
JOHN W. HAMILTON.....	American University, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH F. BERRY.....	1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM F. McDOWELL.....	1509 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM BURT.....	455 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
LUTHER B. WILSON.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
THOMAS B. NEELY.....	4513 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM F. ANDERSON.....	420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.
JOHN L. NUELSEN.....	Zurich, Switzerland
WILLIAM A. QUAYLE.....	12 S. Kings Highway, St. Louis, Mo.
WILSON S. LEWIS.....	10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China
EDWIN H. HUGHES.....	235 Summer St., Malden, Mass.
FRANK M. BRISTOL.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
HOMER C. STUNTZ.....	320 City Nat. Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
THEODORE S. HENDERSON.....	418 Sixth St., Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM O. SHEPARD.....	Wichita, Kan.
FRANCIS J. McCONNELL.....	964 Logan St., Denver, Colo.
FREDERICK D. LEETE.....	9 W. 11th St., Atlanta, Ga.
RICHARD J. COOKE.....	Helena, Mont.
WILBUR P. THIRKIELD.....	Hotel De Soto, New Orleans, La.
HERBERT WELCH.....	Seoul, Korea

THOMAS NICHOLSON.....	58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
ADNA W. LEONARD.....	3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
MATTHEW S. HUGHES.....	406 E. 24th St., Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM F. OLDHAM.....	718 Calle Corrientes, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
CHARLES B. MITCHELL.....	157 No. Lexington Boulevard, St. Paul, Minn.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

JAMES M. THOBURN.....	Meadville, Pa.
JOSEPH C. HARTZELL.....	Blue Ash, O.
FRANK W. WARNE.....	Lucknow, India
ISAIAH B. SCOTT.....	125 Fourteenth Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.
JOHN E. ROBINSON.....	Bangalore, India
MERRIMAN C. HARRIS.....	Tokyo, Japan
JOHN W. ROBINSON.....	Bombay, India
*ALEXANDER P. CAMPHOR.....	Monrovia, Liberia
EBEN S. JOHNSON.....	Umtali, Rhodesia, South Africa

MINISTERS

J. C. BAKER.....	Urbana, Ill.
FRED E. BAUCHOP.....	1628 Madison St., Madison, Wis.
GEORGE H. BICKLEY.....	5323 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
DILLON BRONSON.....	Wesleyan Building, Boston, Mass.
*A. J. COULTAS.....	1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
N. R. CLAY.....	Clarksdale, Miss.
E. A. DENT.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
D. G. DOWNEY.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
GEORGE P. ECKMAN.....	Scranton, Pa.
J. D. GILLILAN.....	156 So. University Ave., Blackfoot, Ida.
JOHN F. GOUCHER.....	2313 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
W. I. HAVEN.....	Bible House, Astor Place, New York City
STEPHEN J. HERBEN.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
F. T. KEENEY.....	111 Fifth Ave., New York City
W. V. KELLEY.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
J. H. KLAUS.....	104 Maple Ave., Charles City, Ia.
TITUS LOWE.....	104 No. 31st Ave., Omaha, Neb.
WALLACE MACMULLEN.....	329 West 76th St., New York City
D. A. MCBURNEY.....	2112 St. Aubins St., Sioux City, Ia.
L. H. MURLIN.....	688 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
T. E. NEWLAND.....	219 No. Glen Oak Ave., Peoria, Ill.
E. S. NINDE.....	257 High St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. PHELPS.....	423 West Michigan Ave., Lansing, Mich.
WILLIAM D. REED.....	Fairmount, W. Va.
E. G. RICHARDSON.....	92 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
S. B. SALMON.....	213 Scott St., Warren, O.
H. L. SMITH.....	99 King Ave., Detroit, Mich.
MERLE N. SMITH.....	34 No. Madison Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
L. C. SPARKS.....	Newark, O.
A. B. STORMS.....	Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, O.
E. S. TITTLE.....	Madison, N. J.
R. B. URMY.....	290 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J.

LAYMEN

F. L. BROWN.....	216 Metropolitan Tower, New York City
GEORGE WARREN BROWN.....	Advertising Building, St. Louis, Mo.
W. W. CARMAN.....	85 Hobart Ave., Summit, N. J.
E. S. COLLINS.....	Kellettville, Forest Co., Pa.
S. A. DANIELS.....	Brattleboro, Vt.
A. M. DREW.....	Fresno, Cal.

* Deceased.

W. J. ELLIOTT.....	1701 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.
C. H. FAHS.....	25 Madison Ave., New York City
C. M. FULLER.....	18 Valencia St., St. Augustine, Fla.
JAMES N. GAMBLE.....	Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, O.
CHARLES GIBSON.....	649 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
ELIJAH W. HALFORD.....	136 Park Ave., Leonia, N. J.
GEORGE B. HODGMAN.....	Tuckahoe, N. Y.
F. A. HORNE.....	161 Chambers St., New York City
WILLIAM T. JENNINGS.....	Sterling, Ill.
I. R. JOY.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
E. M. MCBRIER.....	2440 Woolworth Building, New York City
WILLIS T. MCCONNELL.....	Wessington Springs, S. D.
O. G. MARKHAM.....	Baldwin, Kan.
J. M. MITCHELL.....	Mount Carmel, Ill.
WATSON S. MOORE.....	42 Broadway, New York City
JOHN R. MOTT.....	347 Madison Ave., New York City
A. P. NELSON.....	Grantsburg, Wis.
ROBERT QUAYLE.....	233 N. Harvey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
A. M. SCHOYER.....	Penn Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
S. R. SMITH.....	Bank of Long Island, Jamaica, N. Y.
W. J. STITT.....	315 Fourth Ave., New York City
JOHN T. STONE.....	Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore, Md.
W. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.....	43 Exchange Place, New York City
F. S. WALLACE.....	Pasadena, Cal.
R. H. WEBBER.....	Care of J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, Mich.
C. E. WELCH.....	Westfield, New York

Honorary Managers

SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN.....	1006 N. Charles St., Baltimore Md.
C. R. BARNES.....	518 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
*J. M. BUCKLEY.....	Morristown, N. J.
H. A. BUTTZ.....	Madison, N. J.
HANFORD CRAWFORD.....	722 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
B. C. CONNER.....	Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa.
W. H. FALCONER.....	100 Fourth Ave., New York City
J. B. FAULKS.....	Chatham, N. J.
J. L. HURLBUT.....	93 Quitman St. Newark, N. J.
JAMES A. HUSTON.....	Granville, O.
GEORGE P. MAINS.....	319 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.
ALBERT J. NAST.....	816 Mann Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE.....	18 Fernwood Road, Summit, N. J.
G. W. F. SWARTZELL.....	727 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
A. H. TUTTLE.....	117 William St., East Orange, N. J.
P. M. WATTERS.....	South Atlanta, Ga.

Committee of Counsel

JOHN E. ADAMS.....	Glendale, Conn.
H. H. BEATTYS.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.
L. J. BIRNEY.....	72 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
W. H. BROOKS.....	237 West 53rd St., New York City
H. K. CARROLL.....	145 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
J. W. CASSELL.....	112 W. 120th St., New York City
JOHN M. CORNELL.....	560 West 26th St., New York City
CHARLES L. GOODELL.....	105 East 22nd St., New York City
JOHN GRIBBEL.....	1513 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. H. HECK.....	713 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
JOHN KRANTZ.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
J. W. LANGDALE.....	1294 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

* Deceased.

W. A. LEONARD.....	640 Riverside Drive, New York City
ALLAN MACROSSIE.....	37 Madison Ave., New York City
J. W. MARSHALL.....	93 Webb Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.
R. H. MONTGOMERY.....	55 Liberty St., New York City
W. H. MORGAN.....	2212 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
L. C. MURDOCK.....	1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
GEORGE C. PECK.....	Corner Madison St. and Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.
W. T. RICH.....	20 Sargent St., Newton, Mass.
J. A. RICHARDS.....	9 East 40th St., New York City
JOHN ROBERTS.....	19 East 26th St., New York City
A. B. SANFORD.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.
CHARLES R. SAUL.....	149 Columbus Ave., New York City
E. D. SOPER.....	732 Colfax St., Evanston, Ill.
J. SUMNER STONE.....	155 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.
T. R. THOBURN.....	931 California Ave., Avalon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GEO. S. WARD.....	So. Boulevard and East 143rd St., New York City
R. E. WILSON.....	Yonkers, N. Y.

I. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

These Committees serve during the interval between the annual meetings of the Board and are charged with responsibility in the conduct of its affairs. The President of the Board is a member ex-officio, and the Corresponding Secretaries are advisory members of all Committees of the Board.

Executive Committee

Bishops J. F. Berry and E. H. Hughes; Frank A. Horne, W. V. Kelley, E. S. Tipple, W. I. Haven, C. H. Fahs, E. G. Richardson, R. B. Urmy, Stephen J. Herben, E. S. Ninde, F. T. Keeney, D. G. Downey, W. W. Carman, John F. Goucher, C. E. Welch, John T. Stone, Charles Gibson, E. M. McBrier, F. L. Brown, Wallace MacMullen, J. R. Joy, Watson S. Moore, George P. Eckman, G. H. Bickley, E. W. Halford, George B. Hodgman, W. J. Stitt, S. R. Smith, and W. H. Van Benschoten.

Administrative Committee

E. W. Halford, W. V. Kelley, F. L. Brown, E. A. Dent, W. J. Stitt, W. W. Carman, J. R. Joy, E. S. Tipple, W. I. Haven, and E. G. Richardson.

Committee on Candidates

W. V. Kelley, D. G. Downey, *A. J. Coultas, Wallace MacMullen, F. L. Brown, Stephen J. Herben, E. S. Tipple, C. H. Fahs, E. W. Halford, J. R. Joy, and E. S. Ninde.

Committee on Finance

F. L. Brown, Frank A. Horne, G. B. Hodgman, *A. J. Coultas, W. J. Stitt, E. W. Halford, W. H. Van Benschoten, R. B. Urmy, E. G. Richardson, S. R. Smith, and D. G. Downey.

Committee on Education in Foreign Fields

John F. Goucher, J. R. Joy, W. I. Haven, J. R. Mott, Geo. P. Eckman, W. W. Carman, and Frank Mason North.

Commission on Methodist Work in Europe

(Under the Authorization of the General Conference)

Bishops L. B. Wilson and W. O. Shepard; J. R. Joy, A. J. Nast, John R. Mott, Hanford Crawford, Charles M. Stuart, Henry Wade Rogers, L. H. Murlin, W. R. Wedderspoon, W. I. Haven, E. W. Halford, F. M. North, S. Earl Taylor; ex-officio, Bishops W. F. Anderson and John L. Nuelsen; advisory, Bishops Theo. S. Henderson and William Burt; B. M. Tipple.

* Deceased.

II. SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS OF THE BOARD

Joint Commission on Literature in Foreign Fields

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, S. Earl Taylor, Frank Mason North, J. R. Joy, D. G. Downey, Frank L. Brown, E. G. Richardson, and C. H. Fahs.

Committee on Consultation With the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Bishop L. B. Wilson, S. Earl Taylor, Frank Mason North, G. H. Bickley, and John T. Stone.

Representatives on Inter-Board Conference

Frank Mason North, S. Earl Taylor.

Committee on Annual Report

Wallace MacMullen, D. G. Downey, C. H. Fahs.

Committee on Revision of Manual

R. B. Urmy, D. G. Downey, W. I. Haven, F. L. Brown, J. R. Joy, S. Earl Taylor, Frank Mason North, and George M. Fowles.

Committee on Work in Canton Province, China

Frank Mason North, Bishops W. S. Lewis, A. W. Leonard and Frank W. Warne.

Committee on Emergency and Conservation in Europe

Bishops T. S. Henderson, W. F. Anderson, William Burt, E. H. Hughes and John L. Nuelsen, Secretary North, Mrs. William F. McDowell, Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, James R. Joy, Walter C. Allen, Ward C. Belcher, Hanford Crawford, George M. Fowles, Frank A. Horne, James W. Kinnear, Watson S. Moore, F. W. Mueller, L. H. Murlin, W. T. Rich, H. Lester Smith, John T. Stone, B. M. Tipple.

III. COMMITTEES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD

Committee on Nominations and Procedure

Bishops Nicholson and Mitchell; D. G. Downey, W. H. Phelps, W. T. McConnell, J. R. Joy, Associate Secretary Farmer and Secretary Taylor.

Committee on Treasurer's Report

F. A. Horne, John T. Stone, A. M. Drew, G. H. Bickley, H. Lester Smith.

Committee on Missionaries' Salaries and Their Retiring Allowances

Bishops McDowell and Stuntz; W. I. Haven, Titus Lowe, O. G. Markham, W. J. Stitt, J. M. Mitchell, Charles Gibson, Secretary North.

Committee on Method, Amount and Distribution of Appropriations

Bishops McDowell, Stuntz, Berry, Wilson, Henderson, Thirkield and McConnell; W. I. Haven, Titus Lowe, J. M. Mitchell, O. G. Markham, W. J. Stitt, John T. Stone, Chas. Gibson, W. H. Phelps, C. H. Fahs, J. H. Klaus, Merle N. Smith; Secretaries Taylor and North.

Committee on Centenary Conservation

Bishops Mitchell and Leete; J. D. Gillilan, T. E. Newland, E. M. McBrier, S. R. Smith, N. R. Clay, G. H. Bickley, J. C. Baker, W. T. McConnell; Secretary Taylor.

Committee on Interchurch World Movement

Bishops Nicholson, Wilson and Henderson; D. G. Downey, H. Lester Smith, D. A. McBurney, F. T. Keeney, A. B. Storms, John T. Stone, A. P.

Nelson, W. H. Van Benschoten, G. B. Hodgman. Added members for consideration of Item 4: Bishop E. H. Hughes, Treasurer Fowles, E. M. McBrier, F. A. Horne, W. J. Stitt, Charles Gibson, Titus Lowe, S. B. Salmon, T. E. Newland, Merle N. Smith.

Committee on Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Bishops E. H. Hughes and Cooke; N. R. Clay, W. W. Carman, C. M. Fuller, R. B. Urmy; Associate Secretary Donohugh, Secretary North.

Committee on Memoirs

Bishop M. S. Hughes and Cooke; W. D. Reed, E. S. Tipple, E. W. Halford, S. A. Daniels, R. B. Urmy, L. C. Sparks.

Committee on Resolutions

Bishops Quayle and Bristol; Wallace MacMullen, G. P. Eckman, C. E. Welch, F. E. Bauchop, S. B. Salmon, E. S. Ninde.

Committee on World-Wide Evangelism

Bishops Berry, Wilson, Henderson, Thirkield and Nicholson; F. T. Keeney, T. E. Newland, J. H. Klaus, Merle N. Smith, E. W. Halford, C. E. Welch, I. C. Baker, H. Lester Smith, John T. Stone, E. M. McBrier, J. R. Joy, F. A. Horne, A. P. Nelson; Secretaries Taylor and North. Special Committee of Five Under Item 8 of the Report: Bishops Henderson and Nicholson; Merle N. Smith, E. M. McBrier, John T. Stone.

Committee on Mexico

Bishops McConnell, Stuntz and E. H. Hughes; G. H. Bickley, G. P. Eckman, A. P. Nelson, A. M. Drew, W. H. Van Benschoten, A. B. Storms.

Committee on Relations of This Board With the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on Work in Europe

Bishop Thirkield; G. P. Eckman, S. P. Salmon, C. E. Welch, O. G. Markham; Secretary North.

Committee on Recognition of Secretary Taylor's Leadership in the Centenary Campaign

Bishops Berry and E. H. Hughes; W. I. Haven, Wallace MacMullen, D. G. Downey, J. R. Joy, John T. Stone, Watson S. Moore.

Committee on Resolution on a League of Nations

Bishop Wilson, A. B. Storms, H. Lester Smith, J. R. Joy, A. P. Nelson.

Committee on Protestant Deputation From Ireland

D. G. Downey, Wallace MacMullen.

Committee to Attend the Interchurch World Movement Survey Conference

Bishops Berry, Wilson, McDowell, Nicholson, Henderson, E. H. Hughes, McConnell and Mitchell; W. I. Haven, F. T. Keeney, J. H. Klaus, Wallace MacMullen, Titus Lowe, H. Lester Smith, A. B. Storms, E. S. Tipple, N. R. Clay, R. E. Jones, R. B. Urmy, D. G. Downey, E. M. McBrier, F. A. Horne, J. R. Joy, Watson S. Moore, John T. Stone, W. H. Van Benschoten, W. J. Stitt.

Committee on Program and Arrangements for Annual Meeting of 1920

The Corresponding Secretaries and the Administrative Committee.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

SERVICE AND ORGANIZATION

The year now closing has brought to the executive agencies of the Board opportunities for service unparalleled in the hundred years of its history. The culmination of a century of missionary activity has aroused extraordinary sentiment; it has also exacted excessive labor. Your standing Committees, the Executive, the Finance, the Candidates, have met in frequent and prolonged sessions to deal with the vastly increased volume of business presented to them. The several departments of the organization with relatively few additions to the staff have given unremitting care to the financial, legal, medical, personnel, correspondence, cultivation, editorial, transportation, shipping, and foreign administration phases or divisions of the varied Executive task. The extent and range of this world-wide business is but inadequately registered in the fact that the outgoing mail averages 3,000* letters per week, or 156,000 in the year, that the record shows 1,850 cables and telegrams per month, or 22,200 in the year, that the financial turn over for the year has been about five and a half millions of dollars, and that on the average, apart from the staff personnel, 100 to 200 persons enter the offices of the Board each working day, probably 5,000 a year. In the interest of both economy and efficiency, the Executive Committee has approved the closer definition of duties recommended by the executive officers, and has authorized the resulting adjustment of special responsibilities.

In the treasurer's department have been established:

First: A legal division which cares for the constantly growing problems involved in increase of properties at home and abroad, prepares necessary legal documents and advises the officers and committees on technical questions which were formerly referred to a volunteer and oftentimes over-burdened Counsel of the Board. W. O. Gantz is the head of the legal department.

Second: A division of designated gifts, under the charge of A. E. Chenoweth, where the adjustments, well-nigh innumerable, between work and workers on the field and donors at home, are made and guarded and where a most important correspondence of good will is maintained.

Third: A division of Centenary income which relates the Foreign

Board's income in all its new features with the general procedure of the Centenary's financial program.

Fourth: A shipping division, which now under a centralized direction, is growing into an efficiency long and ardently desired.

A Bureau of Surveys and Research organized under the Joint Centenary Committee has been transferred and incorporated in the Board's organization. It conserves the varied and ample data secured from the foreign fields through the Centenary surveys, maintains the invaluable record of the status and requirements of the Board's work through the world, prepares for use, in all departments and for publicity, material otherwise inaccessible, and compiles for publication statistics which in the larger scope of the Board's work assume their proper place in proportion to their accuracy and their completeness. The head of this bureau is W. B. Tower.

The Medical Department, organized nearly a year ago, with J. G. Vaughan as its head, deals with the medical examination of candidates, the health of missionaries on furlough, the general physical condition of the missionaries on the field, the presentation of the missionary appeal in medical schools and other similar circles, and the promotion and standardizing of the medical missionary work in all our fields, thus more efficiently caring for necessary phases of practical administration and giving at the same time new strength to the program for the promotion of the physical effectiveness of the missionary force and the more thorough development of our medical missionary enterprise.

The Department of Education and Literature on the Foreign Field, long desired as the basis for intelligent administration, becomes an essential in view of the Centenary program for education and literature. Not only are the ideals of true education involved, in their application to varied races and their promotion under widely diverse governmental and community conditions, but millions of dollars are soon to come into the treasury for investment in these agencies, next to direct evangelism the most dynamic in the missionary approach to the world. The Sunday school editorial office is sharing in the direction and support of this department. Eric M. North of the staff of the Sunday school editorial office has, by arrangement, become the head of this department.

The Candidate Department, now known as the Department of Foreign Personnel, is being further developed to meet the larger responsibilities which the demands for the greatly increased field force have placed upon it. James H. Lewis is Assistant and Field Secretary.

The head of the department, under the new organization, has not yet been appointed.

In the distribution of executive duties, in harmony with the arrangement accepted by the Board for the past two years, Secretary Taylor has given himself to the promotion and direction of the Missionary Centenary which culminated in the Columbus Celebration in July last and has since then continued as General Secretary of the Conservation Committee and, by the action and with the full approval of the Executive Committee, has become Executive Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement. He has kept in close touch with the policies and personnel of the Board while relieved, in the interest of these other heavy responsibilities, of pressing executive tasks. Secretary North, by the instructions of the Board, gave the first three months of the calendar year to Europe as chairman of the deputation appointed by it, to visit France, Italy, Belgium, and other countries in the interest of the Methodist work of relief and reconstruction. The vast increase of the Board's correspondence, the claims of the Centenary on the thought and time of the staff, the quickening of missionary activities in other denominations by which our own policies are directly affected, the promotion of the Centenary program in the several mission fields, the greater range and complexity of the whole world task, have required an inevitable enlargement of the Secretarial force which deals both with the home base and the foreign field administration.

The Executive Committee has met these new conditions by availing itself of the provision of the By-Laws (II, 3) for the appointment of assistant and associate secretaries. In the main this is but bringing into a unified system both the personnel and the activities of the Staff. B. T. Badley has returned to India to conduct the Centenary campaign in the land of his birth and of his love, after most effective service upon the home staff. The death of George Heber Jones has deprived the Board of one whose missionary and secretarial training equipped him for the unique service which in recent years he has rendered to the Board. By transfer from their special positions as promoters of the Centenary program, Fred B. Fisher becomes an Associate Secretary assigned particularly to the Home Base Cultivation, and Ralph A. Ward becomes an Associate Secretary with especial assignment to the general work in China and for the present the promotion of the Centenary program in that field. Secretary Fisher will, by arrangement, give a part of his time to special work with the Interchurch

World Movement. Thomas S. Donohugh and Harry Farmer are now named Associate Secretaries with designation specifically to the correspondence and administration in Southern Asia and Africa and in Latin-America respectively, in addition to the multiplied duties of office organization and the care of the missionary personnel in transit and at home. Edwin F. Lee and Arthur B. Moss have been chosen Assistant Secretaries, the former aiding in the correspondence for Europe, the latter in that for Japan and Korea. James M. Taylor will cooperate with Secretary Fisher in the field cultivation. F. H. Sheets continues as Special Assistant Secretary (without salary). The staff thus appointed works in close and harmonious association, meeting frequently for consultation, and its several members, while expected to exercise power of initiative and decision, adhere generously and thoughtfully to the provision in the By-Laws concerning associate and assistant secretaries and heads of departments: "They shall work in cooperation with, and under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board," and while experience may demand some different division of activities or circumstances justify change in personnel, the Executive Committee believes that it has been able to present to the Board at this critical time of enlarged responsibilities a working organization well manned and well adjusted for the administration of the larger program which the extraordinary results of the Centenary have asked of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Before leaving the consideration of matters of organization the attention of the Board is called to the formation of a new committee—that known as the Committee on Emergency and Conservation in Europe. Through this Committee are cleared the actions of the Executive and Finance Committee which relate to the program of relief and reconstruction in Europe. From these standing committees come all the authorization for the use of the special funds raised in the Centenary Movement in the development of the Church's program in the European Area. It is well that this process should stand out in clear outline in the thinking of the Board and of the Church. General surveys prepared chiefly by the Board's deputation to Europe in consultation with the leaders of our work in the several countries have been published giving an outline of work that might be undertaken. These outlines, however, are not Appropriations but Surveys. To become effective, every project and every phase of work to which regular or Centenary funds have been applied have passed through the following process:

First: Specific recommendation from the field after thorough examination and consultation.

Second: Authorization by the Executive Committee upon full representation of the policy and the obligations involved.

Third: Concurrent action by the Finance Committee.

Fourth: Administrative study and direction by the Committee on Emergency and Conservation in Europe.

Under the urgency of the Board's action at its last annual meeting and impelled further by the reports of the Deputation and the earnest appeals from the fields large advances have been made, as the report of the Treasurer will show, to carry into effect the unmistakable purpose of the Church to give help without delay and without hesitation where the devastation of war has brought hunger, despair, ruin, and the heartbreak of sorrow and loss. The response to the urgency, however, which required promptness has been made not in haphazard ways but by orderly process. The Committee on Emergency and Conservation was constituted of those who were members of the foreign section of the Department of War Emergency and Reconstruction of the Joint Centenary Committee, the Executive Secretary of that department, Bishop T. S. Henderson, becoming Chairman of the Committee, with the addition of the executive officers of the Board and six or eight laymen whose standing in the Church and in the business world are a warrant of procedure at once careful and progressive. With this organization such appropriations and authorizations as the Board may see fit to make will be committed, it would seem, to a safe and effective administration.

THE VIEWPOINT AND THE HORIZON

By two processes we get new vision; the level where we stand is somewhat lifted, the wide reaches out to the horizon are made distinct. God arranges both, usually at the same time. He quickens the power that sees and places the seer upon some higher level; He breaks through the sky in light and storm and clears the air. In this year of our Missionary Centenary celebration there has been marked definiteness in the two-fold procedure. Herein lies the comforting assurance that neither organization nor human efficiency has wrought this wonder in our Church but a certain Divine Presence which we may dare to believe will remain to watch over that which He has Himself effected. The essential record of the year may be set forth briefly in the thought frame of these two phases of God's method.

THE VIEWPOINT AND THE POWER TO SEE

When your man says, "Well, I don't see it," there is probably an end of argument and no impulse to action has been stirred. The Centenary Movement has by many been thought to have been directed toward the pocket nerve. Really it is the optic nerve that has been affected. We are interested in what the Church has given. The real test of success is what the Church has seen and still sees. For the Church's offerings for Foreign Missions there is immeasurable gratitude in the hearts of those to whom has fallen the task of promoting the great foreign enterprise of the Church. With the heroic men and women on the field we may now dare where before we only dreamed. For years we have counseled patience, to-day we encourage action. Already, by advances made in anticipation of resources now happily in hand, projects long deferred spring into being in every field. Careful restraint is put upon enthusiasm and exuberance but it is indeed a joy to mark the fresh vigor which has come into the missionary heart. Even official caution is forbidden to mar the eagerness of men who find in the promise of new resources the realization of the hopes and plans of half a life time. Leaders in America may reckon up and interpret the Centenary's gains, but it is the men and women in the far-off dark places of the earth who register the financial values of the wonderful achievement.

But while money talks, it does not tell the whole story. It is vision that counts. The triumph of the Centenary is that it has caught the attention of the Church and of the Nation. Everywhere men have heard a voice saying, "Lift up your eyes and look." The levels have slowly but surely risen. The radius of the horizon's circle is longer because the ground on which we stand is higher. The world has grown large and near, because God in His mercy has given us a new point of view. We shall rejoice that the money has been pledged, that it is coming, that it will come. The crowning service of the Centenary is that it has brought us to the crest from which we can see God's world as it is and from the height of vision point out to one another the paths of service stretching away into another hundred years. "To build a new world according to the patterns shown us, in our mount of vision—that," writes Henry Churchill King, "is the challenge, the opportunity, the great adventure, to which we are committed."

THE HORIZON

There has been no segment of the circle without its storm. Every-

where have been agitation and unrest. Yet with the confusion of events there has come, if we mistake not, a clearing of the skies. The victories of arms and the defeats of diplomacy, the errors of the statesmen and the recklessness of the lawless, the glories of sacrifice and the license of selfishness, the insolence of power and the self-devotion of the great, leave one bewildered but at least awake. The sluggard has ceased to be even amusing. The sense of righteousness is in command though it be not obeyed. Resistance to an evil imperious will has become a habit. The agitations for the abatement of social and industrial iniquities are settling into purposes and many men of light and leading have replaced desire by intention. The war has once for all taught the supremacy of the moral values. The world may ignore but will not forget the teaching. The merits and the rights of races have become majors in the university of experience. Baron Bunsen once wrote a book on "God in Human History." We read in the daily press the account of God in human life. Whoever can find Him and reveal Him can command the world. This is written across every land against every sky. In a little group of Koreans and their friends one of the fine leaders of the revolutionary party spoke of the cause of the Korean uprising. Who is the guilty party? "God," said he, "is the guilty party."

Wherever the Bible goes it goes to teach the rights of the individual, the ministry of the strong to the weak, the subordination of the material to the ideal, personal liberty, the right to opportunity, the integrity of the community, the supremacy of the spiritual. The mildest missionary is essentially an agitator. Disguise it as we may, wherever men declare the Gospel the shackles of slaves rattle and the thrones of despots shake. The truth shall make you free is not an esoteric doctrine, it belongs to the world. More openly than ever before must they who preach the Gospel accept its implications. If we teach personal liberty we must stand by and show men how to use it. If we liberate thought it belongs to us to guide it. When we have helped men to their feet it is ours to steady them as they essay to walk. The commission to the world is indeed to preach the Gospel to every creature but it is also to disciple all nations. With the larger resources and the wider spirit of the Church it becomes necessary to give thought to the comprehensiveness of our commanding task.

Consider for a moment Korea. Familiar to you are the facts of the extraordinary, weaponless demonstration of last March, wherein practically a whole people declared itself free *de jure* if not *de facto*.

Christians everywhere arose in the movement. By scores and hundreds Christian pastors have been imprisoned. Cruel and even savage treatment has been given to prisoners. The testimony in these things is available. It has been put into the hands of the editors and of members of Congress. Your executive officers have had their part in the effort to organize public opinion both in America and Japan and the strongest possible pressure has been brought, not without effect, upon the rulers of the Japanese Empire. The whole world has been surprised at the nature of this agitation and the character of its promoters. The hunger for their rights and the patriotic endeavor to attain them have placed these Korean agitators in the class with Spartans and Swiss and some early Americans. We may not share in the hope of the leaders of the revolution nor think their movements wise but where the Church has stirred the appetite for liberty it must help to satisfy the hunger.

Our missionaries, men and women, are at their posts in Mexico. They are teaching an illiterate people. Trained men are faithfully preaching the Gospel. This is our neighbor. It is a nation in disorder. Normal processes of agriculture, of commerce, of education are hampered or stopped. We are not unwelcome. The people know that we can teach and heal. The redemption of Mexico in all its agitations, is in the moral and spiritual regeneration of its people. The mandate for Mexico's betterment is given to the Church.

We cannot escape the results of our own zeal. The way out is the way onward. But this means a program—evangelism, education, medical work—such as until now we had not dreamed of undertaking. The appeal for the Gospel is the reaching of those voices by which it has been declared. The task in Mexico is like that in every land, the tower which has not yet been finished. A new day means a larger service.

The movements in China are like the currents in a wide deep sea. The instruments to measure them have not yet been made—it may be doubted whether they have yet been invented. Here is antiquity in the mass. Here is pride of intellect, a pride slowly crystallizing through the centuries but now rudely shocked by revelations of the nation's sluggish response to aggression and its incompetence in clearing the highways of its own destiny. Its keener self-respect is wounded by the realization of the corruption of its leaders. Suddenly from its slow indifference comes the students' strike. It is like the flash of a blade so long resting in its scabbard that men had guessed

that there was scabbard and no blade. The new protest against corruption issues from the schools—many of them the Mission schools and the national schools for which the Christian institutions have set the type. Over large sections of China reaches the curse of banditry. The exactions of fear exhaust the resources of the people and paralyze industry. It impresses one as sheer lawlessness. There is in it also protest. At times it is not far from patriotism—misguided but genuine. In Foochow at this moment the stage is set for another Shantung. We may not venture to adjudge the guilt in the clash of interests and arms, but the challenge of China, to the neighbor nation whom she fears, to show cause rings with a note with which Celt and Anglo-Saxon are not unfamiliar. The year which has brought this huge, old nation into the very center of the world's thought and diplomacy, has confirmed the long-cherished conviction of such leaders as our own heroic Bashford that to the Christian school with the Christian church has been given the mandate for China's rescue and reconstruction. It is this mandate that your Centenary has heard, and to it has given striking response.

New studies of Africa are at our command. Because there is money to use we have become eager to know how and why we should use it. For months a Centenary deputation, C. H. Fahs, E. B. Caldwell and W. S. Rowe, shared the life of our missionaries, sympathetically appraised their work, and fearlessly have registered their convictions. The larger program is inevitable. To do no more than we are doing is to retreat. Territory assigned to us must be occupied. Our missionaries must be housed, they must have equipment, their health must be conserved. A new Africa, politically, is one of the outstanding results of the War. Industrial and social forces are playing with tremendous force across the mighty continent. In these days reversals are in order. It is now, not what can the world do for Africa, but what will Africa do to the world. Let this, the most retarded of the world's great land areas, become the arena of contest between contending forces with ideals blurred, immorality unrebuked, individual or material greed unrestrained and ignorant masses of people the victims of exploitation, and civilization, not to say Christianity, will confront problems to which those which now perplex and harass the nations will be but as the skirmish to the battle. Into the very heart of this need must we go. The strategy calls for concentration in force. Schools, Mission stations, medical service, without question, but also Central Training Institutes to direct the industrial and agricultural development of a primitive people, a program which, centering in the

purpose to declare to the sons and daughters of Africa how to be saved, plans to stay by them until they have learned also how to live.

A word has been written concerning Mexico. Consider further the vast ranges of Latin-America. The demand for a morally protected Isthmus is each year more commanding. We have taken a strong position in Costa Rica and this year must fortify it. We once were in Ecuador and left it; we must now respond to the compelling invitation to return. Down the west coast of South America are the foundations of great schools. They must no longer be experimental. Land, buildings, staff are their right in this new day. The work for the Indians long in the aspirations and prayers of faithful missionaries and forward-looking leaders has now been founded with fine promise of success. The vast Bunster Farm in Chile on which attention has been focussed during the Centenary Campaign is reported by Bishop Oldham to outreach his hopes. A stronger framework for a national organization of Methodism is being set up in Eastern South America and a new courage has come into the hearts of faithful men who have long waited for this better day. These vast republics which are the only lands except Canada which are ribbed by our own lines of longitude are so significant in themselves, are bound by so many ties both open and secret to the European countries, and are, with worthy self-reliance so eagerly looking for the North American comradeship, have an indefeasible claim upon our best in sympathy, in resources and in spiritual power. We are responding with a broad program of conservation and advance because the Church has responded to the appeal of the Centenary.

Cross once more the seas. The movements in Southern Asia alone might well hold the exclusive attention of the Board in the days of this meeting. The mass movement moves on. The extraordinary opportunity of the Lucknow College as a commanding Christian school, centered in the educational system of India, lifts that institution into a realm of wide influence. The proposed Butler Memorial at Delhi will soon develop into a group of Mission agencies whose strength and method will win the respect of both Indians and Europeans. The Church must ever rejoice that its approach to low caste and the outcaste has been successful, but it should have no less joy that the way has opened wonderfully for the effective presentation of the message of the Gospel to those castes and to that intellectual and social group whose leaders shape the destinies of 300,000,000 people. The outward pressure of the multitudes to which the war has added unmeasured

force pushes the people and the missionary purpose beyond the traditional borders of our work and we must begin to think in terms of Afghanistan, of Beluchistan and even of Mesopotamia. The Island world has never made the appeal that it makes to-day. The Colonial British, the sturdy Dutch, the imperturbable Chinese, the patient Tamil, the commercial American, each, with his ideals and his programs, is exploiting after his fashion these Malay millions. In Singapore is the promise of an educational center whose influence may well be beyond reckoning. Java and Sumatra give opportunity for medical missionary work which because of the density of population and the generous cooperation of the government is probably unparalleled in our mission world. When ever in the past has it seemed so imperative to maintain high standards of morality and of spiritual force in the Philippines as now? Consider the sag, the break in the level of oriental life if, while other vast groups of the Far East are slowly or swiftly moving toward higher levels this central group, tutored by America and still held under her control, should slip back into the depths which they are leaving. Who needs the Gospel as does Japan? Understood by western nations perhaps too little—some might say, too well—conforming her military system to that of a nation which she took to be Christian, opening her schools to a scientific teaching which she assumed to be at the heart of occidental efficiency, proud of her past, as self-sufficient as the peoples whose fellowship she sought, welcomed as an ally in the world's greatest war, an island nation with a continental program, Japan, self-confessed to be bankrupt in religious and moral values, now at the crisis of the world, needs nothing as she needs the Gospel, can find no sure way unless she listens to the voice of Christ.

Brothers, in what part of the world is this not true? Did the Roman and Greek civilizations need Christ more than does this twentieth Century world of ours? Who will solve the problems of Europe? Has the statesman arisen who can adjust the moral influences which moved the peoples? Has there come to your view a leader, in world craft, in science, in war, in learning, who can master the world? There is one Master. It is our high privilege to obey Him, to declare Him. The challenge of the world, the call of the Master were never so compelling as they are at this hour, when you gather here to see your task, to measure your resources, to make once more your high resolve.

S. EARL TAYLOR,

FRANK MASON NORTH,

Corresponding Secretaries.

EASTERN ASIA SECTION

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

- FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

· KIANGSI CONFERENCE

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

· YENPING CONFERENCE

JAPAN

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL

[EAST AND WEST CONFERENCES, JAPAN METHODIST
CHURCH]

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

ASIA

The missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia are divided into two great groups, those in Southern Asia and those in Eastern Asia. The missions in the first group consist of the Conferences in India, Burma, Malaysia, and the Philippine Islands; in the second group those in China, Japan, and Korea.

The work in India was begun by Rev. William Butler, D.D., who arrived in Calcutta September 25, 1856. We now have seven Conferences, the North India, Northwest India, South India, Bombay, Bengal, Central Provinces, and Burma.

The work in Malaysia was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, D.D., who arrived in Singapore in 1885. It consists of the Malaysia Annual Conference, including work on the Malay Peninsula, and the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, including the work in the islands of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. The Philippine Islands work was begun by Bishop J. M. Thoburn in 1889. Our first missionary, Rev. T. H. Martin, arrived in Manila in 1900.

The work in China was begun by Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China September 4, 1847. The work now consists of seven Conferences, the Foochow, Hinghwa, Central, North, and West China, Yenping, and the Kiangsi Mission Conference.

The work in Japan was begun under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., who arrived there June 11, 1873. This work was incorporated in organic union in the Japan Methodist Church, organized May, 1907. At the same time the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a cooperating agency in the evangelization of Japan was recognized.

The work in Korea was begun in 1885, our first missionaries, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and Rev. William B. Scranton, M.D., arriving there in April and May respectively of that year.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Kiangsu Province (area 38,610 square miles) and part of Anhwei Province (54,826 square miles).

Location: Center of Yangtze plain and includes some of the most populous cities of China, and fertile agricultural districts. Numerous navigable canals, rivers and creeks, and several lines of railway provide means of communication.

Population: Kiangsu, 23,980,000; Anhwei, 23,672,000.

Industry: Kiangsu has five ports open to foreign trade—Shanghai, Nanking, Chinkiang, Soochow and Wusung. Shanghai is the industrial center, with cotton, oil, paper and silk mills; shipbuilding yards; tea packing (at Hweichow) and steel works at Taipingfu). Principal exports are rice and tea, cotton and Indian ink.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1867. In 1869 the section was set apart as the Central China Mission. First Annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In 1907, according to an enabling act passed in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized. In 1908 it became an Annual Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptists, South China Inland Mission, Presbyterians, North, and Presbyterians, South, the Disciples of Christ, Seventh Day Adventists, Protestant Episcopal, and Quakers.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Area: 30,000 square miles; only 2,500 square miles worked.

Population: 7,825,000. Methodist responsibility 3,500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptists, China Inland Mission, Disciples, Seventh Day Adventists, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterians (North), Presbyterians (South), Christian Missionary Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Chinkiang

Location: A port city on the Yangtze River, 150 miles from Shanghai. On the railway.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptists, China Inland Mission, and Presbyterian Mission (South).

Missionaries: Rev. D. F. Dodd and Mrs. Dodd. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Winnie M. Crook, Eulalia E. Fox (on furlough), Emma E. Robbins, M.D., Florence Sayles (on furlough), Clara B. Smith (on furlough), Gertrude Taft, M.D. (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Orphanage, Lettie Mason Quine Hospital.

LI YIUN SHEN, Superintendent

D. F. DODD, Missionary-in-charge

New Territory

The work of the year readily falls into three groups. There are the things which we hope for, the things we are praying especially for, and the things we have tried to do. Of the first, there is a great outlying district covered with large towns which are all prosperous because of a very well watered plain nearly fifty miles square on which they are situated. These towns, so far as I can learn, are entirely untouched by any Christian work. They are in a territory for which we naturally have large responsibility. So far, the work has been impossible, because of there being not enough foreign helpers to direct the work in the city and on the regular circuits we have already opened, to say nothing of adding new territory.

Tanyang

The second group—those things for which we are especially praying—center mostly in two places. Tanyang is a city of considerable size and possibility.

The property which we have rented there is not at all favorable to a permanent and prosperous work. We have settled in a business community, which in the day time is peopled by traders coming in from the country districts with their produce. In the afternoon these all go out of the city, and the district has almost no regular dwellers. In the evening that whole section is dead. It requires live people to make a live church. We are praying that soon money may be secured to purchase a site in a section which is adapted to our work.

Yu Shing Kai

The first part of the project which has been launched for Yu Shing Kai has gone through nicely. But we need a larger church. The materials which we hoped and expected would be left over from the parish house building did not appear. All were used in the building. This necessitates an additional grant of funds to buy new material and put this work through. With the present enrollment at the school, and the fine attendance which is showing at our church and Sunday school the present building is crowded to its capacity without mentioning the students of the girls' school. Formerly we have been able to crowd them in for communion service and special occasions. Now that is utterly impossible, and we can never get our entire church together at one service, for they could not possibly get into the room. At the close of the year there came the opportunity for which we have been waiting ten years, to buy the properties which encroached on our splendid location at Yu Shing Kai. By direction of the Finance Committee we have gone ahead with the purchase of these, and are glad to report that the deeds have been received and stamped all in good and regular order, with no more than the normal amount of inconvenience.

New Building—Chinkiang

The new building which stands on the site of the old school at Chinkiang is completed. The first floor is used for a dining room for students, a wash and bath room, etc. The second floor is given over entirely to evangelistic work. There is a chapel that seats two hundred, which is used for prayer meetings, Sunday school classes, special meetings, besides the regular school chapel services. At the right and left of the stairs are inquirers' rooms for men and women. These are helpful in the fuller development of the work. Over the passageway on this floor are two rooms which can be used for a pastor's assistant. The third floor is given over to the school. Here are four fine, light rooms which will accommodate a hundred and forty students. The top floor, a dormer story, is used for living rooms for the teachers and for the few boarding students that we have. There are six rooms that can accommodate at least four persons to a room if necessary. The whole building is sixty feet long by forty feet. The pastor's house has also been rebuilt.

Outlying Work

The work at Shan Tan, making a center for several small towns which are now ministered to regularly every week, has been put on a solid foundation. This outlying section is now divided in such a way that three men cover nine or ten places, preaching at them all regularly every week. We are having converts all the time in this new section of work.

NANKING DISTRICT

Area: Includes the city of Nanking and eight other circuits.

Nanking

Location: An open port on the Yangtze River, 200 miles from Shanghai. On the main line from Shanghai to Peking. Its wall is twenty one miles long—the longest in China. Politically important and great educational center—government institutions including the Military School, Naval College, Law School, Normal School, high schools and many grammar schools.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians, Foreign Christian Mission, Friends' Missions, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. A. J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen (on furlough), Miss Margaret A. Carson (on furlough), Rev. W. F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. Edward James and Mrs. James, Mr. C. W. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Miss Lydia H. Keller, Mr. W. J. Kramer, and Mrs. Kramer, Rev. H. F. Rowe (on furlough) and Mrs. Rowe (on furlough), Mr. H. C. Roys and Mrs. Roys, Rev. H. C. Steinheimer and Mrs. Steinheimer, Rev. R. C. Treman and Mrs. Treman, Rev. W. F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Adelaide M. Wixon. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses C. Frances Battey, Flora M. Carnecross, Edith M. Crane, Elizabeth Goucher, Mary G. Kesler, Blanche E. Loucks, Sarah Peters, Annie M. Pittman, Cora L. Rahe, Bertha L. Riechers (on furlough), Faye H. Robinson, Dorothy Rowe (contract), Ella C. Shaw, Joy L. Smith, Jennie C. Walker.

Institutions: University of Nanking, Nanking Theological School, Conference Academy, School for Missionaries' Children, Language School of Nanking University (Union), School of Education of Nanking University. *W. F. M. S.:* Ginling College (Union), Hitt Memorial Training School, Bible Teachers' Training School, Methodist Girls' Boarding School.

EDWARD JAMES, Superintendent

Pastoral Supply

An adequate ministerial supply is our most urgent problem. Among five pastors, one has been disabled nearly all the year, one has been with the forces in France, one took supernumerary relations, one resigned to go into business, and one has returned to his former conference. This unusual shortage has added greatly to the difficulties of the work.

Self Support

There has been raised for pastoral support more than was estimated. The Forward Movement has in some places gone over the top. Large amounts have been raised for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Jubilee. Property needs have been provided for in some places. The primary schools for boys have exceeded all records for registration and self-support. A conference of all the districts held in Nanking instituted a very definite program of self-support.

The Moslem Problem

Our most difficult field is Hocheo. Many of our members are Mohammedans who seem to have very little Christian experience or conviction, but who can be Christians or Mohammedans as personal interest seems to dictate. We should adjust our modes of work, our appeal, our literature, our conditions of membership, to the needs here as a distinctly Moslem problem.

NANKING UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, President

Enrollment

The enrollment in all departments for the Spring semester, 1919, was 705. Students came from 12 provinces 4 foreign countries, 44 cities, 80 to 85 different middle schools.

Graduates

One hundred and ten students were graduated from all the departments in June, 1919, the largest class in the history of the University. Almost all of the students graduating in agriculture and forestry had positions awaiting them.

Alumni Support

On New Year Home Coming Day the alumni decided to raise \$50,000 Mex. to provide a Department of Commerce and Business Administration. The plan is to erect an Alumni Hall with part of the money, and with other gifts support the entire department.

Students' Fees

The total amount of fees for the year was \$117,952 Mex. After careful consideration it was decided not to increase the fees this year. A slight increase was made in the athletic fee and an entrance fee is to be charged each new student.

Entrance Requirements

Hitherto entrance to the college departments has been by rather informal examination by a committee, but beginning with September, 1919, formal, written examinations will be given in Chinese, English, Science, and Mathematics (Algebra and Plane Geometry). In addition candidates, as before, must give satisfactory evidence of graduation from an approved middle school and secure a suitable guarantor. This is made necessary by the large number of applicants for entrance and by the very widely different standards of the middle schools, from which students come to us, even where the courses of study are largely the same.

Religious Activities

The Young Men's Christian Association sent 19 men to summer conferences. During a series of special services over 100 students signed cards for definite kinds of Christian work and more than 20 decided for Christ. About 50 of the older students are voluntarily serving in various churches in the city, in Sunday schools, and a number are teaching part time in the city Y. M. C. A. The work of the People's Schools is being carried forward, and a student is employed for part time to supervise and unify these schools.

Building and Property

Twenty-one acres immediately adjoining the Kuleo site on the west has been secured for the experimental work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Clear and permanent title has been secured for the land adjoining us

immediately on the north, and on a part of which Severance Hall stands. A dormitory for the single ladies of the language school, and a dispensary in connection with the hospital, have been completed during the year. The Severance Administration Building is in process of erection, and work has been begun on the chapel. One new residence has been built, largely from materials from an old house formerly connected with the hospital. We shall need at least 47 residences in the near future and hope that funds will be available for them.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry

The International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, the Cotton Mill Owners' Association, the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association, the Chinese Flour Mill Owners' Association, and others, are willing to give the funds needed for carrying on the various experiments of the College. One of the great problems of missionary education, at home as well as in China, is to know how to relate the instruction given and the lines of education offered to the real questions of the common life of the people; how to improve living and economic conditions; how to make the "life that now is" as well as the "life that is to be" richer, fuller and better. The faculty of this college are making a notable beginning in this direction.

Hospital

This work has been very much under-staffed all the year. We should have the full quota of physicians on the field at once, and until they come there is the problem of having all of the medical work, not only of the University Hospital, but of the whole community, upon the shoulders of one man instead of shared with four others.

Language School

The dormitory for single ladies, called Meigs Hall, has proved satisfactory, and has largely increased the efficiency of the school and the comfort of Nanking residents. We shall soon require another dormitory.

Conclusion

The progress and substantial developments of the year are due to the prayers and faith and works of the trustees and managers and many friends, and above all to the loyal and enthusiastic support of the entire faculty, Chinese and foreign.

The university is entering upon a new period of development. Many of the most difficult problems of starting a union work, and of organization, and of beginnings of many kinds, are behind us, and the problems that are before us will be of quite a different character. The great movements of the church at home, looking towards a more adequate financing of all mission work, will help us very materially in every way. The growing number of our students will enable us to reach more men, and the greater emphasis on the making of our work touch the whole life of the community is going to make a larger and more vital service possible. There can be no limit to our usefulness if we can make service our working motto; if we can render a real service to the community and to the nation.

NANKING THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

H. F. ROWE, President

Attendance

During the year there have registered 145 students, the largest attendance the school has ever had. They have come from the twelve provinces of China and from Korea. There are students from sixteen different denominations. The Methodist Episcopal Church had twenty-four students in the seminary during the year, who came from six conferences. Twenty-seven men have been graduated during the year, three of whom were given appointments in the Central China Conference and one in Kiangsi Conference.

Department of Practical Work

Every student is assigned to some one of the churches in the city. Many teach in the Sunday schools, while each man has a task connected with the evangelistic side of the work. Five preaching services each week are conducted in our Methodist churches by the men assigned to our work. They give regular reports at a normal methods hour, during which problems, successes and methods are discussed. The aim held out for the students is that there shall be men won to Christ. Converts are expected, and our expectations have not been disappointed.

Bible School Department

The Board of Managers has approved the housing of this department in a separate plant. The Stewart Fund has made an appropriation with which land has been secured. It is proposed to erect buildings which will, we expect, be ready for occupation within a year. We expect to offer short courses for Sunday school workers, day school teachers, and other church workers. The purpose is to train men who, while depending on their own occupation for their support, will be able to give much of their time to the work of the church in their home community.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE ACADEMY

WILLIAM J. KRAMER, Principal

This school is controlled by a Board of Managers elected by the Conference. The present Board consists of six Chinese pastors and two foreigners. An Executive Committee of three, elected by the Board, has direct charge of the affairs of the school. The principal receives his appointment from the Bishop and is directly responsible to the Executive Committee. The principal, proctor and head teacher constitute the Executive Committee within the school, to pass on all matters of minor importance. The proctor and head teacher are responsible to the principal, while the students are responsible to the proctor, and the teachers to the head teacher.

Enrollment

In the second and third years of the higher primary department the average enrollment is 9 for each of the terms. In the middle school the average enrollment for each of the years is 18.

Buildings

The buildings in which the school is housed are very old and require a considerable amount of repairs each year. It is essential that improvements be made if the standard of the school is to be maintained or raised.

NINGKOFU DISTRICT

Area: This district comprises Ningkofu, Shwangchiao, Shuiyang and Shenchen.

Ningkofu

Location: Prosperous, walled, inland Chinese city in Anhwei Province, fifty miles from Wuhu with which it is connected by canal and steam launch service. Seat of the Government Normal School. Has telegraph and daily mail service.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief exports are rice, wheat, corn, and bamboo.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Institution: Wannan Middle School.

TUNG YUIN-SENG, Superintendent

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work shows new activity. The number of members is 63, eight more than last year; probationers, 64, an increase of four; inquirers, 52, an increase of twenty-two. Self-support shows an increase of \$85 Mex.

Educational Work

The total number of pupils in the schools of the district is 201. Three primary schools have been opened by the local government. The provincial government has three schools—the fourth Normal School, the eighth Middle School and the Silk Worm School. These schools have not caused a decrease in the enrollment in our schools. The need of more school room at Ningkofu is urgent.

WANNAN DISTRICT

Area: Equal to half the state of Kansas.

Location: In the Province of Anhwei. The region is accessible by land from Wuhu, on the Yangtze, and by water from Hangchow. It is a six to twelve days' journey from Nanking. Each of the five countries has its local dialect, but Mandarin is generally understood.

Population: 2,500,000. People are clever, thrifty, intelligent, independent, conservative and superstitious.

Industry: Agriculture. Quantities of corn, wheat, rice, and fruit are raised for home consumption. Exports are tea, lumber, ink, candles and firecrackers.

Organization: A commission visited this region in 1916, and in 1917 a band of colporteurs, under the Rev. James Moyes, were sent to sell gospel portions and preach. In 1918 three foreign missionaries took over the work.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, and Roman Catholics.

Tunki

Location: Principal commercial center in Wannan District.

Missionaries: M. R. Charles, M.D., and Mrs. Charles, Rev. A. W. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. J. R. Trindle and Mrs. Trindle.

J. R. TRINDLE, Superintendent

Evangelistic Work in Schools

Early in the year, Dr. Martin felt led to offer his services in a practical way in the second Normal School at Wangan. He was cordially received, and two

classes of English, a Bible class, personal work, and regular Sunday preaching have been conducted in the school. Twelve of the faculty, including the president of the school, and about sixty of the students have enrolled as inquirers. Nearly all of these have bought Bibles which they bring to the Sunday morning service and follow closely the references used.

Following this leading, work has been effectively opened in two other Government schools, while the third—the middle school in Hweichow city—has invited us to come over and help them. In these schools, also, there are a number of earnest inquirers. This is an extraordinary opportunity, as it opens a way for direct Christian work among the students, and through the graduate inquirers gives us representatives in every hsien city in the prefecture through whom, properly followed up, we should be able to get into vital touch with the masses.

In an effort to make every worker a “live wire” in direct evangelistic activities the teachers of the primary stations were assigned tasks that would not only inspire Bible study and correct living in their homes and in the school, but would take them out to other schools and congregations than their own. Three of these teachers have been baptized and are quite willing to address outside audiences on the subject of Christianity. Ten boys from the schools have been received on probation.

Street Chapel

The street chapel has been open practically every night. One probationer and a number of earnest inquirers have been enrolled through this agency. The audiences are rather cosmopolitan and we have observed that while many local men come in to hear the gospel few of them give expression to any appreciable interest. This attitude of indifference is due to an ultra-conservative ancestral worship which brings persecution for one who accepts the gospel and becomes a Christian.

Needs

There is need for extension of and emphasis on the primary school work in which we have been only marking time on account of limited funds. Work for women is desperately needed. The mother who, normally, wields the most influence on children at the impressionable age, is, to an unusual degree, in South Anhwei made responsible for the home in the absence of the father whose business keeps him away.

New Church

The new church has twelve full members and ten probationers. There are eighty inquirers, among whom are a number ready for reception on probation.

Summary

A summary of the year's work would include regular work in the chapel dispensary and the four schools of the primary stations; a special workers' conference; a place on the program of a Prefectural Educational Association conference; special meetings conducted by Rev. Yu, of Nanking; two representatives to the Kuling Summer Conference; weekly preaching services in five

schools besides our own; and the organizing of the first church of the district: two residences are nearing completion.

WUHU DISTRICT

Area: The city of Wuhu, and four outside circuits—Ti Kian, Hwang Chi, Yiun Tzao, and Tai Ping Fu.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only mission at work in the Wuhu circuits.

Wuhu

Location: Most important city of Anhwei Province. On the Yangtze River.

Population: 150,000—exclusive of many near by villages.

Industries: Customs Department, branch office of the Standard Oil Company, and the Asiatic Petroleum Company are located here. The British and American Tobacco Company branch office is also here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Christian Alliance Mission, Protestant Episcopal Mission.

Missionaries: R. E. Brown, M.D., and Mrs. Brown, Rev. F. W. Dietrich and Mrs. Dietrich, F. P. Gaunt, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Gaunt (on furlough), Rev. L. L. Hale and Mrs. Hale, W. E. Libby, M.D. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Kate L. Ogborn, Lucile D. Tretheway, Edith R. Youtsey.

Institutions: Union Academy for Boys, Wuhu General Hospital.

L. L. HALE, Superintendent

Undoubtedly there is a vast increase in general Christian knowledge, and a great readiness to hear the message. Very many know the truth, but heed it not. One man said to me, "I would be a church member if I were paid to be." And a dull looking helper on a boat told me that Jesus died for our sins and that Satan led our first parents astray. After further conversation I concluded that this man has not a little of God's help for his daily life. Then, too, there is a desire for better things. I talked with a ragged man who lived in a tumble down straw hut and sold sweet potatoes, who said, "Oh, yes, I have a son seven years old and in a year or two more I am going to send him to your Christian school." My heart thanked God. Perhaps, some day, soon, as we hope, God is going to send a mighty evangelist who will make effective the truth that is already lodged in many hearts. Also we do well to remember that some of our church members are beautiful and devoted Christians, whose hopes of salvation are as sure as Saint Paul's. A few days ago in the country we were having a little Bible reading and prayer around the table before going to bed, and I asked each one to make a short prayer. The first man at my left kept still, but all the rest prayed, and a young lad of seventeen made a most fervent and intelligent prayer. When I remembered that two years ago he was a heathen boy, I thanked God and felt that all the money we spend for missions is not spent in vain when it can make one heathen boy learn to pray like that.

WUHU GENERAL HOSPITAL

W. E. LIBBY, Physician

We had the opportunity in the summer of 1919 of serving in the cholera epidemic which swept our city. At the request of the Chinese Red Cross we opened a cholera hospital on one of the principal streets of the city, and treated over five hundred cases. Although this added service made our work a bit heavy, yet all of our staff accepted this burden gladly as a real opportunity of service to their own people. We could have rendered a much larger service but

for the ignorance and superstition of the people, which was encouraged by the Chinese doctors and priests. However, we know we saved the lives of many and helped a little to overcome this superstition and prejudice. Moreover, it brought the hospital into closer relations with the officials of the city, and was very much worth while. The Red Cross committee did not spare themselves but were with us constantly aiding in every way possible.

The addition of Dr. Brown, Miss Crane and Miss Keller to our staff will not only enable us to meet our obligations to the foreign community, but will be a step towards the consummation of our plans for Wuhu Hospital and its larger service to the people.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Area: 10,000 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province—a mountainous section with a dense growth of fir and bamboo. Through a system of terraces the mountains have been made to produce fine rice crops.

Population: 4,500,000. People are active, independent, and have business ability.

Industry: Paper making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving, and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1847 by Rev. Judson D. Collins and Rev. Moses C. White. First annual meeting was held in 1862. Organized into the Foochow Conference by Bishop I. W. Wiley in 1877.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Christian Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh Day Adventists.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles. Includes Ming and Anguang counties.

Population: 1,000,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: 1847. First Methodist church in the district was opened at Foochow in 1856.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh Day Adventists, and Christian Missionary Society.

Foochow

Area: Circumference of seven miles.

Location: Capital of Fukien province, a seven gated city midway between Shanghai and Hongkong—two days' journey to either city. Methodist mission is on Nantai, an island connected with the mainland by bridge.

Population: 800,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. A. W. Billing and Mrs. Billing, Mr. E. F. Black (on furlough) and Mrs. Black (on furlough), Rev. F. T. Cartwright and Mrs. Cartwright, Miss Mildred H. Clark (contract), Miss Esther F. Cooper, Rev. J. B. Eyestone (on furlough) and Mrs. Eyestone (on furlough), Mr. E. L. Ford and Mrs. Ford, Mr. J. E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, Rev. John Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy, Mr. L. M. Hetherington, Mr. E. C. Jones (on furlough), Rev. C. R. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, Miss Grace McCarty, Rev. G. S. Miner and Mrs. Miner, Professor R. D. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson, Rev. C. M. Lacy Sites and Mrs. Sites, Mr. N. L. Torrey (contract), Rev. R. A. Ward (on furlough) and Mrs. Ward (on furlough), Mr. P. P. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jean Adams, Julia A. Bonafield, Emma Eichenberger (on furlough), Edith F. Gaylord (on furlough), Lura M. Hefty, Hu King Eng, M.D., May L. Hu, Floy Hurlbut (on furlough), Alice M. Lacy, Roxey Lefforge, Rose A. Mace, Mary Mann, Myra McDade (contract), J. Ellen Nevitt, Florence J. Plumb, Eleanor J. Pond, M.D., Elizabeth H. Richey, Rubie Sia (on furlough), Cora Simpson, Lydia A. Trimble (on furlough), Lydia E. Wallace, Menia H. Wanzer, Phebe C. Wells, Katherine H. Willis.

Institutions: Fukien Christian University (including Fukien College, Union Theological School, Union Normal Training School, and Union Medical School); Anglo-Chinese College, Vernacular Middle School, Boys' Industrial School, Siang Ju Dong Intermediate School, Methodist Publishing House (Foochow branch). *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's College of South China, Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, Liangau Hospital, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Crook Children's Home, Van Kirk Woman's Industrial Home, and Union Kindergarten Training School.

HU CAIK CIU, Superintendent

J. B. EYESTONE, Missionary-in-charge

F. T. CARTWRIGHT, Missionary-in-charge

Evangelism and Sanitation

The July and August epidemic of cholera this year were more serious than for a generation previous. It is estimated conservatively that in the region

immediately around Foochow more than twenty thousand people died of the horrible disease.

The preachers of the three missions working here were organized into a "Health and Sanitation Committee," many Y. M. C. A. workers, and other laymen, Christian and non-Christian being in the organization. Rev. F. T. Cartwright was sent down from the mountain by the American Red Cross, with four or five other foreigners of other missions, and we, with the preachers and laymen, spread in city and country the gospel of health. Great quantities of literature were distributed and the people advised on the subject of sanitation. Every opportunity was made to tell them of the deadly disease (sin) which destroys the soul as cholera destroys the body. We pointed them to the Great Physician, and it was one of the greatest opportunities for good that I have ever met.

Progress of Education

In recent years the standard of literacy in the Foochow District has been raised, and this is due to the earnest efforts of the heads of the schools working with and through their faculties. The leaders of education have caused their students to develop mentally, physically and spiritually and to help in various forms of social service and church activity. Each week the students from the higher schools scatter to various churches, to do evangelistic work, to preach, to lead Sunday schools, to teach classes in the study of the Bible, to do house-to-house visitation, to organize free schools for the very poor, to organize prayer bands, to do personal work, and in fact to do all that has ever been suggested to them in the way of service. Through these students the church has been of benefit to its community in special ways, and the work has prospered.

This year, because of the students' fiery love of country, many left their studies and scattered to all quarters of the province willing to lose all their previous advantages in order to preach true patriotism.

Medical Work

There are two hospitals in Foochow, both under the direction of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The doctors, nurses, and Bible women employed in these hospitals have followed closely the example of Jesus, Himself, pitying and loving, and healing both body and spirit.

Bible Study

The Foochow Conference executive committee of the Centenary last year asked each circuit to establish Prayer Bands, the primary purpose being intercessory prayer. These were to consist of seven men, one of them being the leader with the duty of teaching the others how to pray, overseeing their gatherings, and leading others to engage in this work. The idea was to get men to have real intercourse with God so that God's life might become their life.

The second objective of the Centenary for this year was to get men to read their Bibles daily. To that end a series of readings were prepared, centering around the several aims of the Centenary, and the members were pledged to follow this schedule of subjects.

These two aims led up to the direct idea of personally winning others to

Christ. We wanted to make sure that the individual church member was close to God in order that he might lead others. The records show a total of 800 signatures to this three-fold covenant.

Sunday School Progress

We have fourteen schools with 250 teachers and assistants; the scholars total 2,350, a gain of 225 for the year, although the number of schools was cut down by two.

The Work of the Pastors

This year all of our stations have added to their membership and gifts. In the city of Foochow are many people, government officers, shopkeepers, gentry and scholars, who are not being reached by any mission except ours. Through our institutional church, Siong Iu Dong, we are coming in contact with large numbers of these men. During the year a program of Bible study, worship, day schools, Sunday schools, prayer meetings, charities, reading rooms, personal work, women's club, kindergarten, and all forms of social activity, were carried out extensively. We should increase our efforts along institutional lines, not only at Siong Iu Dong, but in some of the other centers.

Increase of Membership

We added 361 probationers this year and received into full membership 225. 109 adults were baptized and 52 children received this sacrament.

Financial Fruits

This year our district has given the following amounts: Episcopal fund, \$20; foreign missions, \$18.50; retired preachers, \$13; support of churches, \$2,294; district expenses, \$562; district superintendent's traveling expenses, \$138; home missions, \$540; other benevolences, \$406; Central Conference, \$50; hostel, \$10.50; repair of churches, \$190; miscellaneous, \$644; total, \$4,856 Mex. Outside of the special expenses of Siong Iu Dong, the entire district is now self-supporting.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

J. B. EYESTONE, President

Enrollment

The enrollment for the year has been as follows from the cooperating missions: Congregational, 12; Church Missionary Society, 21; Methodist Episcopal Church, 87. Twenty-nine students are due for graduation from the school at the completion of the year.

The Courses

The collegiate course of two years requires a high school preparation for those wishing to enter.

The regular theological course of four years has been in existence from the earlier years of the school, but has been raised in standard gradually until at present one year of high school is required for entrance.

The Bible School course is intended for those who have been converted in

later life, or whose decision to preach has been delayed until too late to come up through the regular schools of the church, but who have already a good foundation in the Chinese classics, and who desire to fit themselves by two years of study to be of service to the church as local preachers or as Sunday school teachers, or in any other form of service which the church may have for them.

The Faculty

The faculty is composed of one foreign representative from each mission who is supposed to give major time to the school. In addition, each mission is to furnish a Chinese teacher who has had experience and success in the work of the ministry. The school in addition provides two men for the teaching of the Chinese classics and literature and one for instruction in the Mandarin language. An additional instructor is employed in the instruction in English and athletics. Lectures on special subjects are secured from time to time.

The Year's Experience

The experience of the school has perhaps been more varied this year than in any previous year of its history. First an epidemic of cholera broke out in the city and suburbs, and later in all the surrounding villages and between ten and twenty thousand are said to have fallen victims, among them our faithful monitor (a kind of Chinese vice-president). During the last few weeks several of the students have been ill with something that seemed like typhoid fever, and one of them died. Outside of these, however, the health of the school has been very good, and the boys have made good progress as long as the school has been in session.

Unfortunately the school has not been able to continue unbrokenly through the year. The attitude of the Japanese toward the disposition of Ching-tau in the Shantung province, and the continued demands made by Japan upon China in other ways, led the Chinese to instigate a boycott against everything Japanese, in which movement the students were anxious to have a part.

Most of the Government school students toward the end of the spring term refused to attend their classes in school, not because they had anything against the school, but as a protest against the aggression of the Japanese.

The students of the mission schools also took the same attitude and were planning to show their patriotism in the same way. The mission, rather than come into conflict with such violation of discipline, closed the schools just before the time set for the strike. This seemed to set the students thinking, and they came back in the fall fully determined to abide by the rules of the school. But when the Japanese made an assault upon a body of students near the Big Bridge, beating and wounding them without cause, the entire student body again declared they could not study while such things were being allowed in their midst, and as a result they absented themselves from classes for a week. The heads of the various mission schools were lenient toward the students because they recognized the gravity of the situation, but after a week, when the students could not give assurance that they would return to classes and continue them uninteruptedly, it was decided to close the schools for the rest of the year.

The theological school shared the fate of others so that at present the school

is closed and the students have returned to their homes. It is hoped that the troubles will be over by the opening up of another year and plans are being made for the regular work of the school, beginning at the regular time of the opening of the spring term.

The Financial Situation

The rate of exchange for the year has made it almost impossible to carry out any form of work where finances are involved. We usually expect that a gold dollar coming to China will purchase two or more dollars in Chinese money, but for the last year it has purchased only one dollar, and just now it will purchase only 88 cents. Everything has been reduced to the least possible expense. We are most grateful indeed to all those who have increased their contributions, or even continued them the same as before, for we recognize that not only in China but everywhere has financial distress been felt.

UNION NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL

A. W. BILLING, Principal

The cut in teachers' salaries and the general unattractiveness of the primary teacher's position are largely responsible for the small number of students we have to report this year. There are 9 belonging to the Congregational Church, and 13 to the Methodist. This small number makes it possible for us to do more intensive work with those we have, though it must be admitted that, at the present rate, we shall never get our primary schools adequately manned.

It is proposed that the Normal be made a department of the new Union Vernacular Middle School, which may be organized this next year. Such a plan may make it easier for students to enter the normal course. We trust that the preachers will do all they can to make the position of the primary teacher more attractive, and to encourage students, with whom they come into contact, to enter this calling.

The Chinese teachers in the normal this year number four, one of whom uses Mandarin in teaching. In every way we are trying to emphasize the practical side of education. Our courses in manual training still continue popular. In our next graduating class there will be several whom we can recommend to teach these courses, either in lower or higher primary schools.

The religious tone of the school continues good. Nearly all the students get valuable training in Christian service in the Sunday schools and churches near by. Though the strong wave of patriotism, which has swept over our schools, has temporarily interfered with the regular work, yet this will certainly help to develop the spirit of service and so be reflected in a stronger Christian citizenship.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE

JOHN GOWDY, President

During most of the past year I have been in America on Centenary work, and the burden of the college has been carried by Mr. Ford. For the Anglo-Chinese College, as for all other schools in China it has been a difficult year, because of political troubles over the question of Shantung. In the spring the term opened well and a good spirit prevailed. Some special evangelistic services

were held at the college, with good results. During the term, eighteen boys joined the church and forty-five were in the probationers' class. Soon after this the students all over China were intensely stirred by the impending political troubles and went on strike, our students with the others. This so occupied the minds of the students that I greatly fear the religious interest was dissipated. It became necessary to close hurriedly without examination, but as the work of the term had been finished students were given credit for the whole term.

After the opening of the fall term, while the students were seemingly attending to the studies, their thought was greatly diverted by the political troubles again looming on the horizon. This reached a crisis on Sunday evening, November 16th, when a group of students who were gathering at the Y. M. C. A. for the regular Sunday evening Bible classes were attacked by Japanese and seven of them injured, two of them seriously. Again the students went on strike for a week, after which they returned to school. At the end of another week they went on strike again in order to force the hand of the governor, who did not seem to be favoring them. The heads of mission schools met and decided to close the schools for the rest of the term. It therefore seems that the work of the present term is practically lost. We all did our utmost to persuade the students to continue their work and to show their disapproval in some other way, but the pressure upon them from outside was too great.

One of the most encouraging features of the school work has been the weekly Bible class conducted by Mr. Ngoi Giong Siong for the classical teachers. All these teachers but one have attended the class regularly, and some have become Christians. During the present term Mr. Lau Sing Hiong, who has been college monitor for so many years, was baptized and taken into the church. This must have a wide and lasting influence.

During this year three new teachers have come to the college, Miss Cooper and Mr. Hetherington as permanent workers, and Miss Ankeny for a year or two.

We had hoped to begin the new buildings for the Anglo-Chinese College soon, but the present rate of exchange makes it impossible. If exchange does not become more favorable extra help will be necessary from some other source. It is impossible at this time to speak with any assurance of what may be done.

Plans are being prepared to add two more years to the course of study. These two years will be at the beginning of the course, the first two years of higher primary. This will give us four years of higher primary and four years of middle school. While the course of study will be no higher than at present the students will get eight years of English instead of six years.

Two of last year's graduating class entered the Theological School. It was a joy at the present Conference to see one of the graduates ordained elder and another ordained deacon.

FOOCHOW BOYS' HIGHER PRIMARY (Foochow Academy)

GEO. S. MINER, Principal

This has been a year of unrest, not only in this but also in the other schools of Foochow. Because of this the school was brought to a sudden close each term.

The enrollment has been 117, with 102 in the preparatory and industrial departments, making a total of 219.

It has been decided that this school should be continued as a separate institution and not be connected with the Anglo-Chinese College Higher Primary. Its future location is somewhat uncertain. A "Union School of Industrial Arts" and a Vernacular Middle School are contemplated, and it is thought by some that it would be well to create another educational center with these three institutions, as the students would be largely of the same social standing.

It is in the minds and hearts of all to do the best things possible for the young people of China, for we realize that in a few years the students of today will have to take upon themselves the responsibility of carrying forward the republic of China.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE BOYS' DAY SCHOOLS (Lower Primary)

GEO. S. MINER, Superintendent

I wish to begin this report by quoting from one of the leading Christian educators, Mr. T. E. Tong, for I think he expresses the opinion of the Christian people of China who have given thought to the welfare of the boys and girls of this republic.

"The future evangelization of China will be by means of primary education. Children are the best soil for the gospel seed. If we could raise several millions of dollars for the establishment of proper primary schools in every place where a group of children are, our nation would be a Christian nation in fifteen years. All the children are in our hands now; the future evangelization of China will be in their hands. If we wish to hold all children for this future evangelistic effort, we must start the campaign right away. As soon as the government starts universal education, our chance will be lost."

The people in America send money to support these schools, expecting that many of the pupils will become Christians, and when reports go in quarter after quarter and none of the boys have accepted Christ, they think that their offerings are in vain and they cease to contribute. We know that some of the parents insist upon their sons putting their time upon the classics, but it is the business of the teacher and preacher to get the people to realize that the most important part of a child's education is the building of a Christian character, with the Scriptures as the foundation. Now we do sincerely hope that both preachers and teachers will use great care, and insist upon the entire course of study being taught in every school.

The schools this year number 127 with 143 teachers and 3,933 pupils. The tuition from the pupils has amounted to \$5,970. Taking into consideration the unrest and uncertainty of life in some sections, we think this a good showing.

FOOCHOW UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

J. E. GOSSARD, M.D., President

Last year our report contained the proposal to introduce the pre-medical course into the college. This has not been so productive as we should like. At the beginning of the year we entered ten students, three of whom dropped out

and now only five indicate a desire to take up the medical course. These men will have the opportunity to finish their second year pre-medical work, entering January, 1920, since our first year medical course consists of anatomy, biology, physics, chemistry, etc., taught in the Fukien Christian University.

Five young men were graduated from the Medical College last January, of whom three entered missionary service. Fifteen men continued their studies, with an occasional interruption up to December first of this year. The political unrest developed a strike, therefore the school was discontinued for the rest of the winter term.

The missions representing the three churches working in Foochow have before them a plan for establishing a Union General Hospital. One aim of this institution will be to furnish clinical facilities to the Medical College.

During the past year our forces have aided the Red Cross, Foochow Health and Sanitation Committee and the Magaw Memorial Hospital. Our students have joined others in carrying out a social service program.

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles. Consists of Haitan group of islands.

Location: Off the Luntien peninsula, ninety miles southeast from Foochow.

Population: 100,000. People are poor, living chiefly on what they take from the sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875, and was organized into a district in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Tangtau

Location: Port of entry for the district. A flourishing business center forty-five miles from Futsing.

Population: 16,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma L. Ehly (on furlough) and Jennie D. Jones.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, and Woman's Training School.

H. W. WORLEY, Superintendent

NGUKA DISTRICT

Population: 300,000—Buddhists and Confucianists. Protestants, 3,000; Catholics, 2,000.

Organization: Formerly western part of Futsing. Became a separate district in 1914, and until 1915 was known as West Futsing District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Nguka

Location: Largest town in the district, and center of our work.

DING HUNG KUANG, Superintendent

H. W. WORLEY, Missionary-in-charge

Finances

Financially the districts are making real gain. Haitan has made a gain of about a hundred dollars in self-support during the year. Futsing has increased one hundred and sixty, and Nguka has made a gain of over three hundred. Lungtien has fallen off about a hundred in subscriptions of the people themselves, but they have made a very systematic canvass of the members of the church who have gone to Malaysia, and have succeeded in raising over four hundred dollars in that way. While that is not as satisfactory a gain as that made by the members

themselves, it is nevertheless satisfying to have them take the responsibility of raising the money themselves. And it is also an interesting testimony to the regard in which the church is held by the members who have left.

Bible Study Conferences

During the later part of the spring I was able to hold special Bible Study Conferences with the preachers of each district. The meeting at Su-o in Bingtang has made possible the establishing of an entirely new circuit, and the strengthening of our work in the upper end of the island. The meeting at Ka-tau on the Futsing District resulted in the opening up of a new preaching point on the Deng-cheng circuit. Only six years ago Deng-cheng was set off as a separate circuit from Futsing City. Ka-tau makes the third preaching point on this circuit, and the way is now opening for a great increase in all of that region.

But it was at Kauk-ka that the foundations were broken open. Several years ago a preacher was appointed to this region, but was driven out through persecution in less than a year. Last year the people came requesting a preacher, offering a house and a really respectable amount for pastoral support. We were glad to appoint a man there, and he had been at work for some months before we went there for the Bible Study Conference.

Each afternoon we divided into bands and went into the villages preaching. In the villages that had heaped abuse on the preacher years ago we were welcomed and treated with every courtesy. We announced that on the last day we would destroy the idols for all of those who requested. Over forty families requested it, and we gathered up several loads of idols and the paraphernalia of idol worship, until we had to stop and have a bonfire. And the bonfire was in the very village out of which the preacher had been driven.

Typhoon and Cholera

A review of the year would not be complete unless it mentioned the typhoon and the scourge of cholera. A very virulent type of choleric dysentery was brought to the province from Shanghai. Many of our people died.

In August the worst typhoon of the century struck the Fukien coast. The center seemed to pass over Haitang island. The highest velocity of the wind coincided with the time of the incoming tide which caused an enormous tidal wave, inundating much valuable farm land and destroying the crops and dikes, wiping out whole villages, and doing an incalculable amount of damage. Our church buildings suffered severely. It will require several thousand dollars to repair them.

In the tenth year of Emperor Do Guong, which is just exactly ninety years ago, a similar storm swept the coast. However, the tidal wave was on an average of two feet higher this year than at that time.

Geng-giang

The Geng-giang church still remains unbuilt. Each year we have tried to induce the government to give its consent to the building. If it was not that this was such an important circuit, and the principle involved was so vital, we would not still be working on this case. However, if the villagers at Geng-giang can prevent the mission from putting up a church, any other village can do so

also. This distinctly controverts the treaty which gives to the Christian religion the right to preach and establish churches.

Although this is mostly a one-handed fight we feel that it is a fight that involves the birthright of the whole church in China. Until this case is finished there will be repetitions of the Deng-chiong outrage.

It is impossible to go into the details of the situation, but a large group of Hinghwa men were making Deng-chiong the center for the distribution of opium that was grown in Hinghwa and Sieng-iu during the unsettled conditions of last year.

Under the leadership of the local "ba-diong" or constable, they made an attack on our church one afternoon, causing damage of several hundred dollars worth, and after forcing an entrance severely beat up our pastor and his family. This was an entirely unwarranted attack and we may expect more of them, until the rights of the church are vindicated.

The Centenary

The Centenary has been received with enthusiasm by the preachers and native members. At first it was planned to put on a financial campaign here in China, but later word came from home suggesting that the actual campaign be postponed till after the return of the missionaries and other workers who were home in the interests of the Centenary. Consequently only a preparatory campaign has been carried on. The enrollment on the four coast districts is as follows: bands of intercessors, 113; number of intercessors, 1,443; Bible study classes, 101; number enrolled in classes, 2,176; personal workers, 1,415; tithers, 7.

Growth in Membership

The growth in members is as follows: Received from probation, 482; net gain, 132; total, 5,056; percentage, .027. The growth in probationers is as follows: Newly received, 1,413; net gain, 671; total, 6,902; percentage, 10.

FUTSING DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Centers about the walled city of Futsing.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province, near the coast.

Population: 200,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Futsing

Location: Walled city in Futsing province, twelve miles from the coast. Haikow is port of entry.

Population: 50,000.

Industry: Mercantile and agricultural pursuits

Missionaries: Rev. H. W. Worley and Mrs. Worlev.

DING CENG EK, Superintendent

H. W. WORLEY, Missionary-in-charge

Sunday Schools

The Sunday school work has been divided into three divisions: (a) Those who can read have followed the regular Sunday school lessons. (b) Those who cannot read have been taught the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the first two books of the Geu Sie Do, and hymns. From picture cards they have

learned valuable lessons. (c) Many have been learning Romanized. About one-tenth of those learning have actually been able to learn to read. Much can be expected of this in the future.

Over six thousand pieces of Sunday school literature have been distributed and used.

Bible Study and Personal Work

A Bible Study Conference for the preachers was held in the spring under the leadership of Mr. Worley. Each afternoon we divided into bands and preached in the near-by villages. As a result new learners were enrolled every day, and Ka-tau has been opened as a regular preaching point.

As a result of personal work in each circuit, three hundred and sixty-five families have been registered as adherents this year.

New Members

There have been 116 new members (an advance of 60 over last year); 454 new probationers; and 56 infant baptisms.

Subscriptions

Subscriptions for pastoral support, \$1,230 (an increase of \$40 over last year); subscriptions to missions, \$11.20; subscriptions to Central Conference, \$63.50.

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 2,520 square miles. Includes the city of Kutien and numerous large towns and villages.

Population: 300,000. Methodist responsibility 150,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Industry: Tea cultivation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church of England.

Kutien

Location: Capital of Kutien civil district, Fukien province, in a mountainous valley, 1,200 miles above the sea, at the junction of two large streams which flow into the Min River. A walled city built about 1492. Ninety miles from Foochow.

Population: 25,000.

Missionaries: Rev. W. S. Bissonnette and Mrs. Bissonnette, Rev. T. H. Coole, M.D., and Mrs. Coole. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura Frazey, Mary Peters, Eva F. Sprunger.

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, and Kindergarten.

NGU GO SUNG, Superintendent

W. S. BISSONNETTE, Missionary-in-charge

Churches

We have added seven new preaching places to the district this year, making in all forty places where the gospel is preached. The district is large, being 150 li x 300 li in extent.

Members

There have been received into the church this year 335 members. 613 adults and 156 children have been baptized. This is the largest increase for one year that we have had.

Enlargement of the Work

Not long ago Ek Do, Deng Ka, Sa Ka, Luang Lun, Seng Iong and Dia A built new and good churches. This year several other places have made subscriptions for new churches as follows: Kude, \$300; Dong Huang, \$250; Cie A, \$500; Lo Sa Iong, \$300. We hope that our mission may be able to furnish the other two-thirds of the amount required so that the buildings may be put up next year.

Schools

Model day schools at Ek Bo and Ngo Bo, Kutien, have shown much progress during the year. Sixty-eight pupils in the former, and seventy-four in the latter, have been enrolled during the year. The salaries of the teachers have been paid partly by the students and partly have been supplied by Dr. and Mrs. Coole.

The Girls' School, Woman's School and Romanized Schools have had more pupils than before and have made progress in all lines, which has been largely due to the teachers and others in charge of the work.

The kindergarten has been opened for three years. Those in charge have been attentive and diligent, and the numbers have increased. This, with the Girls' Model Day School, now have enrolled over 100.

KUTIEN BOYS' ACADEMY (Higher Primary)

MRS. T. H. COOLE, Principal

The old adobe school building that has done service for many years has been torn down, and though the boys have been crowded into parts of two old residences and part of the sanitorium we have had the largest enrollment that we have ever known for the school, over one hundred.

During the first semester of the year the country suffered its most severe trials on account of the bandit situation. During the summer vacation the bandit troubles have been brought to a finish here. How? you ask. In a truly characteristic Chinese way. The Government (Northern) not knowing the country and not being able to subdue the bandits, sent (under an armistice) for the bandit chiefs to come into the city to talk over things with them. After much "talking over" the government decided to offer the following plan: The chiefs of some of the important bands should be made officers and their men should be made soldiers. All should be forgiven if they would swear allegiance to the government, and the officers with their men should be paid three thousand dollars a month if they would police five counties hereabout and keep any other bands of bandits from "carrying on" in these five counties. The offer was accepted, and we are now supposed to entertain these bandit chiefs on the same footing that we do the other officials.

One of the ex-chiefs was told by the civil magistrate that he had great courage but that his education was too limited for him to be able to advance much as an officer. He soon paid us a call, and from the house went over to the boys' school and looked over things. As a result of the visit he has asked to be admitted as a student next year. Our teachers, in their polite way, tried to show him some of the advantages, for him, if he should go to the government

school, but he insisted that he preferred a diploma from a Christian school. What would you do about it?

Our new school buildings are nearing completion so that we shall ere long be able to occupy them. The Kissack Administration Building is mission style with two offices, two library rooms, eight recitation rooms, and the Welch-Wesbrook Assembly Hall. Other recitation rooms may be added when needed without spoiling the symmetry of the building.

Anna May Swift Hall is a three-story brick structure finely adapted for the use it is to be put to. The first story has reception and dining halls, kitchen, workmen's rooms, laundry and drying room, and four bathrooms. The second and third stories are the dormitory proper with rooms varying in size from the larger ones which will accommodate twenty-four, to smaller ones for six boys. The teachers have a reception room on this floor as well as their separate bedrooms. The attic in the fourth story has been finished off for store-rooms and for a "quiet room" where a boy can get away from the crowd, read his Bible and think. This dormitory has been planned for one hundred and twenty single beds. The buildings should be completed in time for the boys to plan to again beautify the grounds. Much of their former labor has been destroyed on account of the building process but now they will have something permanent to work for.

Of the eleven boys graduated last year, five are now teaching in village day schools, five are taking the first year in the Foochow Middle School and one is in the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow.

We notice a gradual change in the personnel of our students. Not many years ago the majority of the boys who were in school were furnished nearly all of their living while here, but now those who are helped are a decided minority. We are glad to help when it is needed and in some cases it is needed. But more and more the students are coming from the better class of homes and can help themselves.

Each student is taught the dignity of labor by having his share of the housework to do, whether he pays his own way or not. These students instead of being (as I once feared they might be) spoiled and pampered children, are gentlemanly and obey the rules.

We now have the beginnings of several day schools (two in the city and four or five in the country), which will soon be giving us an increased number of students in our boarding school.

WILEY GENERAL HOSPITAL

T. H. COOLE, M.D., Superintendent

Our mission has been sadly depleted because of furloughs, Centenary calls, and the inability to obtain the much needed doctors. Here in Kutien for another year I have had charge of the district evangelistic and educational work.

We report a good year's work in the hospital. Our assistants have given fine service. Last year our expenses ran ahead of our income about three thousand dollars. On account of the war and its prices, our stock has been running down and we must face a period of re-stocking as soon as prices will permit. We are thankful that through all the strain of the war we have been cared for, and that the work of the hospital has gone forward.

Hospital Statistics

In-patients	352
Dispensary, First Calls.....	1,084
Dispensary, Return Calls.....	2,949
Out-patients, First Calls.....	182
Out-patients, Return Calls.....	952
Country Trip Patients.....	100

Total Number of Treatments.....	11,030
---------------------------------	--------

RECEIPTS

Fees, Hospital Patients.....	\$623	Mex.
Fees, Dispensary Patients.....	78	
Fees, Outside Patients.....	373	
Dispensary Sales.....	2,610	
Mission Appropriation..	380	
Special Gifts.....	3,132	

Total	\$7,196	Mex.
-------------	---------	------

OPERATIONS

General Anæsthetic.....	63
Local Anæsthetic.....	30
No Anæsthetic.....	88

Total	181
-------------	-----

EXPENSES

Current Expenses.....	\$4,215	Mex.
Furnishings	36	
Building and Repairs.....	1,965	

Total	\$6,216	Mex.
-------------	---------	------

The standard of hospital work out here, as outlined by the China Medical Association and as agreed to by our mission and Board, is that there should be two doctors and a foreign trained nurse to every hospital. We have looked forward to that time with eagerness. Furlough period is looming up and another doctor will have to be found for Kutien, and he will need to have at least a year's study of the language to permit him to work efficiently.

We have had to face the question of a new ward building for women. That brought up the question of patching up an old hospital with a new wing, and so having a further patchwork—or the planning for an erection of a modern plant. Our mission has voted for the new plant which will cost sixty thousand dollars.

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Comprises the Lungtien peninsula.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province.

Population: 200,000—Buddhist and Confucian. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Lungtien

Location: A township city, sixty-five miles south of Foochow.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Henry V. Lacy (on furlough) and Mrs. Lacy. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edith F. Abel, Carrie M. Bartlett, Hattie J. Halverstadt, Li Bi Cu, M.D.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Bible Training School, and Lungtien Hospital.

LING CENG SING, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, Missionary-in-charge

Finances

Due to the liberality of a number of earnest and faithful members, who organized themselves into a tithers' band, and went out seeking others of like spirit, we have come through the year successfully. This group went out soliciting funds from those who were glad to promise not less than fifty cents a month throughout the year for the support of the church. This has resulted in more than four hundred dollars, additional, being paid into the treasury for the support of the work on the district.

The Circuits

Singdong Circuit—A troublesome class of people live in this circuit. Many are outlaws who make a great deal of trouble for the people in the smaller villages. As a result many of our members have suffered from the highway-man's tactics, and it has been difficult for the work of the church to prosper. The various phases of the work of the church have all advanced, with an increase in members and contributions.

Geng Giang Circuit—Six years ago Rev. H. R. Caldwell planned to build a church here. The material was all secured and the contract let. But the building has not yet been commenced. The people of the village objected to building the church on the site purchased, on the grounds of fengshui. This matter has been taken to the highest authorities, but as yet nothing has been done. More than twenty members on this circuit died during the year. The tidal wave also swept over a large area destroying much of the property. These things have all combined to make it a hard year.

Lungtien Circuit—Although the typhoon, tidal wave and plague and cholera have swept over this circuit, all the members were spared and suffered little. The churches, hospitals and schools were all damaged more or less. The pastor, with his two assistants, and with the help of the students, has worked zealously for the spread of the gospel. The work as outlined by the Centenary Committee has progressed and there has been a gain in both members and collections.

Hai Ieu Circuit—This is a poor region, with poor fields, so that many of our members have gone to Malaysia to earn a living. The pastor and his assistant have worked hard to build up the work. But the typhoon and tidal wave hit this circuit especially hard, and one whole family was lost. It has been impossible to estimate the extent of the damage on this circuit. In spite of it all we feel we can report an advance in church activities.

Go Sang Che Circuit—The pastor here has been very zealous in his work, and the opportunities have been good. The church and parsonage were seriously damaged by the typhoon. The people have done nobly in raising funds for the repairs, but we must thank the Finance Committee for their generosity in coming to our assistance. There is a large unoccupied territory in the sixty-first township, with twenty-one villages, and a large population, which we ought to enter immediately. We need the help of the Board of Foreign Missions in entering this field, and in appointing a man to give his whole time to it.

Other Circuits—All the services of the church have been maintained with increased interest. The pastors have all worked hard, and have urged upon their people the necessity of doing their full share in the great Centenary Campaign. To this they have responded nobly. But in nearly every circuit the people suffered from the typhoon and tidal wave. This has adversely affected the contributions towards the support of the work.

CAROLYN JOHNSON MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

H. V. LACY, Principal

Enrollment

During the first term of the past school year we had an enrollment in the higher primary department of sixty-six boys, and in the preparatory class of nine. Aside from those who have gone to other schools, dropped back in their studies, and dropped out from sickness, we have this fall fifty-five boys in the higher primary department, and twelve in the preparatory class. The enrollment in the higher primary department has been higher this year than any year in the history of the institution.

Preparatory Class

When we dropped the preparatory class, it was done because of a shortage of funds, and in the hope that the lower primary schools would carry the work and prepare the boys for admission to the higher primary school. After a year we found that there were very few who were able to enter the higher primary department. We found that they had the true purpose of studying, but not the qualifications. At the beginning of this year we reorganized the preparatory class, thus enabling these boys to prepare themselves for further study. No financial help is granted the boys in this class, other than free tuition.

Faculty

From the time of the opening of the institution, our teachers have nearly all held their positions for many years. As a result they have come to feel that they are a part of the school, and that the school is to them as their own family. They have done their best in the work, and worked together for the advancement of the institution. This year we have added another teacher to our staff.

Student Activities

The aim of study is the training of the students. And so it is necessary for the students to put into practice what they learn from their books. Most of our boys have shown a splendid spirit in this respect. They have exerted themselves in a patriotic manner, in a spirit of civic betterment, and in evangelistic work.

The boys go out mornings to the various nearby churches to help the pastors in teaching in the Sunday schools, in teaching the people to sing the hymns, or in preaching. Whether they go a total of ten or twenty li, in the round trip, they always plan to come home for dinner, and do not complain of the long walks.

MIN-AU DISTRICT

Area: 300 square miles.

Population: 220,000—Buddhist and Confucian. Ninety-eight per cent illiterate.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholics.

LING MI-ING, Superintendent

C. M. LACY SITES, Missionary-in-charge

Outstanding Events

Two notable "retreats" were held for the preachers and a few leading laymen, one in April and one in October, in the old church building at Ngu-kang (Oxvale) where the parents of our present missionary-in-charge lived, fifty odd years ago. Each meeting lasted four days and was given wholly to the deeper things of the Spirit. At one, the Epistle to the Hebrews was studied; at the other, second Corinthians. Finney's lectures on Revivals and Trumbull's "The Life that Wins" were discussed. Speakers brought vital messages on personal experience and work. On more than one circuit the results of these seasons of refreshing have been evident in deeper consecration and in the winning of souls.

The Centenary and its great ideals have been presented to all the preachers in a body and again by them in their several circuits. We believe the membership is now ready for an advance movement.

We wish to emphasize the get-together opportunities afforded by the Fukien Christian University. The District Conference, spring and fall, was invited to take part in college chapel services and to attend specially arranged lecture hours, where subjects of social interest were discussed by advanced students. A three-days' institute for primary teachers of the district was conducted at the college by the members of the class in educational administration in May.

New Openings

1. Duai Hu. This region comprises a sub-magistracy occupying the tableland between our Guang-nguong-die circuit and the Ku-tien border. For many months several of the leading men there had been urging the opening of a church. In April a preacher was sent to get in touch with them. In May we went in force. We found the large reception hall of one of the gentry set apart permanently as a chapel, new side rooms ready built for the preacher's use, and everything on a self-supporting basis. Great interest was shown in the preached word. A month later Mr. and Mrs. Sites held a three-days' Bible Institute there, which was attended with the keenest interest throughout by about thirty men. This region offers promise of rich fruitage if we can provide a qualified preacher. All expenses will be met by the people locally.

2. Siang Gang. This is the most important center in the county. It is a village of 3,000 families in the alluvial plain known as the Seven-li district. Definite preaching work has been done there throughout the year. Recently a party of us, including students of the Fukien Christian University who have connections there made a two-days' visit. As a result several of the leading men of the place have enrolled as inquirers. One, a graduate in law, is teaching in the government school; he came several miles through rain and flood to the fourth quarterly meeting at Luloi. Another, a leading merchant, secured the great ancestral temple for our Sunday preaching and, after evening prayers

in his home, he accepted the gospel. He has offered land for a church and aid in collecting money for building church and school.

3. At Cong-bieng, on the Luloi circuit, the preacher found a group of men eager to learn. He agreed to come four nights a week, to teach them the 600 characters, the alphabetic script and the Bible. The class has grown, and meets in the ancestral hall. The whole town is hearing the Word. A goodly number walk every Sunday to church, a mile away. They repaired the road to make traveling easier for the preacher.

Hindrances

In several respects this has been a trying year. Some circuits have been harried by bandits. Many suffered during the cholera epidemic, one family losing seven members and another five. Floods were unusually high; and the great typhoon in August broke up the roofs of most of our chapels. The high cost of living has hit the preachers hard.

The general financial stringency has made collections harder, and there has been no advance toward self-support on the district. One of the serious problems is the drain on our membership by emigration to Malaysia.

MINTSING DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province, sixty miles north of Foochow on both sides of the Min River.

Population: 250,000.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Mountains contain iron in abundance.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864 when Dr. Nathan Sites visited this region. Mintsing was established a presiding elder's district in 1893 by Bishop Foster.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Mintsinghsien

Location: On the Min River, thirty miles northwest of Foochow.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary E. Carleton, M.D., Edna Jones, Ursula J. Tyler (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Nathan Sites Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, and Women's Bible Training School.

HU CAIK HANG, Superintendent

A. W. BILLING, Missionary-in-charge

Centenary Advance

In March we had a six day Centenary rally attended by nearly all the preachers of the district. Seventeen of the circuits appointed local committees which were instrumental in organizing 123 prayer bands, 119 Bible study classes, and 55 gospel bands. Tithing has, so far, only a slight beginning; we feel that the time will soon be ripe to begin pushing this part of the campaign.

Membership

Only in the number of children baptized and received on probation has there been a decrease as compared with last year. In all other classes there have been increases, the net gain in full members being 84.

Collections

On some items less money has been received than last year, but the total, including building projects, amounts to \$969.60 more than last year.

Interest in Church Building

Early in the year the remodeling of the church at Lek-du was completed. Of the funds used for this, Bishop Lewis raised \$1,000 and the members gave \$1,200. The Bishop Joyce Memorial and parsonage cost the donors and the mission \$1,160, while the members contributed \$1,060; and \$110 more was given by Mr. Uong Ek Ek. This church is now also completed.

At 9th township the mission is giving \$550 toward the new church and parsonage, while the members gave land and \$500. These buildings are almost finished.

The membership at 5th township is urgently asking for about \$1,000 to supplement the \$1,000 which they have raised, and land worth about \$500. At 15th township they have in hand \$600 besides land valued at \$400.

At Sieu-huong-tau they have \$300 in cash and \$200 in land. At 10th township they have in land and money about \$400. These three last named places are asking that their contributions be supplemented dollar for dollar so that churches can be built at once. The need here and at 5th township is urgent. To rent buildings is troublesome and in most cases they are inadequate.

Division of District

There are now 19 circuits on Mintsing District with 3 more demanding that they also be cared for. The circumference of the district is about 4,000 li. There are 415 villages near present preaching places, with a population of about 172,000. Sixty years ago there was much opposition to the pioneers who entered this field, but now the preacher is everywhere welcome.

At first only the farming class could be reached, while now all classes come. Since they realize that nearly all improvement in social conditions is due to the work of the church, they are coming to appreciate the establishment of schools, hospitals, and churches. So the work has grown to such an extent that one district superintendent cannot possibly care for it adequately and we are asking the Conference that it be divided.

Epworth League

There are eleven chapters organized on this district, with 686 members. Many of these belong to the Junior department, and their work is similar to that carried on by the Sunday school.

Sunday School and Bible Study

We have, at present, 33 schools, with 143 teachers and 1,799 pupils. This is a substantial increase over last year. The Lekdu charge has been able to pay for its own supplies, but other places are helped largely by the Sunday School Board.

While we have not given especial attention to the campaign for the Universal (Roman) script, yet interest in this phase of the work has been decidedly manifest and classes have continued about as last year.

MINTSING BOYS' HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

WALTER N. LACY, Principal

So little of my time has been available for this school during the past three years, that many matters of vital concern have been neglected. The problem of the school location was one that first demanded solution, and then came the planning for our new buildings with the necessary purchase of new land.

The past year has seen the addition of another piece of property which will be desirable in the future development of the school; and the contract for the Cline administration and recitation building is now ready to be let as soon as exchange permits us to proceed with the building.

During the past year, it has been my privilege to spend a few days visiting some of the points on the district. This has shown me the need of greater co-operation between our pastors and the school in a number of ways, the larger appeal our school must make to our people, and the lack of a proper correlation between our lower primary schools on the district and this higher primary school.

A very small number of our students come from the Christian lower primary schools on the district, either because their standard is not sufficiently high or because pastors and teachers have not been diligent enough in urging these boys to come to us. We have welcomed the other boys who have come to us because they have been a field we have wished to cultivate, and we grasp the opportunity of thus extending Christian influence into circles which are not otherwise accessible.

During the past year 19 of our boys have been baptized, and 11 have been received into full membership in the church, while five of the senior class have definitely signified their intention of going into church work by taking exhorter's licenses.

But for the co-ordination of the Christian educational work on the district, the school must have a principal who can give time to maintaining vital contact between the school and the lower primary schools and churches on the district, and this co-ordination is vital for the interests of both the schools and the churches.

A year ago we reported 53 and 41 for the spring and fall enrollment respectively; this year the corresponding figures are only 44 and 36 in the higher primary classes. The reasons for this decrease are to be found in causes that antedate this past year, but the definite and immediate causes are not clearly evident. It is a matter for rejoicing, however, that the much neglected part of the district north of the river is beginning to feel the benefit of the school since it has been located at the county seat, and for the first time in the history of the school, I believe, we have had ten students from that part of the district.

The Christian influences steadily produce their worth-while results. The morning devotional time, the chapel services, the Sunday school work, and the Friday evening Y. M. C. A. meetings are all effective. The Sunday school is a new feature of the work, with Mr. Cung, one of our new teachers, as superintendent and with the pastor, Rev. Ding Ung Guang, to train the thirteen older boys who have been the teachers of the others in their afternoon Sunday school classes. In addition to this, two of our boys have done open air preaching on Sunday during a part of the year. Mr. Diong, the vice-principal, has used

the morning chapel services as a time for instilling the Centenary spirit into the boys through the study of the Centenary Bible Study Text.

We have been able to establish a preparatory class. At present this class has an enrollment of eleven, and we hope that with this preparation those who enter the regular higher primary course next spring will not have to fall by the way as too many have done because of insufficient foundation.

While it is only right and natural that Chinese students should have a real patriotic fervor under such political conditions as the country and province have witnessed this past year, we rejoice that we have been far enough from the storm center that our boys have been able to keep "first things first," which for boys of their years is to keep to their studies and to their preparation for life.

HINGWA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Hingwa and Sienyu counties (where Hingwa dialect is spoken), and Yungchin, Tehwa, and Tatieu counties.

Location: In Fukien Province.

Industry: Agriculture, mining, and manufacture of porcelain ware. A large irrigated plain yields three crops a year, and the inland is rich in iron, coal, and limestone.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865. Mission Conference was organized in 1896, and became an Annual Conference in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, and English Presbyterian Mission.

BINGHAI DISTRICT

Area: Includes the eastern end of Bingham Peninsula and adjacent islands.

Population: 160,000. Methodist responsibility, 120,000. The people are poor, believe in evil spirits, and worship idols. The islands are infested by pirates.

Industries: Farming in sandy soil. The sand is blown in from the sea and washed down from the hills, covering the fields. Sweet potatoes, beans, and peanuts are grown. Other industries are fishing and salt evaporation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Church Missionary Society.

Binghai

Location: On the eastern end of Bingham Peninsula, southeastern part of China.

Institution: Hai-sing Intermediate School.

DENG CIH UNG, Superintendent

MRS. ELIZABETH BREWSTER, Missionary-in-charge

Evangelism

During the year we have held thirty-two meetings. These have been held in all parts of our territory. The statistics follow:

Number of bands, 495; membership, 1,460; village visits, 2,075; families visited, 14,795; persons reached, 72,726; addresses, 1,251; prayer services, 1,562; adult attendance on afternoon meetings, 50,721; number of children, 35,210; adult attendance on evening meetings, 91,047; number of children, 41,300; men inquirers, 5,413; women inquirers, 3,091; whole families, 317; reading classes examined, 2,843.

I have personally taken part in fifteen meetings. The outstanding thing in my own evangelistic work was my month in Yung-Teh and Tatieu Districts. I visited nine centers in that territory. It was a joy to find so many evidences of the hold Christianity had taken on the people in that territory. Out of the need and opportunity of that great region we felt the time had come for a program to care for the territory as a whole. Three centers should be occupied strongly by American missionaries to care for the general work of the Church and education of our boys and men, girls and women. Out of all this evangelistic effort has grown the conviction that to conserve this work we must cultivate our lay officials in the church to help care for the thousands of people who indicate their desire "to learn the Doctrine." We have found evidence that there is practically no limit to opportunity and no opposition to the Christian Message. To care for these people our preachers must give themselves as never before to teaching and training the Christians to do personal work and be able to teach the new inquirers.

District Work

Binghai District has made progress. This growth was in spite of many difficulties inherent in the poverty of the people and effects of idolatry in the customs. I have not been able to visit some of the points on the district. I had a full itinerary planned for Binghai District for these Autumn months, but my own serious illness made this itinerary impossible. Deng Cih Ung, the efficient district superintendent, has kept me well informed as to affairs of the district and has carried out with care all the plans we together made for the work. We held a District Preachers' Meeting after Conference and adopted plans that have helped the church in Binghai. The mid-year preachers' meeting, evangelistic campaigns and the District Conference have kept me in close touch with all the work and workers.

Hinghwa City District

During the absence of F. S. Carson I have been acting missionary in charge of Hinghwa City District. I have held preachers' meetings and with the district superintendent have planned the district work. I have had the privilege of visiting many churches in the bounds of the district. These visits revealed such opportunity and possibilities of fruit that I felt it would be well to have fewer assignments and to be able to do continuous and consecutive work in a definite group of circuits, which is another way of saying we are in great need of more missionaries.

Binghai Higher Primary School (Grammar)

The year has not been the most successful year of the school. The reasons for this were due to the difficulties from the unsettled conditions and poverty of the people. One thing has had an especial effect on reducing the number of students. This school has sent a larger proportion of students to the Bible school than any other. Last year the educational policy of the Conference took a forward step in preparation of the ministry; two years in our high school before entering the Bible school. This shut the door of opportunity to many of the Binghai students. To make the Binghai school a success we must locate the school buildings in a more central place geographically, and supply some industrial work for self-help. Gardens and stock raising, as goats, pigs, chickens, will supply this means of self-help on the most natural lines in that agricultural region. We have plans on hand to make these things possible and also to furnish endowment for the whole educational work of this poverty stricken people. We must make it possible for all our Methodist children to get an education in Binghai. Development on the lines we have before us will enable us to do this. The hope for doing these things rests with the Centenary and Interchurch financial campaigns.

Sunday Schools

All the schools are examined in reading the Catechism, Life of Jesus, the Miracles and the Parables, which are in the Adult Bible Class course of study. The International Lessons are used. The examinations reveal progress in Bible reading and study.

HANKONG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the market towns of Gangkan and Hankong, and surrounding villages.

Location: On the coast plain east of Hinghwa City. Two thirds of the district is mountainous.

Population: 350,000. Methodist responsibility, 250,000. Hinghwa is spoken.

Industries: Farming and fruit growing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Hankong

Location: Capital and port city of the district.

Population: 100,000—city and environs.

Institutions: Richmond Methodist Hospital, Higher Primary School.

LI KO DING, Superintendent

W. B. COLE, Missionary-in-charge

Social and Political Conditions

The armistice between the North and the South at the end of last year left a part of our Conference territory under the jurisdiction of the North and a part under the jurisdiction of the South. The Hankong District under the North has had comparative quiet, as there has been no armed conflict within the bounds of the district. This year has been one of turmoil for Yungdeh and Tatien Districts, under the control of the South. There has been no settled government there, but rather constant strife between various political factions. The local forces drove out the Cantonese troops from Yungchun and Tehwa counties, and they proceeded to strive among themselves for leadership. Although fighting among themselves has been almost continuous, they all claim to belong to the Southern army.

Both the local forces in Yungchun and Tehwa counties, as well as the Cantonese forces in Tatien, have had to live upon the country. These regions having already been infested with bandits for several years prior to the Civil War, and being followed by the past year of local strife, have been reduced to dire straits. Before the last harvest many were on the verge of starvation. The whole appearance of the country presents one of depletion. The population is no longer busy with trade and transportation of produce. Most of the men who are not in the army have gone away to the Straits Settlements or to other parts of China. Only the women, children and the aged are left behind. Houses have been plundered and burned. Children have been kidnapped and sold into other sections of the country. Men have been seized, and on failure of a ransom forthcoming have been killed. Villages that were not prompt to pay levies made upon them by bandit leaders have been burned, and many of their population slaughtered. I visited one village where sixty men, women and children were killed by the bandits. I might add that the bandits who committed this deed are now a part of the Southern army and their leader a major in the same.

It would seem that both Northern and Southern officials in these regions have decided to use the cultivation of poppy as a source of revenue. Already considerable poppy has been planted in the Putien County. In Yungchun, Tehwa and Tatien Counties the officials are notifying the village elders of how many mow their villages will be expected to plant, and are at the same time furnishing seed to them. They receive a tax when the seed is given. Openly they express themselves against the cultivation of poppy, but secretly

they notify the villagers that they must plant. Other sources of revenue having been greatly reduced, they are resorting to this means. Many of the villagers, knowing that the profits will all go to the soldiers, do not desire to plant, but they are being given no alternative. This presents a great problem to our Christians. When I made a recent trip through that region they asked me what course they should pursue. They are under compulsion to plant.

Opium dens are plentiful now, especially in places where troops are quartered. The various governments receive license money from these shops. It seems that the many years of struggle to put down the curse of opium have been thwarted by the present conditions in these regions.

The past year has been one of unrest. The student class has been deeply stirred. They realize the peril of their country and desire to do something to help. We cannot say that their movements have been always marked by wisdom and foresight. Their movement to boycott Japanese goods has extended to the smallest hamlets and in a surprising way to the old as well as the young of the population.

Attitude of the Governments toward Mission Work

There has been considerable unfriendliness on the part of the Northern officials against our work. They have done nothing whatever to punish the soldiers who last year shot one of our preachers together with his wife. Rather have they sought in every way to try to clear the soldiers of the deed. In other cases they have tried to make out that the church was connected with the evil elements in the country against law and order. Open threats have been made by Northern officers. One magistrate accepted a bribe by an enemy of the church, and permitted his soldiers, as well as the relatives of the enemy, to plunder the homes of a number of our Christians at Se-nia. When protest was made he let it be known that he would do as he pleased, without fear of being brought to account. The love of money is certainly the root of much of the evil evident in the administration of this land. We have observed no improvement over the old time official in the actions of some of the Southern officials. To some of these the idea that the common people are an intrinsic part of the Chinese Republic seems to be entirely foreign. They profess to be fighting for law and order, yet will proceed to oppress the poor people in order to extort money from them. Only when they get the idea that justice and protection must begin with those around their very doors will the many wrongs committed by officialdom be corrected, and the nation established on strong foundations.

Present Conditions of the Work

In the section of the Hankong District lying on the plain there is not much progress to be noted. In some of the parts that suffered from the fighting of last year a sort of lethargy has settled down upon the people, making church work very slow. In the mountain regions of the district a number of evangelistic campaigns were conducted during the summer, and keen interest aroused everywhere. Meetings are now well attended and much progress is to be noted.

There has been a marked growth in the Yungchun and Tatieu Districts. Many new stations have been opened up and the churches are well attended.

Notwithstanding the distress of the land a heroic effort is being made not to fall behind in their self-support. One member who had been forced to give considerable money to the Southern cause, knowing that sooner or later all of his money would go the same way, decided to put it into the church, so he gave two thousand dollars toward building a substantial building. The man is now penniless, but would probably have been in the same condition had he tried to hold on to his money. In a number of places, where churches have been needed for years and where the people have made their subscriptions and have grown tired of waiting for a subsidy from the United States, they have proceeded on their own initiative and have put up church buildings. Most of these buildings in design and construction are well adapted to the needs of the various communities. However, most of them must have help before they can be completed.

Hankong Boys' School

There are eighty-five students, fifty in the higher primary and thirty-five in the lower primary. The higher primary is divided into four classes. The greatest need of our school is an experienced man for monitor, that the moral and spiritual life of the students may be cared for as well as the mental development. Last fall we should have graduated one class, but on account of the fighting between the South and the North it was impossible for us to open school until December 25th. The first term we graduated six students and the second term four. They will pursue a higher education.

We are conducting school in the old hospital building. The recitation rooms and the dining rooms are small and dark and are not good for health. A new building is a very important thing if our school is to progress.

Richmond Methodist Hospital

The following is the statistical report for the past year:

First treatments, 4,824; retreatments, 9,550; visits to outside patients, 385; outside treatments, 1,455; resident patients, 685; total patients, 16,899. Total receipts, \$2,966 (Mex.), including money received from dispensary patients, ward patients, outside patients, special gifts from America, Singapore and from Chinese patients and friends. Total expenses \$4,105 (Mex.), including doctor's fees and other wages, furniture, apparatus, repairs, medicine.

HINGHWA CITY DISTRICT

Area: Includes Hinghwa city and surrounding villages.

Population: 750,000. Buddhists, Confucianists, and Taoists. Methodist responsibility, 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865, when missionaries from Foochow preached here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church and the Church Missionary Society (England).

Hinghwa

Location: Near the mouth of the Sienyu River, on the coast plain. A prefecture city off the lines of travel and commerce. A walled city, clean and well built.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1865, and was first occupied by a Methodist missionary in November, 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster (on furlough), Rev. F. S. Carson and

Mrs. Carson, Rev. W. B. Cole and Mrs. Cole, Miss Mabel Davis (Ng-Sauh, contract), Rev. C. E. Draper (Ng-Sauh) and Mrs. Draper (Ng-Sauh), Mr. J. H. Irish (on furlough) and Mrs. Irish (on furlough), Rev. F. P. Jones and Mrs. Jones. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Cora M. Brown, Jessie A. Marriott, Grace K. McClurg, Ellen H. Suffern, Althea M. Todd (on furlough), Pauline E. Westcott, Minnie E. Wilson.

Institutions: Guthrie Memorial High School, Biblical Training School, Normal School, Rebecca McCabe Orphanage and Industrial School (Ng-Sauh), Hinghwa Mission Press. *W. F. M. S.*: Hamilton Girls' Boarding School, Juliet Turner Training School, Lillian Gamble Leper Home.

DNG SENG NGENG, Superintendent

F. S. CARSON, Missionary-in-charge

GUTHRIE MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

Advance

The past year has witnessed real advance in the Guthrie Memorial High School, chiefly in three ways. One of the most important changes has been the course of study. There is now in effect a new course of study which correlates and unifies all our work above the primary grade. As fast as resources permit, elective work will be added which will give opportunity for the effective training of all kinds of abilities. Three elective courses are already being offered, named respectively, College Preparatory, Normal Training and Bible Training.

We are glad to report gratifying progress made by the upper class in the old normal course. This class of seven will graduate next month and will make unusually effective day-school teachers.

A large increase in attendance during the past year is to be reported. Our lower primary school has suddenly jumped from forty to over ninety pupils, and substantial increases were also made in both higher primary and high schools. The new Freshman class in the high school has thirty-seven students, the largest class in the history of the mission. The prospects are that next year's class will be of similar size, and in the future still larger classes are assured, as our higher primary schools increase in number and effectiveness.

Student Agitation

Student agitation over political conditions has interfered seriously with our school work. In both terms of the current school year student strikes, as a part of a nation-wide protest, have prevented the completion of our year's work. As long as such unrest continues it will be impossible to carry out a really effective school policy. We are hoping that the students will soon realize the comparative ineffectiveness of their present methods and will turn themselves instead toward an earnest preparation for a life of service in which they will be able to make a real contribution to Chinese national life.

HINGHWA BIBLICAL SCHOOL

W. B. COLE, Acting Principal

At the beginning of the year we began a new arrangement with the high school by which the juniors and seniors of that school could elect half time in our school. After finishing their high school course the plan was to take two more years in our school. Following this plan we received at the beginning of the year a class of fifteen from the high school. However, we soon discovered that this class of students had their own selfish desires at heart more than that

of the aim to be ministers of the gospel. They created trouble and strife within the school. Finally they conducted a strike causing the entire high school to follow them. The present tendency of the Chinese students to strike against the authority of our schools is one that gives us grave concern.

With the purpose in mind of giving young men of promise the opportunity of preparing for the ministry we have decided to reorganize the Biblical School course. Our present plan is to make the regular course of the school a three year course, designed for high school graduates. This course will contain what we think to be the essentials for entrance into the ministry. For those of promise, who have not had high school work, we will offer preparatory work leading up to the regular course. There will be two years of preparatory work. The preparatory students will be divided into two classes, those requiring two years' work and those requiring only one. Capable students who have not graduated from the higher primary school, but who show aptitude and have practically the equivalent of that work will take the first year of the preparatory work. In the second year they will be joined by the class of higher primary graduates. From this preparatory work they will go into the regular three years' course. Our faculty is of the opinion that this arrangement can be carried out successfully.

REBECCA McCABE ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WORK

MRS. ELIZABETH BREWSTER, Superintendent

GO TONG HI, Vice-Principal

Since the Orphanage School removed to Ng Sauh, the industrial work has rapidly grown and the students help themselves by working half day. There are eight classes all together, so four classes study one half of the day and work alternately. The students have been very successful in their daily study and work. While the cholera epidemic interfered with school work, yet the students made up the regular class-work, taking the final examination without much difficulty. Owing to the civil war between the North and South, the people have endured indescribable suffering, becoming more and more impoverished every day. The people are constantly coming to us to aid their children that they might have a chance to get an education. On account of the lack of financial support the orphanage could not take in more students. It should have taken many of these boys and girls in if we had more money, and we are also crowded in our present buildings. Of our old students there are one hundred and eleven boys and fifty-nine girls. Of those received this year there are thirty boys and nine girls. Total number in orphanage at present is 209. The oldest ones are sixteen and seventeen years of age, while the youngest ones are only four or five years old. It is impossible for these orphans to be fully self-supporting. The money they are making cannot cover all expenses. We must depend on help from friends.

Need of More Buildings

i

There are more than two hundred students, and yet we only have four small houses for them. These four are used both as dormitories and school rooms. Ten to fifteen students are crowded together in a single small room. In view

of these conditions, some new dormitories and school buildings are greatly needed. At present we are forced to use the dormitories as school rooms, because there is no adequate building for school purposes. The rooms are too small for our large classes, and true school sanitation is not possible. Two buildings should be put up for the higher and lower primary schools. Again the teachers are scattered. Some must live in students' rooms. An apartment house for the teachers is needed.

Teachers

This year there are six men teachers in the higher primary classes and four women in the lower primary school. All the teachers are faithful to their task.

Orphanage Plantation

Some years ago the orphanage bought a plantation of one thousand and three hundred mow (about 200 acres), and some money was spent in repairing the old dyke so that this waste land is under cultivation. The annual income from the rice fields of this plantation and other fields has been enough to support a number of students in the last few years. Near the end of August a great typhoon and tidal wave swept over Hinghwa. Some portions of the dyke were destroyed. The salt water flooded more than one thousand mow of good rice fields. We had to spend about \$1,200 to rebuild the dyke to prevent permanent injury to the land. The typhoon flooded the houses and they were damaged, and several rooms were a total loss. This loss caused by the flood and typhoon amounts to more than two thousand dollars.

Our Needs

Many of the Hinghwa people are living in extreme poverty, and it is impossible for them to send their children to school. The flood has done great damage. Although the contributors to our orphanage have increased, the money is not enough to meet the annual expenses. Owing to the low exchange between American money and Chinese currency, the loss on gifts sent by American friends makes us very short of funds. We still hope that increasing help may continue to come from our faithful American friends.

SIENYU DISTRICT

Location: In the Sienyu River valley, thirty miles from the coast.

Industry: Agriculture.

Sienyu

Location: Head of navigation of the Sienyu River, thirty miles from Hinghwa City.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1870.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Church of England Zenana Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. G. W. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma J. Betow, Eda L. Johnson, Martha Lebeus, Florence P. Mason, Martha C. W. Nicolaisen (on furlough), Bertha Perssons, and Mary M. Thomas.

Institutions: Intermediate School, Higher Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Isabel Hart Boarding School, Frieda Knoechel Memorial Training School.

Go TENG UI, Superintendent Sienyu, East

GENG CIH SING, Superintendent Sienyu, West

G. W. HOLLISTER, Missionary-in-charge

SIENYU BOYS' SCHOOL

MARY B. HOLLISTER, Principal

Crowded Rooms

It is with a sense of disappointment that we cannot report this year the sequel to our report last year concerning the school-building put up by gifts of the Chinese. We hoped that there would soon be wings added to this central section, by gifts from America. But still no money is at hand, and so, as we have reported for many years, the boys are still being crowded into the small borrowed building we are using as dormitory, when it is badly needed for a District Hostel, its original purpose. The new building is used only for class-rooms, and fine big rooms they are for the purpose. It has also been used occasionally by our near neighbors, the bandits, as a "shooting gallery" in battles with enemy bandits. Because there is no fence or wall to protect the property, there is no way of keeping them out. The consequence is that the occupants of the mission residence on the hill-top above the school building have to dodge bullets. It is absolutely essential for the physical welfare of the boys that we immediately put up at least one wing of the proposed building. This would enable us to vacate the District Hostel, and have dormitory and class-rooms under the roof. There is a very neat little six-room cottage for the monitor in process of completion. The lay of the land necessitated putting up this building before the wing can be erected.

Need for Trained Teachers

Our great need is for Normal-trained teachers. The Primary School particularly needs someone of such training. The only real solution of the Primary school problem, at least in our centers, is in women teachers, for one cannot imagine men taking kindergarten training, and that is what is needed in addition to primary normal methods, at least in the first two years. Co-education in the lower primary schools is very practicable, and approved of by the Chinese.

Graduates

Last January a class of 20 boys graduated from the higher primary. Thirteen of these are now studying in the Guthrie Memorial High School in Hinghwa City. Two are in the Biblical School. One is taking Normal School work elsewhere. One is in the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow. Two of the boys, due to unfortunate family circumstances, are unable to continue their education. One very mature and fine lad is doing well the work of a Junior preacher, hoping to continue training for the ministry later.

Enrollment

There are at present 140 boys in school, 70 of whom are in the higher primary in the first, second and third year classes. Because we have no room to receive one more student, we have under the auspices and direction of our school opened a lower primary school outside the East Gate of Sienyu City where 27 boys are studying.

TATIEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Tatieu City and surrounding villages. Covers three counties, and contains representatives of thirteen. Rough and hilly.

Population: 300,000—Chinese, Buddhists, and Confucianists.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

HING BO SENG, Superintendent

W. B. COLE, Missionary-in-charge

No report.

YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

Area: Covers all the territory formerly known as Tehwa and Yungchun Districts. Consists of parts of four counties and includes two county seats.

Population: 300,000. All Chinese. Methodism is responsible for 230,000. Amoy vernacular is the dialect spoken. Many wealthy families.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterians, and Catholics.

Tehwa

Location: On the Shwangki River, in a mountainous valley, eighty miles west of Hinghwa City.

Industry: The center of the great pottery region.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterians (through Chinese Agents).

Institutions: Higher Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Susie L. Mansfield School (Girls' Boarding), Carrie R. Donnel's School (Women).

Yungchun

Location: Seventy miles southwest of Hinghwa, on a mountain river.

Population: 12,000. The people are idolatrous.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Hawley (on furlough) and Mrs. Hawley (on furlough), Mr. E. C. Parlin and Mrs. Parlin.

Institutions: Hardy Training School, Biblical School, Higher Primary School.

SI I SENG, Superintendent

W. B. COLE, Missionary-in-charge

HARDY TRAINING SCHOOL

E. C. PARLIN, Principal

General Conditions

The work here has gone on with its inadequate equipment and support, its spirit fed continually on hopes, on visions of the future. When the success of the Centenary became assured, the desire for immediate realization of the fond hopes became a burden. This discontent and restlessness has been increased under the influence of political anarchy and social corruption, which in wickedness exceeds the blackness of heathen ignorance and idolatry. In that teachers and students have cooperated to maintain a spirit of harmony and serious effort in study, not forgetting the school's aim to foster the development of Christian character, I feel the year has been a real success.

In spite of adverse exchange, we are hoping to find the support through special gifts adequate to cover expenses. And this, in face of the fact that the impoverishment of our constituency through systematic robbery has caused a serious decrease in tuition receipts. We fear that another year some provision in the way of a tuition and a Board scholarship arrangement will be necessary if we are to keep in the school those boys we most need to reach, and keep—the boys from the mountain districts.

Staff and Students

The teaching staff is composed of two graduates from government schools, two graduates from the Hinghwa High School and two graduates from our own course. These six, with the aid of the vice-principal, have handled the teaching for the four years of the lower primary grades. The present senior class has five members, four of whom will go on to further study either in the Bible school or in high school if the opportunity be open. All five are members of the church, and four of the five are exhorters. Of the forty boys in the higher primary, 14 are church members, 6 are probationers, and 13 are baptized Christians. During the first semester, we had a record enrollment of 121. In connection with the fighting in the valley along in April, a few dropped away. During the summer, the plague carried away several, and the bandit terror which reigned during the summer months rendered some parents unable or unwilling to return their boys to our care for the fall term. However, we still have over a hundred boys and girls enjoying the privileges of the school. We have had fewer boarders this year. Yet we have had all that we could decently accommodate, as several rooms had to be sacrificed to house our teachers. This matter of housing teachers and students is one of the most pressing problems we have to face. We pray that another year may see some definite step taken towards its solution.

School Activities

In carrying out the purpose of the school to provide a Christian atmosphere and encourage the development of Christian manhood, we have carried forward the special Bible class work, and have tried to encourage the continuation of a Y. M. C. A. in the school. For this latter, the youth of the boys offers an obstacle, which is not easy to overcome. Regular athletics, including military drill, has an important place in the curriculum. And debating meetings each Friday evening serve to help train mind and speech.

Problems

1. Financial—Inadequate current expenses. Necessity for development of a scholarship system to hold worthy boys for service. 2. Social—Indifference of parents, who ruthlessly tear promising students from our midst to compel them to emigrate in quest of fortune. 3. Political—Absence of all government control. This tempts our boys and graduates into paths of lawlessness; this means homes unable to offer a penny for the education of their children; this means the sowing of seeds, which it will be our heavy task for years to uproot.

Needs

More buildings—A missionary free to devote his whole time to the demands of the educational work here. Adequate financial support.

YUNGCHUN BIBLICAL SCHOOL

SI I SENG, Vice-President

We opened school on January 20, 1919, with twenty-two students. One-third are graduates of the senior primary. Late in the Spring our new building was

completed. This building is 30 x 30 feet and cost \$2,000 Mexican. We have in the new building a parlor, dean's office, teachers' office, two class rooms, two waiting rooms and one dining hall. The annual expense of the school is almost one thousand dollars.

Political conditions are still very serious. There is great unrest among the people and much suffering at the hands of the bandits. In spite of this, our church members have been very generous in giving to support the church and school, and we know it has meant very great sacrifice on their part. However, there is still a deficit on our school building. Without any endowment it is extremely difficult to meet our annual expenses. We are looking forward to the time when graduates of this school will go out to every part of this vast region preaching the gospel.

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Area: All of Kiangsi Province, part of Anhwei Province, and those parts of Hupeh Province north of the Yangtze River and about Poyang Lake, and southeast of Nanchang for 200 miles.

Organization: Kiangsi up to 1912 was a part of Central China Conference, but at that time was made a separate Conference. It became an Annual Conference in 1917. Work was begun in Kiukiang in 1867; in Nanchang in 1894; and Fuchow in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant mission in the Conference doing work of college grade.

KIENCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 12,000 square miles. Undulating surface, bad roads and shallow rivers. Difficult of access.

Location: In the Fu River valley.

Population: 5,200,000.

Kienchang

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal—has work at several points, foremost among which are Fuchow and Kiengchang.

Institution: Higher Primary School.

F. R. BROWN, Superintendent

Schools

All the day schools have been maintained and a new school has been opened at Tsingking near Fuchow. Fuchow Higher Primary School has been under the direction of Liu Chuiu, a graduate of Nanking University. The school has been strengthened and its grade of work raised.

NANCHANG DISTRICT

Area: Centers around the city of Nanchang. Until 1911 it was a part of South Kiangsi District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Protestant Episcopal and Plymouth Brethren.

Nanchang

Location: One of the wealthiest cities of China, and capital of Kiangsi Province. On the Kan River, connected with Fu River by canal. There are 4,000 business places within the city walls and as many in the suburbs. Educational center.

Population: 726,000.

Industry: Center of trade in porcelain, glass, cloth, lumber, tea, indigo and rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1894.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission and Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. Blackstone and Mrs. Blackstone, Rev. F. C. Gale and Mrs. Gale, M.D., Rev. W. R. Johnson (on furlough) and Mrs. Johnson (on furlough), Rev. E. L. Terman and Mrs. Terman, Rev. J. G. Vaughan, M.D. (on furlough), W. F. M. S.: Misses Lulu C. Baker, Zula F. Brown, Anna M. Graves (contract), Welthy B. Honsinger (on furlough), Gertrude Howe, Faith A. Hunt (on furlough), Ella E. Jordan (on furlough), Ida Kahn, M.D., Blanche T. Search (on furlough), Margaret Seeck, Hazel M. Shoub, Ilien Tang, May Bel Thompson.

Institutions: Bashford Hospital, Nanchang Academy. W. F. M. S.: Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School, Women's and Children's Hospital.

CHIANG MING-CHIH, Superintendent

F. C. GALE, Missionary-in-charge 7

Evangelism

We have endeavored to exalt this as the great task of the Church. Whether

in the city circuits or in the country, whether in the prisons or in the schools, the pastors, Bible-women and teachers have labored in unity of heart. Union evangelistic services were held in each circuit in the city during and following the Week of Evangelism. The pastors then arranged for pulpit supplies and united in evangelistic services at Miechuan and other country points. The program of these meetings was formulated and carried forward by the Chinese. The evangelistic band that toured the country points was more effective this year than that of last year, though at that time we reported it as the best piece of rural evangelism ever projected in this Conference. The band was this year increased in number. It was better equipped with facilities for attracting the attention of the people, and to make the meetings effective. We are unable to give the number of those who attended the meetings, but it is safe to state that the number could be written in four figures.

The local pastors in Nanchang continue to enjoy the hearty co-operation of the officials in charge of the city prisons, where weekly meetings are conducted in all the departments of the prison. This effort on the part of the Church never fails to win the commendation of visitors who are interested in mission work. One prisoner, who was incarcerated for seven years was converted in prison, and has been received into fellowship of the church.

The faculties of the Nanchang Academy and Baldwin School for Girls are bending every effort to lead the students to the acceptance of the will of God as the rule for their lives. There are many fine Christians in these schools, and the service they are rendering in the city churches is beyond our words of praise. Some of the young men weekly conducting services in the evening at Central Church. Our evangelistic program includes work with the children in the city. More than three hundred non-Christian children, in our service, were entertained at Central Church, where they saw the Centenary pictures.

The Centenary

When the Centenary quotas were made to the various districts and circuits it was quite evident that there was an absence of optimism. There are pastors in this Conference who went to their appointments with earnestness of purpose to fulfill their promise made to the Bishop, that they would not only make a pledge themselves, but would endeavor to get every member in their charges to do so. To date there has been subscribed on this district \$7,881, out of a quota of \$12,000. Meichuan leads the rural circuits of the Conference—likely in all China—in the amount of its bona fide pledges to the Centenary. Meichuan is but a country village whose people have already subscribed \$1,620 and are confident that within the four years they will exceed \$2,000. There is no suspicion attached to the subscription list. There is no misuse of the name of the church for personal advantage. No official there is called upon to decide any case in favor of a Christian. The folks there know that the church with its loyal pastor and its two flourishing schools is an asset to the community. It will repay anyone to visit Meichuan and become acquainted with the men and women who are members of the church.

The Idol's Doom

At each end of the village is a temple. The day of our arrival at Hsiepu

a theatrical performance was being put on at one temple. Our day school is in the rear of the other—the larger. Three idols look down upon our boys at their books. Before these idols Mr. Wang and I spread our cots, and but for the heat and mosquitoes, had a fairly restful night. The afternoon we arrived, we hung a large white sheet on the theater stage and announced to the people that in the evening there would be stereopticon pictures. What is put on the stage is supposed to be to the delight of the big idol. If there is anything that can show up the rottenness of idol worship it is the Centenary pictures. That night to a great audience there was shown the contrast between the fruits of Christianity and heathenism. The following morning we invited into the temple the church members and inquirers, and before the idols wrote subscriptions for a day school and chapel that will spell doom for old Mr. Idol. Before we departed Mr. Wang read and expounded a passage of Scripture and we all knelt in prayer for God's blessing on the small group of believers.

It is encouraging to note that since the summer conferences this year at Kuling there is a deeper interest being taken in means and methods for stemming the tide of illiteracy in China. The students in the Academy are enthusiastic over the Script. A group of students is about ready to go forth to the organizing of classes in the community. These students have given a new name to the Script alphabet. Instead of calling the characters the Chu Ying Tsu Mu they have named them the Chiu Kuo letters (the country saving letters).

Following a conference with about fifty proprietors of shops and stores when plans were discussed for providing education for apprentices and poor servants, more than thirty students have already enrolled in classes at Central Church studying the Six Hundred Characters.

Social Conditions

Mr. Wu Chi-mo has given the following statement of the social conditions in Nanchang. There are in Nanchang: 103,154 merchants; 21,699 officials, teachers, and government employees; 404 priests and nuns.

The business conditions have been greatly affected by the internal disturbances of the country. The European war has greatly increased the amount of exports of raw material, while also advancing prices from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. Interest on loans which was commonly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month has been as high as 3 per cent. The number of bankruptcies has increased 20 per cent. During the first and second years of the Republic local officials were usually men of years and experience. Public parading of idols was then discouraged. With the coming of the Northerners, there has been a more conservative attitude taken by the officials. Now public idol-worship has been encouraged, and is apparently flourishing. The Northerners are habitués of public restaurants and wine rooms. Consequently prostitutes in ever increasing numbers are coming in from other parts of China, and are secretly protected in their traffic, while the police are apparently helpless in curbing the evil. One need make but casual survey to know that poker, other forms of gambling, lotteries, the use of wine and cigarettes are flourishing. The general public is the sufferer.

Under the present military regime education has made but little progress. There are but twelve lower primary schools with an enrollment ranging from 100 and less to not more than 340 in each school. Private schools have always

been numerous. Men of means employ private tutors for their children. There are but three higher primary schools for boys. There are but five primary schools for girls, and the city can boast of but four high schools, only 1/40 of whose graduates were able to qualify for entrance into the university at Peking. There is a normal school for men and one for women, the latter ranking high in the estimation of the public. The attitude of the people toward Christianity is very favorable since the people generally are coming to see the real worth of the Christian truth. American missionaries everywhere have the confidence of the people, since it is known that they are in China with purely altruistic motives, and not that they may lay hold on China's possessions. Methodism's wide distribution of scriptures and tracts, her open enmity to social evils, her encouragement of civic betterment, her program to meet the physical, mental and spiritual need of the people through the schools, hospitals and churches, has made for Christianity a large place in the social life of the city of Nanchang and the outlying district.

The Need for a Program

The world's great religious emergency has brought us face to face with an entirely new situation. While in the area of this district the Methodist Church has been forging ahead, there have of late entered new forces. Other missions and Christian forces are enlarging the scope of their activities. If we have been bold enough to feel that as a Church we are able to win the battle alone, it is time to seek a place along the side of other Christian forces and lead out in a really comprehensive and co-ordinated program in the area in which we are all at work. As I study the map of this great city of Nanchang where the need is tremendous, of the district with its thousands dead in trespasses and sin, and then take stock of resources in men and facilities, it seems to me that the words of one of our Centenary leaders burn themselves into my soul when he says, "This is the time to bring our methods up abreast of the crisis and need. We should sit down before our city (and district) problems, and lay out a program as nearly adequate as we can frame; lay out a program with the help of God, and with the leadership of the Spirit of which we are assured if we try to do this task in a united way."

NANCHANG ACADEMY

E. L. TERMAN, Acting Principal

The Aim

The aim of Nanchang Academy is to make the community in which we are located and the students who come to us from that community, conscious of their needs, in the great outstanding ideals that should dominate the life of a civilized society, and the life of an individual and in turn to assist them in the attainment of the best judgment, deepest appreciation and most thorough control of these ideals.

This then constitutes our general aim: To train leaders to know Christ, to know how to live and in turn to lead, teach, and train others to understand and live His teaching. The predominating ideal of this teaching is love. Students thus trained will habitually center their attention upon interests directly connected with the welfare of others. This leads secondarily or indirectly to the use of

the community in which we are located (Nanchang city) as a laboratory for the training of these leaders and thereby meets its greatest needs, by helping it to assimilate and practice His teachings. The first aim, stated more in detail, is as follows: Leaders especially prepared to lead, teach, and train in society, especially in the following existing social organization or institutions:

a. Churches—as preachers (prepared for theological school); b. Schools—as educators (prepared for lower primary, higher primary and middle schools); c. Industries—as 1st agriculturalists; 2nd, manufacturers; d. business—as merchants; e. Other Professions—doctors, lawyers, etc.

Student Force

There is little doubt, however, but that in Nanchang Academy, the students with their present numbers, classification, activities, and as a result of these their esprit de corps, constitute one of, if not the strongest of, factors in the success of our attainment. The enrollment of 101 in the first semester, brings this school for the first time in its history beyond the 100 mark. This was increased in the second semester to 115, which removed our school from the class of small schools in China.

Self Government

The scheme of self-government was introduced into the middle school in the first semester. A student council of representatives elected from each class, worked with the principal and the faculty in solving many of the problems of discipline. The scheme worked so well that in the second semester it was extended to include the three grades of the higher primary.

Religious Activities

The Epworth League devotional meeting controlled by the students and the middle school personal workers class, were undeniably, the most influential of all in the school in winning the boys into a loving understanding and following of Christ. It is these, together with the regular Bible instruction and church work, that bring about such a wonderful change in the new students that come to us each semester. It was these that brought it about that at the end of each semester, practically every student was willing and eager either to come into the church on probation, or to take the next step to complete his allegiance to Christ.

Some are not permitted because of their home or parents' objections, or because more time and training are deemed necessary. But it was these last year that led at the close of the semester, to 6 being accepted into full membership, to 14 baptisms and to 30 being accepted on probation. A total of 50 definite steps in promotion of allegiance to Christ. This does not include the heart changes that were not permitted outward expression. Paralleling with this local evangelism committee, there was also a city evangelism committee. From 8 to 12 volunteers served regularly each Sunday in Sunday school and church work of the various churches or chapels of the city.

Social Activities

The social activities of the student body were in the hands of a social service

committee. This committee governed not only the social affairs of the students themselves, but had charge of all social service meetings, parents' meetings and community meetings held in the school. As a result of personal and faculty correspondence, the majority of the parents living in the city cooperated in these meetings. The laboratory work of this committee has been extended this semester, specially in the opening of a people's evening school in the Academy. Beginning with the opening of school every student in the school began the study of phonetic script. Three weeks ago a class of 23 graduated from the course. Under the stimulus of the following motto, "Let love break loose," twenty-three began actually to put into practice the central theme of Christ's teaching, "Love your neighbor, as yourself" and opened this school for the immediate neighbors outside of Dehshen gate. To date 234 persons have been enrolled. Religious teaching in connection with Chinese and phonetic script, arithmetic, sanitation, and other subjects, necessary for better living, are taught by a faculty of 23 students or teachers.

Physical Activities

The physical activities of the students, including athletics, were in the control of an athletic committee. On this committee were chosen students who had had special training in playground work. Though this playground was limited to the academy and to the model day school in the city, it is planned to extend it into several city centers this year. Under the auspices of this committee several interscholastic contests were held with the city middle schools. It is planned that this beginning will develop this year into an athletic association. Athletics were limited last year to basket-ball and track. It is hoped this year to add tennis and volley-ball courts, so as to provide an opportunity for every student to take his necessary recreation.

Esprit de Corps

This particularly showed in the crisis at the close of the semester. Under tremendous pressure from within and from without, from within, on the part of two or three faculty members and a few students, from without, a city, a province, a nation of students on strike—this group of leaders stood firm and unmoved, under the leadership of a great ideal. Their ideal was obedience to authority. Thus while the student body of China, stirred by love of country, took no cognizance of authority and walked out of their class rooms, these leaders, prompted too by the ideal of love of country, but coupled with it the ideal of obedience to authority, united with and in many cases influenced in leading their fellow-students in parading, in written and spoken protest against corrupt officials, in boycott, and in all the effective practices of the student movement, but at the same time, notwithstanding the sneers and rebukes of their fellows, put Nanchang Academy on record as being one of the few, if not the only boys' school of its size in China, that along with the student movement, was able regularly to complete its year's work.

The Faculty

In the first semester of last year, some of us were overburdened with work. The writer attempted to supervise and administer the school, teach 18 hours per

week and cover his third year of Chinese besides. This burden was somewhat relieved in the spring semester by the addition of one teacher to the staff. With the opening of the new school year, however, our hopes are far more encouraging. Though three of last year's men are not back, we have substituted three in their places and added another new one. At present every member of our faculty is especially trained to teach the subject of his department. A survey started last year in faculty meetings, with particular emphasis upon a study of standards for judging the quality of our instruction will be continued. Our present teaching force meets the two main qualifications for efficiency: Special preparation for entering the service, and willingness and desire for study and growth in service.

Curriculum

During the past year, our curriculum has been subjected to various refining processes. In its present form, it not only parallels with the course that will probably be adopted by our conference Board of Education, but also with the best curricula of our best mission schools in China.

One experiment of the year should be especially mentioned. That was the beginning of our manual arts, or what may later be termed our industrial department. Twelve boys who were able to pay only about half fees were assigned to two hours work per day, under the instruction of a most able carpenter from the city. The class was first assigned the making of 20 beds. Many of the wealthiest boys in school petitioned to join the class. We had a very small outlay of money, made a product for which we had an immediate demand, and did it all with no special industrial expert. The true value of the course cannot be figured in dollars and cents. The broadening outlook that it put into the lives of the students, its cultural and educational value, is worth far more than could have been gotten in any corresponding time spent in class-room. A class of eight boys were likewise assigned to school-gardening work. This semester this work is being incorporated in the regular science work of the higher primary. Social Science and Industrial Education have also been added to the curriculum.

Equipment

Our grounds are ample for all future development, containing as they do 32 acres. Our one building has, up to the present, been ample to make possible our rapid growth, but we have now reached its fullest capacity. To insure the maintenance of the work as planned for another year, it is imperative that work be begun soon on the new administration building.

With the installing of the delco system, we need no longer be ashamed of our model educational plant in so far as lighting is concerned. Not only is the problem of supplying sufficient light solved but the greater economy and convenience issuing from this system are large items in the management of the school. A halopticon has been purchased as a personal gift for school use and with it a large supply of educational pictures. With the addition of more substantial and convenient seats, some of a new model, made by the boys in the manual arts class, proper seating was supplied for the growth of this semester.

The scientific laboratory is being slowly added to and built up by Mr.

Illick. For the adequate development of the Science department additional purchases must soon be made. The library is thus far practically only one in name as compared with what we must have to call ourselves model. Small additions by special gifts have been made each year. This year some small purchases were made by the school. To add to the efficiency of the class-room instruction, material such as maps, charts, globes, etc., must also soon be purchased.

Student Fees

About 70 per cent of our students now pay full fees as against 43 per cent in 1916; 82 per cent of full fees are received from the students as against 65 per cent in 1916.

Nanchang City Day Schools

The city day schools, by request, were added to the unit of the Academy and placed under its supervision and administration at the beginning of the second semester, Feb. 1, 1919. At that time, four schools were open—one at Tsai Kia Po, outside of Teh Shen Men; the second at Pan Pu Kai; the third at Chang Yuan Chiao; and the fourth at Muan Yuen Men. Each of these was kept open throughout the year, and no new ones were opened. The school at Pan Pu Gai was used as an experimental or model school, in which the Normal students of the Academy could be assigned their practice teaching. A lower primary course of study was therefore worked out by the class, and put into effect in so far as was possible. Though many good things came out of this experiment which helped to raise the standard of the school, it could not be recommended as a good or permanent plan because of the distance of the school from the Academy. This broadened and developed course will be used by the proposed model school in the Academy, established in connection with the Normal department. The plan for the model school in the city is to move it to Chang Yuan Chiao, and to establish it where the new model building is to be erected next year.

The supervision of the other three schools consisted chiefly in the holding of monthly faculty meetings, some of which were in charge of the Normal class. In these meetings, methods of teaching and organization were discussed, suggestive daily schedules proposed and reports of individual teachers made. Monthly visits were also made to these schools.

With the motive of increasing interest in the city day schools, and of raising their standards in general, a series of contests was arranged which was as follows: Athletic, oratorical, composition, letter writing, standard arithmetic, attendance, neatness in work, interest in work. For the most part, a fine, competitive spirit was shown by both teachers and students. Enough good came in the contests to make them worthy of repetition this year. Seven boys were graduated, four of whom are now in the Academy. Great opportunities are awaiting us for lower primary work in Nanchang.

NANCHANG HOSPITAL

MRS. F. C. GALE, M.D., Superintendent

Patients

We have had over 1,300 more patients than last year, and that in spite of

the fact that the hospital was closed during the entire summer—the busiest season of the year. There has been also twice the number of in-patients. Had we more private rooms we could have accommodated many more of the official and gentry class who refuse to occupy a bed in the general ward. Many of this class were, for lack of room, turned away, thus not only reducing the number of patients, but lessening the indigenous income.

The number of calls to the homes of officials and wealthy business people is steadily increasing. The number of this class coming to the hospital is also increasing very rapidly. A man of this class on coming for treatment himself has, after a short time, brought members of his family—wife, mother or children. Our local income has thereby been increased, thus enabling the hospital to minister to more of the poor. This year we have treated 659 poor, many of whom were able to pay one cash for medicine.

The number of soldiers who come is quite large. This past year we have given 1,122 treatments to soldiers. Many of them have been in-patients receiving treatment for eye disease. It is hoped that the Military Governor will feel it his duty to assist the hospital in a financial way as did his predecessor General Li Hsun.

Quack Doctors

The inability to secure a Chinese assistant necessitated the closing of the hospital for the summer. This left many clinic patients not only without proper attention, but made it possible for many of them to be imposed on by quack doctors. A former coolie employed at the hospital has now set up a row of bottles and a few jars of ointments and is calling himself a doctor. I am told on good authority that he spent his summer in the vicinity of the hospital approaching patients who expected to receive treatment at the hospital, and informing them that his was the summer branch of the Nanchang Hospital.

Protecting the Food Supply

Another cause for rejoicing is evidenced by those conditions that catch my eye as I travel through the streets. A few years ago small merchants spread candy, cakes and fruit not only to attract attention of passerby, but of millions of big blue flies, and to become begrimed by dust from the street traffic. During the past two years a large majority of these small merchants have purchased glass jars and glass cases in which to display their wares. In the summer many are covering their fruits with netting. People are more careful in buying what is thus protected. In the homes I see an increasing number of wind cupboards used to protect food. This is especially the case where a family has come under Christian influences. Another item of interest is the apparent increasing amount of fresh milk that is being used. Often as I make calls in the homes of my patients, I meet old bossy cow at the front door supplying milk for some member of the household. Frequently I am asked if milk is not good, and how much should be taken. I am positive that many like cow's milk.

Nurses' Classes

The two classes of nurses which total ten have been a source of great helpfulness. They have shown a beautiful spirit among themselves. Three of

them are Christians, but the others are daily reading the Bible, and sing our hymns with vim. I feel that several of them are not far from the Kingdom. They unite with the students of the Nanchang Academy in the Sunday evening Epworth League service.

Evangelistic Work

One of the greatest causes for thankfulness has been the addition of two Christian workers to our hospital staff. Pastor Cheng Yu En has been most faithful in conducting morning chapel attended by the nurses, servants, in-patients and many clinic patients who happen to have arrived early. The chapel exercises have led many to take an interest in the gospel. Mrs. Yu has come to us as a Bible-woman. Her mornings are given entirely to talking with the women who call. To these and others she distributes tracts. As many patients come several hundred miles, the message is carried far. It is with the in-patients our greatest opportunity for hospital evangelism lies. Mrs. Chen and Mrs. Yu were operated on for cancer. During the many days of convalescence they eagerly heard the gospel. On leaving the hospital completely recovered they promised to attend with their families the Christian services in one of the churches. A promising young lawyer has recently been in the hospital. He was always waiting for chapel service to begin, and had frequent talks with the pastor. Rev. Mr. Tseo of Nanking while a patient here helped this lawyer very much. He was delighted when Christian books were supplied him. He came to speak of Christianity as the Lord Jesus Religion.

Hospital Statistics

New patients, 3,156; return patients, 7,906; in-patients, 102; days in hospital, 1,579; out calls, 283; obstetrical calls, 6; Total, 11,453; 1918, 10,107; Increase, 1,346. Operations (local anesthesia), 21; operations (general anesthesia), 31; surgical dressings, 820; teeth extracted, 44; vaccinations, 300; Total number of treatments, 13,305.

HWANGMEI DISTRICT

Area: Three circuits in provinces of Hupeh and five circuits in provinces of Anhwei.

Location: North of the Yangtze River.

Population: 1,500,000.

Hwangmei

Location: Largest city of the district.

E. A. Hoose, Superintendent

The Sacred Mountain Opportunity

Immediately after last conference session, the preachers of the district, with the district superintendent, made a trip to Wu Tzao San, the sacred mountain on the district near the city of Hwangmei, to which there go annually thousands of pilgrims. This was for two purposes: to ascertain the opportunities there for any type of work; and second, to see for themselves the advantages to our work and the advancement of the Kingdom by working there. Unfortunately we were a bit late to see the hordes of pilgrims, the season having nearly passed.

But we could and did determine to some extent the answers to the questions. Consequently it was unanimously decided to employ a man with the money voted by the Home Missionary Society of the Conference for work at Wu Tzao; and, too, that during the season at least one preacher be there all the time to preach and do what evangelistic work possible. The experiment has worked well. Chang Pao-hsien, a man of deep religious spirit, has been there all during the season, and with him has been one, and often two, preachers, they taking turns according to a prepared schedule. Although they were advised not to preach, they have, like Peter, listened to God rather than men, and some out-door preaching has been done. Over 8,000 portions have been sold there, besides thousands of tracts and picture portions distributed. These have gone to people who live far from centers and churches, and they have gotten the glimpse of a "light" even in the darkness of the temple idol worship—but not from the idol—right from the book of life.

Building

Soon after Mr. Schaefer's departure for the states, the Finance Committee gave me the oversight of the building of the house that had been begun. The framework was completed; the roof on, and from the outside it looked easy. Everyone said, "A few months will finish it." With petty contracts (there was no one contractor for the whole) delays, winter, and absences from the city, it was June before we were able to move in. The supervision took a great deal of thought and energy. Many thanks are due to Messrs. Johannaber and Lacy for their kindness in keeping carpenters, masons, painters, and coolies on the job during many of my absences. Mrs. Hoose was also most helpful in watching the workers, and keeping them to plans and contracts. But—and I say it loudly—I would request that no man be asked to build or oversee building and try to carry his other work. With us, the joy of being in a house that we can call home is ample compensation for all the worries and trouble during the months of building operations.

Evangelistic Work

The special week of evangelism as suggested by the China Continuation Committee was observed. This was the third year, and experience had taught us something. The start was earlier, and the preparation much more healthy than formerly. I do not think that the number of workers and volunteer helpers actually taking part were as large as in former years, but I do think the spirit and service was better. Unfortunately it rained the entire week, and that, coupled with impassable roads made it impossible to carry out some plans. More personal work was done, and less of large meetings. There were reported sold 1,899 portions, besides 3,970 tracts and 3,454 picture portions were distributed. The value of the week is in having something definite toward which to work; a reason for spurring to a larger service, and a beginning of evangelistic endeavors for the spring weeks.

Besides this special week, evangelistic or revival meetings have been held at three of the stations, and plans are already made for work at the other stations following this conference. These three weeks of meetings have brought blessings to workers and members. The whole district is stirred. At

one station where no special meetings have been held as yet, at the Fourth Quarterly Conference, an exhorter gave his report with a new vigor and earnestness, and ended by saying, "I am praying daily that the members of this church may win one new member for Christ during this next year." Others caught the spirit, reports took on a new life, and that was the best Quarterly Conference I have ever held.

These special meetings were well attended. Often children sat on the altar rail. At one place I was obliged to sit on the platform during the sermons of the other workers, there being no standing room elsewhere. One of the features of the meetings was the teaching of the new National Phonetic System, or script. At two large stations Normal Classes for workers were held; also a class for members. The Normal Classes have been a surprise to us. Four days sufficed to teach and examine them. And I am now able to report that every worker of the Hwangmei District, with one exception (this one has had no opportunity as yet to learn), knows the Phonetic, and is now teaching it or organizing classes to begin teaching after this Conference.

Another direct result of these meetings has been the awakening of the members to the realities and opportunities of the Centenary. At one place where they have been rather slow about their subscriptions, on the last day of the special services, the pastor, after a meeting of the Committee, reported that nearly all of the quota had been subscribed, and he felt assured of all. That circuit has now gone over the top by more than twenty (20) per cent.

The Centenary

Every member and person attending last Conference pledged himself to help during the year to get every member giving something, and get the necessary subscriptions to meet the quota, if possible. With a reported membership of 229 full members, Hwangmei District was assigned \$5,000 of the Conference \$50,000. Every pastor and worker went to work with a will. Special meetings were held; preachers exchanged pulpits and presented the Centenary's purpose and aim, and our part in it; lantern lectures were given at all places, both large and small; sermons on Christian Stewardship and Tithing were preached; appeals were made for people to join the League of Intercession; Tithing pledges were prepared and tithers bands organized. It is impossible to report the number who have joined the League of Intercession, but their number represents a fair proportion of the membership. As to tithing, we report with much joy and thanksgiving—every preacher, local preacher, and nearly every day school teacher being a tither. There are at the present time fifty regular tithers on the District, and some members who plan to tithe, but are awaiting an adjustment of their affairs before beginning such a new form of service.

At one place, fifty members have subscribed over \$500. Another place every member is giving something, using the "a copper a day" or a "cash a day" method. This may seem small, but it is not small in the aggregate. A copper a day for four years will net nearly \$10. At another place when the facts of the Centenary were before the people, and after evangelistic meetings of a week, there was subscribed \$1,000, and an hour later a new report added \$100. After returning to Kiukiang I received the following letter from that circuit: "Thursday morning at nine o'clock I spoke to the members, from II Cor. 9:1-9,

telling them of the Centenary; of Bishop Lewis' indefatigable labors, and of your recent talk to us regarding our part in this movement. Two men, Nieh Ping-yan and Yian Ho-chao, were moved by the Spirit, and before all declared they would give to the Lord. Mr. Nieh gave the building our school now occupies, worth about \$300. Mr. Yian gave half of his dwelling, the portion across the street from where he lives, worth about \$100. The subscriptions were written in the subscription book, and they are preparing deeds, which they will turn over to you on November 3rd.

"At this place the students, members, probationers, and friends number about fifty persons. They have subscribed another \$100, making in all \$500 for the place.

"Friday I held a meeting with the members. Talked of the Centenary, and told them of the other meetings and subscriptions. The people here are all poor, but they subscribed another \$100, which added to the former subscriptions here, makes a total of \$300."

Sunday Schools

The Sunday schools have developed well the past year, but there is still room for improvement. I believe stereotyped methods get us into trouble. There is a new movement, originating in Susung. We are proud of the Susung Sunday school. Mr. Wang Han-hsien, who has been there but a few months, having been transferred there when the other pastor was transferred elsewhere, together with the workers of the day schools, have a unique method. They train ten older students during the week. On Sunday these ten students teach the classes, each class being composed of six or seven students. After twenty-five minutes study the classes again assemble, where the superintendent asks questions. There are no text books, lesson sheets or Bibles used in the class study, the little teachers having been so well trained during the week that they impart it from their learning. The attendance has grown until the leaders have had to refuse to accept any more. One Sunday there were nearly a hundred present. They can care for but a few over sixty, as there are but ten large students training as teachers. Many of the leaders of the district have seen this school in operation, and we are hopeful of using the method at all stations. Kiukiang has already begun the method at one school.

Church Membership

The total number of people received into full membership this past year is twenty-four; received into probation, twenty-four; baptized adults for the year, twenty-four; baptized children, eight. While the increase in membership has been a bit over ten per cent, the foundation for a larger increase in the future has been laid. The big increase in all circuits is in devotional life, attendance at services, prayer ideals and ideas, and in giving.

More Preachers Needed

Preachers and workers have been well during the year. Although there have been floods, fires, plagues, and much illness, God has cared for his own, and the "preachers of glad tidings" have used each thing to glorify the God who is life. I can speak only words of praise for the preachers. Through

difficulties and hardships they work with a will; they are following the Master. The work is enlarging at every point, thus making their burdens still heavier. We need more men. Our shortage is in preachers. Some districts are so large that it takes days to get over them; others are so large that there is no attempt to cover them adequately. Christians are pleading for leaders; places are asking for services. We must get after the harvest.

Bible Distribution

During the year, September to September, sixty-six thousand eight hundred portions passed through my hands (66,800) as distributing agent for the American Bible Society for this section. Some of them have been sold on the district, but many of them to the travelers passing through Kiukiang on boats.

Pioneering

There is more joy to the square inch; more downright good fun every hour; and more heart satisfaction to the day out here than any place I know. Pioneering! I have had to walk for a whole day in mud ankle deep; walk all day in the rain; wade pools; be carried across streams and ford them; travel by wheelbarrow, by boat and any way to get there, day or night. There is no bragging in this, for the workers have done the same, and we glory in being able thus to serve. We have sold portions together, distributed tracts together, traveled together, eaten and slept together. And it pays. I love my co-workers. May God give me many years more service with such men, and with blessings such as we have had the past year.

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Area: 20,000 square miles. Includes the four Kan River circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi District, and extends from Nanchang to Siakianghsien, a distance of one hundred miles.

Location: In the Kan River valley. Includes Shuichow, Liukiang, Kian, and Kanchow, prefectural cities along the route of the first railroad through the province. Yuenchow and Nanan are on tributaries of the Kan River.

Population: 9,000,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren. Most of the territory is unoccupied.

CHIANG MING-CHIH, Superintendent

F. R. BROWN, Missionary-in-charge

General

The region in which our work in the Kan River District is situated is making rapid strides forward along economic and commercial lines. As an example of this we note that on the Kan River the launches have nearly trebled in number over any previous year, exports are rapidly increasing and there is every outward evidence of the fact that this wealthy country is moving forward to take its proper place in the growing China. This situation increases to an acute extent the feeling that the church must move forward too in this region. In years gone by we have always felt the insistent call from this territory for more work and more workers, and no one who knows the region will doubt for an instant that this call is louder and more insistent today than it ever has been before.

New Day Schools

Advance has been made during the year in the occupation of new points with day school work, and in the strengthening of old points. On the Changshu circuit there is now a flourishing school at Tanpu, a market town some seven miles from Shangshu on the highroad to Fuchow. Some years ago there was a school there, but it had to be closed for lack of funds, and the new school has been opened on a better basis. The teacher, Mr. Peng, has been brought from Tiensia for this work, and he has had normal training in our summer institutes. On the Fengcheng circuit almost the same story can be told of the school at Shihcha, a large and growing place. This school is being taught by Mr. Mei, formerly the teacher at Fengcheng, while a graduate of the Normal Department of the William Nast College, Mr. Hsiong, is undertaking the Fengcheng work.

New Church at Sinkan

A number of years ago preparations were begun for the erection of a church building at Sinkan. The funds were insufficient for carrying the work to completion until there came, as it seemed, in direct answer to prayer, a generous gift from Captain Walter M. Stiz of the United States Marine Corps, who has given his services in France during the Great War. On the receipt of this gift, plans were at once made for the building, the cornerstone was laid on June 17, 1919, and the dedication service was held on September 28, 1919. We were very glad to have at the dedication service the magistrate and many of the prominent officials of Sinkan, and it was a day which will long be remembered. The principal speaker was Rev. Tseng Hsi-Kung of Nanchang. The church is a well built structure and at present has a seating capacity of a little over 100. The end of the auditorium is now walled off with a temporary partition, and in the rear the school finds housing. As soon as it is possible to erect a separate school building at Sinkan we plan to tear down the temporary partition and use the whole room as church auditorium. The seating capacity will then be in the neighborhood of 150.

New Buildings for Changshu

Plans have been completed for the rebuilding of the parsonage at Changshu. The old building has given remarkable service when the original cost and manner of building are considered, but the time has now come when it is unsafe, and as soon as possible the rebuilding operations will be begun. As soon as this, which is the most urgently needed building at Changshu, is completed, a school building must be put up. Changshu is a large commercial center, and the only thing which has prevented a fitting development of our educational plan there is the fact that there has been no suitable building for the school. The ground is large enough for a building of ample size, and it should be put there at the earliest possible moment to take advantage of the great movements toward progress, which are now characterizing the whole of this part of China.

The Centenary

Some progress has been made in the Centenary movement. The people of Changshu have subscribed \$1,100, and will doubtless reach their full quota.

Sinkan has subscribed a large part of its allotment, and Fencheng is undertaking the subscription in good earnest.

NORTH KIANGSI DISTRICT

Area: 14,440 square miles.

Location: In the Kiangsi Province, north of the Lu Mountains.

Population: Between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000.

Kiukiang

Location: Beautifully situated on the south bank of the Yangtze river, partially surrounded by a series of small lakes. A prefectural city, with a wall five miles in circumference. Kiukiang means "nine rivers." 450 miles from Shanghai.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Manufacture and sale of porcelain and silk.

Organization: Oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, China Inland, Christian Mission, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Argelander and Mrs. Argelander, Rev. E. A. Hoose and Mrs. Hoose, Rev. J. T. Illick and Mrs. Illick, Rev. C. F. Johannaber and Mrs. Johannaber, Rev. G. Carleton Lacy (on furlough) and Mrs. Lacy (on furlough), Mr. E. C. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins, R. T. Schaefer (on furlough) and Mrs. Schaefer (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lyra H. Bahrenburg, Nelle Beggs (on furlough), Bertha M. Creek (on furlough), Anna E. Fredericks (on furlough), Minnie H. Garrett (contract), Jennie V. Hughes, Bessie L. Meeker, Clara E. Merrill, Mary Stone, M.D., Frances E. Woodruff, Mabel A. Woodruff.

Institutions: William Nast College. *W. F. M. S.:* Rufison Fish Memorial High School, Knowles Bible Training School, Danforth Memorial Hospital.

G. CARLETON LACY, Superintendent

Membership

If one looks at the statistical tables he will at once think our membership had decreased, but this is not the case. Even though the reports this year show a lower number than last year, in reality there has been an increase, and the seeming decrease is due to the revision and correction of the roll at the William Nast College church. The membership there has been changing all these years, each preacher taking in new members and adding names to the roll. But because of the difficulty in locating the old members, and knowing nothing of them because of their having left school, falling away, or dying, the roll had been greatly inflated. This past year much effort has been expended in trying to locate members. The names of those living in other places and on other circuits were recorded and sent to the pastors of those places. There were about seventy-eight names on the rolls that the pastor was unable to locate. Therefore, with these two causes for decrease the roll is much less this year, but from this time on the college church record can be kept in good shape, as it is now clear and correct. Those moved from this place, and the names that we failed to locate number over one hundred, and the district report for the year naturally shows some discrepancy.

Need for Reading Room

Last fall we proposed to open a reading room at the Heokai church, but our property there is very small, practically insufficient for such a work. But we appointed a man for this work, and later tried to rent a building. Difficulties arose, the carrying on of such a work proved impracticable, and therefore we gave up. It is certain that we need such a work in Kiukiang, and I am

praying for this to come to pass, as in this way we may reach many people and interest them in our church.

New Property

Last Chinese New Year time an opportunity came to us to purchase additional property adjoining our Hwashantang church, and after some slight alterations a small reading room has been opened. It is our plan to have a very extensive church plant there in the near future, as now our property is quite sufficient for such a work. With a little change in the Chinese building on the property—it being a building of old type—we can easily develop a good plant for social and church work of all types. The plans for such a development are included in the Centenary askings.

The Centenary

Following the last Conference a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Centenary was held in Kiukiang. The goal set for our Conference is \$50,000 Mexican. At this meeting over \$17,000 was subscribed. Afterward each circuit was apportioned a certain amount, a meeting being held at Kiukiang of all the pastors of both the Hwangmei and North Kiangsi Districts, and plans were laid for developing the Centenary and getting the subscriptions. At this meeting every man present pledged to give his tithe. Several hundred copies of pledges for use with the leaders and members were prepared—those for the League of Intercession, Tithing, Service, etc. At one place there has already been over \$1,800 pledged. The largest amounts are apportioned to the churches in the city, most of the outside places being newly opened, with two or three exceptions, but there the members are poor. We have endeavored to do our duty in the great Centenary movement, and each man of the district has exerted himself to serve this movement's interests.

WILLIAM NAST COLLEGE

G. CARLETON LACY, Acting-President

General Influence

William Nast College is the oldest institution in our Conference and has exerted the widest influence. A majority of our pastors have studied there and several have been assigned to this circuit, while many of the professors have been members of the Conference. Many of our primary school teachers and the nurses of our hospitals have been our students. Outside the employ of the church a large number of business men look back to William Nast College as the place where they were trained. My attention was early called to the influence this school exerts, when I found in itinerating that every church congregation sang the hymns pretty much as they were sung in Kiukiang.

Changes

And there have been a good many moves during the past year. Most notable among these was the general student strike, which swept over China and attracted the attention of the whole world. This is a movement of great potential worth which has already accomplished some things worth while.

Unfortunately it has in more than one place been used, by an unruly element, as a cloak and a weapon for acts that have no relish of salvation in them, either for the country or for the schools. Another move was the adjusting of our courses of study to the changed conditions of the school.

Higher Primary School

The higher primary school has very nearly reached complete autonomy with the exception of matters financial.

Middle School

Last year for the first time, the enrollment in the middle school surpassed that of higher primary school. The two schools have practically equal enrollments this semester. The entering classes in both schools are smaller than usual. Our total enrollment for the school year 1918-1919 was 269. At present one half of our students pay full fees. Thirteen of those who pay nothing are doing some work for the school in partial return for their board.

Need

As we enter the five years ahead for which we are laying out constructive programs for all our work in China, I want to summarize what seem to me the needs for William Nast College. The Methodist Episcopal Church should be asked to put \$250,000 into buildings, equipment and teachers' salaries. To match that, every primary school on the two districts of which Kiukiang is the center should send us each year three students.

THE WATER OF LIFE HOSPITAL

E. C. PERKINS, Physician-in-charge

General Conditions

A retrospect of the first year of the Water of Life Hospital brings a very deep sense of gratitude to our God and Father, who gave us such abundant blessings all the year through. More significant even, than the sight of patients going home well, was the blessing of harmony among the little group of workers; and more than ever do we realize that a hospital is not a building, but a personnel. The brief start of the same enterprise in 1915 on another site, which was interrupted after nine days by the imperative return to America of the physician-in-charge, has seen a development above hopes or expectations in this new location, purposely changed to be near the William Nast College. During the intervening years almost every member of the staff was gaining in hospital and medical experience at the University Hospital in Nanking, to which we owe a very real debt of gratitude. When our group left there last fall it was almost like starting a branch of that well-ordered institution, much of whose system and methods have been made to take root here.

Evangelist

Almost up to the time of our leaving Nanking no one had appeared as our evangelist, but the purpose was fixed, that neither a dispensary nor a hospital was to be opened for a day, without one member of the group being definitely under appointment for that work. It seemed merely the misfortune

of sickness that brought Mr. Lo Wen Yu from the helpful influence of Dr. DeVol and his work north of the Yangtze, as a patient to the Nanking University Hospital, but we have seen in it a great blessing, and Mr. Lo who joined the staff there has been a most efficient and enthusiastic worker, and to our mind sets a standard for hospital evangelists in his untiring work in speaking to groups of patients and individuals, and also in his readiness to lend a hand in any department of the hospital's activities.

New Site and Buildings

We were very grateful for the home offered to the work in the extensive premises brought a few years ago with the plan of opening an industrial school as a part of the William Nast College. Just across the road to the south of the row of buildings offered to us, begins the immense government parade ground insuring to our location a sweep of open space and fresh air which has been a blessing in winter and summer alike. With the rather limited accommodations at our command, the original plan was to conduct a dispensary only, for the first year, but the obvious needs made us very speedily set aside one large room for a ward, and before the year was over, almost two hundred in-patients had been cared for in the original ward and several others that had been added.

The mission was generous in extending our confines as the work developed, and a particularly welcome addition which was made in the spring was the use, at least temporarily, of the large foreign built house lying to the east of the buildings at first occupied. The main purpose in using this rather dilapidated but very airy building was to put tuberculosis cases there. Few things were more pathetic than to deny care to such cases as we were forced to do during the first seven months. The hoped-for place to care for such cases is a reality now, by no means the least of the blessings of the past year. This very ward had a different use for its first weeks. When permission was given to use this building we did not lose very much time in getting it into a little better condition, but even before the urgently needed repairs were completed, measles broke out in the William Nast College. There was at hand this isolated house, and there the three cases from the college were all duly quarantined, and possibly an epidemic averted.

The Water of Life Hospital feels its close relationship to our mission college and the motives which prompted the move, at some sacrifice, from the original location to the present one, make us eager to be of service to its faculty and students. It is manifestly poor economy—not to put it more strongly—to care for chance patients off the street, and not to put forth a special effort for the physical welfare of the young men who are being trained for leadership, and here, too, we see a great opportunity for something of an educational propaganda in hygiene and sanitation. We are well aware that improvements along these lines must come, not by laws on the statute book, but by general information. Dr. W. W. Peter of the Y. M. C. A. is solving a great problem by attacking it at the strategic angle of popular health education. Laws are only crystallized public opinion and it is wide-spread knowledge that must bring in the new day.

The Staff

The staff has worked faithfully forward often with inadequate space and

equipment. Those who have favored us with a visit may recall a tiny room which is the hospital pathological laboratory. Its size is by no means a measure of its usefulness and Mr. Liao in charge of that room has done a power of work on which such a measure of efficiency as we have, has in good part depended. Would that space permitted a wider personal mention, but work well done finds an adequate record in annals more important than these, nor will it fail of its full reward. Thanks to the staff's efficiency, the physician in charge could also be surgeon to the Danforth Hospital, though throughout the year he was conscious of doing justice to neither work. A limited measure of cooperation was also possible with the medical exigencies of the Kiukiang Concession and of Kuling, but it must be plain that the activities of one physician have their limitations which he only too keenly feels.

Statistics (Exclusive of Work in Danforth Hospital)

Number of in-patients, 192; number of clinic patients (first calls), 1,357; number of clinic patients (return calls), 3,159; optical department (new patients), 120; optical department (return calls), 175; out-calls, 578; miscellaneous (in good part unregistered patients at clinic), 882; operations under general anæsthesia, 60; other operations, approximately, 128.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: Territory in which our church is at work is 124,000 square miles. Theoretically the Conference area is equal to that part of the United States east of the Mississippi.

Population: 59,917,000 (Methodist territory). The population of the entire Conference is several million greater than that of the North American continent. Includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols and Manchus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (Shantung and Chihli), Baptists and Presbyterians in Shantung; the Canadian Presbyterians and China Inland Mission in Honan; the Baptists, Congregationalists and China Inland Mission in Shansi; the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Plymouth Brethren, Missions to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate Sighted, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army.

CHINGCHAO DISTRICT

North Section

The North Chingchao District consists of six circuits, ten out-stations, and eleven primary schools.

The number of members on the roll of all the churches at the close of the year was 328, an increase of 33 over last year. The number of probationers was 111, an increase of three.

There are five Sunday schools, 14 teachers, and an enrollment of 171 scholars.

A special collection for the Centenary from the preachers and church members shows a total of \$2,038 Mex.

WANG CHAO KE, District Superintendent

W. T. HOBART, Missionary-in-charge

Southern Section

The Southern section has eight circuits and thirteen primary schools.

The total number of members on the roll at the close of the year was 676, an increase of 129. The number of probationers was 629, an increase of 280.

CARL A. FELT, Missionary-in-charge

LANHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: Lanhsien consists of eight circuits and includes twenty-three preaching places.

Institutions: Higher Primary School: *W. F. M. S.:* Holt Boarding School.

WU KU K'UN, Superintendent

M. W. BROWN, Missionary-in-charge

Many things have combined to hinder the work, but due to the inspiration of the Centenary program, and the indefatigable labors of District Superintendent Wu and the district force, I feel the work has received the greatest forward impetus in some years.

The district was thoroughly worked for the Centenary program by a mass meeting held at Lanhsien in October and visited by the Conference Committee, by the District Committee holding meetings in every circuit center, and by the pastors carrying the message out to every point on the district.

Every church has committed itself to the task of doubling its membership. Convinced that a larger measure of self-support and less dependence on foreign help is the most crying need of many of our older churches today, the emphasis of the financial appeal was laid on trebling within five years the amount paid for pastoral support, rather than on raising large funds for buildings and property; and every church has pledged itself to reach this goal.

Many churches have raised funds for church property; and as soon as Centenary funds from America commence to appear on the horizon an active property campaign will be put on in each place where advances are to be made.

No more conclusive evidence can be afforded for the providential character of the Centenary movement than its ability to so stir and invigorate our Chinese churches. Our people have received a new vision of duty; they still need a new vision of Christ.

LANHSIEN DISTRICT DAY SCHOOL REPORT

Last year we conducted 19 schools with an appropriation of \$399 for the year. This year we had \$209.11. During the year we closed two schools, so at present there are 17, four of which have reached complete self-support. With a budget of \$2,773, these seventeen schools raised locally \$2,461, receiving only \$312 from Mission funds. It is costing us less than \$1 a year per boy to keep these 450 boys in a Christian atmosphere during the first four years of their school life. We need at least \$1,000 a year to assist these schools, and most of all a trained educationalist to supervise them.

LANHSIEN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

MENG TE JUNG, Principal

The school has owned no property, while even the school compound is rented. As the landlord ordered us to move, it seemed for a time that the institution could not be continued. Through the efforts, however, of the District Superintendent, friends, and alumni of the school, especially Dr. C. C. Wang, Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, \$5,000 was raised from Chinese sources and was expended in purchasing a splendid property, remodelling some of the buildings, and erecting dormitories.

The school has been established but three years. During the first year there were 65 students, the second year, 80, but the third year the enrollment has been 110.

PEKING CITY DISTRICT

Location: In the province of Chihli, and for six hundred years the capital of the Chinese empire. The city was built in 1267 in two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south has an area of ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north contains sixteen square miles. The palace occupies the center of the northern city, and there are many fine dwellings and gardens of princes and court officials. The residence compound, hospitals, and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city.

Population: 700,000—Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, Koreans and every people of Asia are found in the streets of Peking.

Missionaries: Rev. E. J. Aeschliman, Mr. D. C. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Miss Myrth Bartlett, Mr. T. E. Breece and Mrs. Breece, Miss Ella V. Clemans, Rev. G. L. Davis (on furlough) and Mrs. Davis (on furlough), Rev. W. W. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mr. R. J. Dobson and Mrs. Dobson, Rev. C. A. Felt (on furlough) and Mrs. Felt (on furlough), Rev. J. McG. Gibb, Jr. (on furlough) and Mrs. Gibb (on furlough),

Rev. W. T. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart Rev. N. S. Hopkins, M.D., Mr. E. M. Johnstone, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Johnstone (on furlough), Rev. H. E. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), Mr. J. H. Korns, M.D., and Mrs. Korns, Mr. O. J. Krause, Mr. W. G. Lennox, M.D., and Mrs. Lennox, Mr. G. D. Lowry, M. D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Lowry (on furlough), Rev. H. H. Lowry (on furlough), Mr. W. B. Prentice, M.D. and Mrs. Prentice, Miss Edna N. Quick, Rev. C. K. Searles (on furlough), Mr. D. V. Smith, M.D., and Mrs. Smith, Miss Alice Terrell, Miss Gladys Venberg. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Evelyn B. Baugh (on furlough), Monona L. Cheney, Ruth M. Danner, Dora C. Fearon, Gertrude Gilman (on furlough), Anna D. Gloss, M.D. (on furlough), Frances Grey, Frances J. Heath, M.D. (on furlough), Irma Highbaugh, Louise Hobart, Elizabeth Hobart, Myra A. Jaquet, Emma M. Knox (on furlough), Ortha M. Lane, Ethel L. Leonard, M.D., Melissa Manderson, M.D., Alice M. Powell (on furlough), Ruth L. Stahl, Minnie Stryker, M.D., Joyce E. Walker, Mary Watrous, Frances R. Wilson (on furlough), Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell.

Institutions: Peking University, Bible Institute, Higher Primary School, Union Theological School, North China American School (Tungchow), Union Medical College, Hopkins' Memorial Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: North China Union Woman's College, Woman's Training School, Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Union Training School for Nurses, Mary Porter Gamewell School, and Union Medical College for Women.

LIU FANG, Superintendent
G. L. DAVIS, Missionary-in-charge

Special Revivals

When the Executive Committee of the Peking City District for Centenary work met, it was decided that we would at once set out to carry out the Centenary program. The first step was taken and the cards were sent out to enroll the members in each church who were willing to agree to pray daily for the Centenary. Although it has been the plan of the district for several years to depend on the week of evangelism to revive our own church and bring in others, believing that as men and women worked and prayed to win others, they would deepen their own spiritual lives, still we decided to hold a special retreat in each church this year for the members, where the one purpose should be to quicken the spiritual life of the church. We finally persuaded Dr. W. P. Ch'en to come all the way from Shanghai to hold a week of special meetings for the students. The Sunday school classes were used as a nucleus for reaching all the unsaved students. Dr. Ch'en's sermons were soul inspiring and a great number of the students were led to renew their allegiance to Christ, and to try to win their fellow students.

Evangelistic Work

The special revival meetings were held in the other churches just before the week of evangelism, so that the members might go to the task of winning souls with hearts full of fire. Dr. Li T'ien Lu led the meetings in Huashih and Dr. Wang Shih P'ing took charge of the meetings at Chushihk'ou, while Rev. Tseng Kuo Chih directed the retreat at Shunchihmen. Nothing shows the change in sentiment toward the Chinese New Year Season like the fact that the meetings in Chushihk'ou started on Chinese New Year's Eve, and they were well attended. The explanation is this: Many of the members are artisans or clerks and the stores closed at noon on the last day of the old year, and many of these clerks do not live in Peking and they have no friends or relatives near at hand, so that they would spend the time in some amusement resort, if they were not in church. The meetings were a success from the start for many of the members had been

praying in daily groups that the Lord would deepen the spiritual life of the church and burn out the dross from every heart.

The Week of Evangelism

The first few days of the Chinese New Year now stand out clearly in the minds of the Methodists of Peking as the time to be devoted to evangelism, and this year the meetings were held from Feb. 6th to Feb. 13th. The members in three churches went from their revival service straight out to, apply their Christianity in a way that showed that they had caught a vision of the Christ, and were determined to share this vision with their countrymen, who had not been so fortunate. There were three events that delayed the meetings and must be avoided in the future: first, we started and ended on week day nights and that took off a little from the conservation program; second, Dr. Stuart came to Peking to decide some of the knotty problems connected with the University and the leaders could not throw their hearts into the double situation; third, the year before we printed eight topic cards that we had prepared locally and established training classes to prepare the group leaders so that they could use these topics themselves. The topics may not have been well chosen, but they did serve to arouse enthusiasm and stir up the group leaders, so that they started with a rush. This year we tried to do better and bought some that had been prepared by noted men and they failed to grip the local situation.

Personal Work

Everywhere our workers had decided that they would do their best to win a soul to Christ without attempting to get numbers, and they tried to make each interview count. We followed the same general plan in the two street chapels this year, that is, someone would preach not more than twenty minutes and then all those that were interested went into the inquiry room where they met some personal worker. For many years the saloon and opium depository on the corner of our alley has been a nuisance, but this year the mission bought the place and we used it for a street chapel. I stopped at Chushihk'ou one afternoon and saw a strange young man asking the people on the street to come into the chapel. Mr. Li explained that he had been won in the special week of revival and that he had started at once to tell his friends and had led eight of them to Christ in the next week. He was a petty official on the police force. One little girl heard the pastor urge all the people to bring all their friends to the meetings, and she recalled that in one of the Christian families there was an elder brother who had been a petty official and in the changing political condition he lost his place and for over a year as he waited around home he had been cross and moody and despondent. He did not have any position in sight and spent the greater part of his time carrying a bird cage around Peking. The little girl went to this man's house several times to invite him to church, and he was always out. One day she met him and said, "Will you come around to a special meeting that is held at our house?" and he replied, "Yes, I will come, when I get time," and the girl added, "You wouldn't lie to a child like me would you?" and he replied, "I would never lie to a child." As soon as she had gone he realized that he would have to meet the arguments that he had dodged for a year, and he was much provoked with

himself. But he went, became converted and cast aside his bird cage, the symbol of his own unhappy life, and has become a most active Christian.

The small group meetings at Shunchihmen were a great success this year and we had a larger number than ever. Altogether 2,367 signed cards saying that they wished to lead a better life, and 52,847 were present at the meetings.

How the Work Spreads

Early in the fall when the Centenary Commission was at Changli, we heard that the pastor, Rev. Hao Te An, was making large plans for the evangelistic work for the coming year. Both the secretaries of the Centenary Commission were asked to return and take charge of the meetings. Rev. Liu Fang went and his work was most successful, for he had been a former pastor and knew not only the older members but also the prominent people of the town. The students in both girls' and boys' schools worked with great energy and devotion and the results were very gratifying, for it is certainly the mark of a new day in China when the local magistrate attends the special meetings in the Methodist Church and sends a letter with his official stamp on it to tell the preacher how much he appreciates the gospel message.

Financial Campaign, The President Helps

All during the year the Executive Committee of the Centenary Commission had planned that the financial campaign should be carried out in the spring. The amount that the Peking City District had promised to raise for buildings and land was \$13,000, and one thousand of this was raised at the time that the Juliet Memorial was built at Huashih, and that left a balance to be raised of \$12,000. The district superintendent and the missionary-in-charge agreed that they would raise half this sum if thirty teams would undertake to raise the other half, and the Committee agreed to this plan. Every move was undertaken only after the most earnest prayer and careful planning. The presence of the Holy Spirit in raising up friends and opening the way was manifested every day of the campaign. A friend saw the President and his cheque for \$1,000 came while the executive committee was holding their first meeting to plan for the campaign and it greatly inspired the entire group.

Mr. Liu and I were greatly assisted by several kind friends, who helped us very materially with plans and introductions. We knew that after we had secured the President's gift it would be necessary to get Mr. Chien, the Premier's name on the list and we called on Mr. Wang Kai Wen, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, and he most kindly undertook to see the Premier and in addition volunteered to see the other members of the Cabinet and actually secured gifts from all the members of the Cabinet.

Then my old friend Mr. Hsiung Hsi Ling, with whom I had been associated last year in the flood relief work, was very kind and helped us get a third of our allotment from the Chinese Banks and officials. One of our most unexpected helpers was Mr. Hsu Un Yuan, former Governor of the Bank of China. We called on him and he promised to help us, and on the day that the teams closed their campaign I wrote to him and asked him to help us raise \$1,000, and a few days later he telephoned that he had raised \$1,600.

The plan to raise half the money by teams sounded very attractive, but I am

sure that my little white horse will testify that it was a very hard job, for it was hard to find people at home and everyone seemed to think it a splendid plan to have someone else try to raise the \$200. We finally secured thirty earnest Christians, who were willing to undertake the work, and at the banquet at the Great Eastern Hotel where the majority of the team leaders were present, the great growth of the Methodist Church in Peking was shown, in that we were able to gather so many prominent laymen for definite Christian work. It was agreed that the campaign should start the first day of May and close on the 15th day of the month, and the team that had collected the most at that time should be declared the winner. The team of which Mr. F. T. Sung was captain won first place, collecting \$600, although after the closing day the teams of Dr. Frances J. Heath and Dr. Yen Chih Chung both passed that mark. From both sources of the campaign we collected in pledges and cash \$16,000, but it will be several years before this amount is all paid.

A Christian General

General Feng Yu Hsiang has never been forgetful of the fact that he is a Christian. He has held several services a week to train his men for the gospel message that Mr. Liu brought, for he did not want him to speak of patriotism or morality, but of salvation from sin through belief in the Lord Jesus. Nothing has been more encouraging in the night of blackness that now exists in Chinese official life than to see the stand for right living and official honesty that General Feng has taken. He invited in groups of his officers and men to hear Mr. Liu, and then he sent out invitations to the leading business men and gentry to come in and listen. At the close of the meetings 275 men were baptized, and it was certainly a fitting climax to fifty years of work in China that at a Methodist baptismal service the roll of those to be baptized should be called by the division chief of staff, and the General himself should hold the bowl to assist the pastor. Two hundred and sixty-two men were taken on probation. General Feng has three chapels where his officers preach.

Milton Stewart Fund

Through the generosity of the Milton Stewart Fund we were able to carry on many of our special forms of work. The gospel team continued their work in the smaller churches during the fall, and 10,756 people attended their meetings and of these 417 signed cards and 77 joined on probation. The greatest help came in the week of evangelism when we were able to have a sufficient force of workers to carry on the follow up work; in former years we have failed to gather in the results because we did not have the people that had started in the Christian life properly covered, but this year the territory around a church was divided up and as soon as a man signed a card his name was given to the man in charge of that district who was responsible to get him out to the Sunday services and Bible classes. Not only in the follow up work were we greatly assisted, but we were also enabled to have treats and printing prepared for the work, and to give noon lunches from the first day to the last of the campaign to the Bible Institute and College of Theology workers, so that they were able to work several hours a day longer than if the lunch had not been provided.

For several years we have planned to open a church in the populous region

between the Hatamen and the Chienmen and this year we have been able to start the work. The assistant pastor at Chushihk'ou has continued to make a very good record and helped that church to meet the requirements. In fact if it had not been for the sinews of war supplied by this fund, we would have failed in many places where we made a success.

Sunday Schools

The Sunday school work has gone ahead steadily during the year, and we all owe a debt of gratitude to the four superintendents for the faithful work that they have done, Dr. Li T'ien L at Asbury, Rev. W. W. Davis at Huashih, Rev. J. M. Gibb at Chushihk'ou, and Mr. Ku Chung Yao at the Shunchihmen. Both the latter have gone to America for further study. However, we realize that they will come back with new ideas and new ideals for the work.

When Asbury took the support of the Fanchinhsiang church, they not only supplied the pastor's salary, but they also sent one of their ablest laymen to act as Sunday School Superintendent, and it is a real pleasure to see the interest that he has taken in the work.

We gladly report that the Board of Sunday Schools will supply the funds for a special worker this next year for the North China Conference, and we hope that he will travel through the entire Conference, training the teachers and inspiring better work.

Street Chapels

Although the street chapel is only one phase of our work, still it is interesting to note that 227,716 people heard the gospel message this past year.

The Staff

All honor and praise for the success of the work is due to the staff of the district for the magnificent way in which they have responded to the calls of their leaders for advance. No task has been too hard for them and they have been most faithful and earnest in their work and have certainly earned the thanks of the leaders.

Bible Distribution

Our only book seller was removed during the year, and now we have several volunteer salesmen, who go to the large fairs and markets. The great increase in membership has caused a very large sale of the scriptures, for we have been striving with all our power to teach the people the value of the word of God, which alone can save them.

UNION STUDENT WORK

C. K. SEARLES

Methodism is responsible for over 4,000 students in the city of Peking, which is the educational center of China, and is flooded with students from every province of the republic. In addition to these there are other thousands in the grammar schools in the section of the city for which we are responsible. The following report shows the work done for students during the year:

UNION STUDENT WORK IN PEKING

Facts			
Survey:			
Schools	54	On Probation.....	82
Faculty	1,472	Baptisms	15
Students	14,265	Bible Classes.....	44
		Members	282

	Meetings	Attendance
Religious Meetings.....	37	7,590
Socials	915	1,889
Normal Bible Class.....	17	71
Inner Groups.....	22	147
Religious Discussion Groups.....	27	382
Visits and Personal Work.....	45	510
Educational Meetings.....	36	2,331

Training Conference of Student Y. M. C. A. officers Feb. 21-23, Tungchow :
Schools represented, 13; attendance, 73.

Financial Campaign for the Orphanage, March 17-31: Collected by students,
\$789.20.

Summer Conference June 27—July 4, Wo Fo Ssu: Attendance—Leaders,
50; delegates, 220; schools, 23; decisions of various kinds, 61.

Summer Camp, July 5-August 26—Attendance, 12 (Nine from Higher
Normal School); Program: Daily Bible Classes, Sunday Religious Service,
Saturday Social.

Social Service (August)—Interest of the Orphanage.
Special Summer Work in the City: Y. M. C. A. socials and lectures every
Thursday; Bible classes, 2 every Wednesday; August 30th, John Dewey,
"Factors of Education"; London Mission: Bible classes four times a week;
3 socials in the whole season. Methodist: Bible classes and personal work
among students in the summer school.

PEKING UNIVERSITY
DR. H. H. LOWRY

Cooperation Achieved

In one respect the ideals of the founders of the institution have been
largely realized. Twenty-three years ago the statement was made at a large
assembly of North China missionaries, that it was the hope of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, which at that time was alone responsible for the support
and conduct of the University, that the time would come when the University
would so commend itself to the other missions in this territory that all would
unite with it in higher education under very positive Christian auspices. Four
years later the uprising of 1900, which destroyed practically all missionary
property in North China, opened the way for, and emphasized the importance of,
closer cooperation in educational work.

Various plans were evolved and discussed without much prospect of final
success, but each effort ended in some progress having been made, though
perhaps not perceived at the time. It is one of the causes for our gratitude
today that after all these years of abortive plans and disappointed hopes, this
Commencement (June, 1919) witnesses the consummation for which we have
prayed and waited so long. The Peking University is now a Federation of all

the Missions in Peking, with one exception, while full provision has been made for any other mission to enter into the Federation, either with full participation in privileges and responsibilities, or by affiliation and limited representation.

New Site

Closely connected with this result have been the changes, political, economical, local and national, that have made it desirable to open the question of a new and permanent site for the University. These changes have made the purchase of the land originally selected for the University campus impractical because of the great rise in value of the land. This has made it necessary to make an effort to secure a site in some other locality of sufficient area to meet the demands of a great University. The purchase of the land for the new campus and the erection of the necessary buildings to meet even immediate requirements will probably delay the transfer to the new grounds from two to five years. Meanwhile, the work of the University is to be conducted on the present site in the city.

New President

Another cause for gratitude is that a new president has been secured whom all believe will lead the University to larger successes and insure it a permanent place among the institutions of higher education in the nation. Rev. J. Leighton Stuart, D.D., who, by his work in other institutions, has proved his ability and fitness to bear great responsibilities, has accepted the position of president and has been received with an unanimity of approval that promises full co-operation in the burdens of administration. It was thought best that the formal inauguration should be postponed, but Dr. Stuart is to assume the responsibilities of his office from the date of this Commencement. The Board of Managers, Trustees and all the constituents of the University, join in giving him a hearty welcome and together rejoice in the success we all anticipate.

Visit of Dr. Smith

During the year we had the privilege of a visit from Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith as a representative of the Trustees. Dr. Smith brought messages of inspiration and encouragement to the Board of Managers, and to the teachers and students in the University.

John F. Downey, LL.D., Dean Emeritus of the University of Minnesota, has given his valuable services to Peking University for no other remuneration than his traveling expenses. The highest testimony that can be given to the character of his work is that the Board of Managers have unanimously invited him to return after his visit to the States to continue his work in teaching Mathematics and Astronomy and to be adviser to the President. As adviser to the President he will also represent the University to the Trustees and friends of the institution in the United States. Dr. and Mrs. Downey are assured a cordial welcome whenever it may be possible for them to return to Peking.

New Plans

The arrival of Dr. Stuart, the promise of larger resources, and the enlargement of the teaching staff have made it possible to elaborate the various schools and colleges toward the development of which our activities must be

directed if we are to attain the high ideals and meet the opportunities of Peking University. No final action has been taken in regard to the relation of the Woman's Union College, but there is a good prospect that the Woman's Union Medical College will become affiliated with Peking University.

For the present, special effort will be given to develop to a high grade of efficiency the College of Arts, the College of Theology and the College of Education—hoping that the latter may be able to meet the needs for all China for at least a long term of years. A large addition to the equipment and staff of these departments is an urgent and immediate necessity. Following these as rapidly as resources and equipment can be secured, will be the development of Colleges, and Schools of Journalism, Agriculture, Forestry, Commerce and Law, and such other departments as the future may demand from an institution founded to meet the life interests of a great nation. A Dean of Postgraduate Departments has been appointed who will give special supervision to this work. Graduate schools will be organized and their number increased as the situation may require. The School of Theology is already a graduate school, requiring the degree of Bachelor of Arts from students entering its courses.

Seminary courses have been conducted during the year, especially for students from the North China Language School. Lectures regularly have been given by members of the faculty of the University and by friends and visitors who have voluntarily given their valuable services.

Patriotic Activities of Students

This report cannot be closed without a general reference to the patriotic activities of the students during the closing weeks of the college year. The activities were not confined to the Government students but were general throughout the maritime provinces and in the Yangtze Valley. It is the first time in the history of Christian Missions in China that Christian students have been invited to participate with Government students in any important event. In notices sent to the student body by the Board of Education, or proclamations from high officials, or mandates from the President there was no distinction made between Christian and Government students. The President of Peking University and representatives of the faculty were invited to the private councils of teachers and students, and were received and consulted on exactly equal terms as Government teachers. Two delegates were sent from Peking as representatives to the national council at Shanghai and one of these was a student in the School of Theology in Peking University.

Only a few of the interesting results of the strike can be mentioned in this report. The principles of democracy learned in modern schools aroused the enthusiasm of the student body *en masse* to protest against the Government support of several high officials who were supposed to be guilty of selling important interests and making other concessions involving the integrity of China, and to the injustice to China in the disposal of Shantung Province by the Peace Conference. The schools were not dismissed, but the students refused to attend their classes and entered on a strike and propaganda to arouse the patriotic spirit of the people. Over fifty organizations in Shanghai and other cities joined in the protest, though the students were the acknowledged leaders. The Government attempted to put down the demonstrations by punish-

ment and imprisonment, but the students were not deterred and were ready to suffer death in evidence of their sincerity and unselfish patriotism.

The following excellent statement is taken from an editorial which has appeared in one of the most important and conservative periodicals in the east:

"And now for the first time in the modern history of China the people have risen in particular criticism of the Government—or rather of the governing class—have made demands upon it and have frightened the much distressed tradition worshipers into concessions which a month ago they would not have dreamed of making to any organization but an overwhelmingly powerful military coalition. What the politicians and militarists of opposing parties and of a number of southern provinces have been conspiring for and even fighting for over a period of years has been attained in a few weeks by a handful of schoolboys, whose unselfish patriotism has forced admiration from the militarists themselves and has made many of them wish they were in other company. They have stirred the nation to its first real interest in public affairs and have shaped the nucleus of public opinion about which there is now some hope of building a real Chinese democracy."

In addition to the tremendous influence the demonstration of this new China spirit has had upon the policy of the Chinese Government and on the public thought of the community, in one respect at least, it has had the effect of largely increasing the influence and standing of Peking University as a living force among the educational institutions of the nation. It has given Peking University, and other Christian institutions, a recognition that will be of inestimable value in the future development of Christian work.

Personal

This present Commencement terminates my official connection with Peking University, though my interest in its future development continues unabated. Thirty years of effort and attainment have laid foundations of a Christian institution, where many coming generations may have opportunity to prepare for the duties of the highest citizenship and to discharge the responsibilities of life under advantages not inferior to the best in China. With an enlarged staff of instructors and adequate endowment and equipment, the University enters upon a new stage of development. It would be unbecoming at this time for me to offer either word or suggestion as to the future policy or administration, but I wish to express, as a final word, what is a settled conviction, that is that the most successful means to secure a large number of men of integrity and character for the world's work will be to maintain, in theory and practice, the principle that the acquisition of spiritual power is a greater equipment for life than the attainment of mere intellectual culture. In other words, the more fully teacher and pupil are inspired with the thought that we are here to produce men who can be neither bought nor frightened from a life of exact rectitude the greater will be the service that Peking University will render China.

PEKING HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

H. E. KING, Principal

Present Conditions

We have continued to occupy the former buildings rented of the Peking

University. Surely it has not been the attractiveness of these buildings that induced the older students to return or the many new students to enter. Many of the students have come from well-to-do-families, families of culture. This is a proof that the teaching has been of no low order. The dormitory provisions are so poor that most of the children coming from good homes do not live in the dormitories, but are day pupils. This is a disadvantage to the pupils and to the work of the school, as often the pupils are late because of the distances of their homes from the school, the difference in the time-pieces, and the home regulations.

When one sees twenty pupils at one table, sitting on benches with no backs, some of the smaller boys unable to reach the floor with their feet because the benches are so high, and when one often finds from 100 to 200 students seated in the room preparing their next recitation, one wonders how order is maintained and lessons well prepared, but both have been done in this school as well as they could have been done under similar circumstances in any school. Should anyone feel that these matters could be bettered let him take charge of this room full of young boys, and if he is successful in his improvement, he must confess he never undertook a harder job. The recitation rooms are scattered about in three or more courts. Is it strange that the boys should talk on the way, to and from the class rooms?

New Conditions

When the new modern buildings that have been promised the school are erected and the boys find a home in them, we may look for many changes for the betterment of the school which will be very easy to make, and will do away with much of the nervous strain now placed upon pupils and teachers. The school will then have some prospect of doing far more towards self-support because more full pay students from well-to-do homes will attend. During the year progress has been made toward self-support. We greatly regret that many boys too poor to pay anything toward their support had to be refused entrance to the school, yet we have taken in many coming from Christian homes who could pay only a small part of their expenses.

Need for This School

There is a great call for such a Christian school as ours, in this district, where it now is located. A school equipped with buildings and grounds that would be a credit to our church. With such an equipment, it should seek to become a model school where the child shall live under the most wholesome influence, morally and spiritually, and where his physical health shall be well cared for, and where he shall have the most up-to-date instruction. I believe such a school possible for us to secure if the Church once gets the vision.

Enrollment

The enrollment has been 337 for the year. In the third year, 43 students were graduated and have been recommended to enter the Middle School, ten were conditioned, but we have hopes that they will be able to remove their conditions and enter the Middle School this fall, six were failed, which is 10 per cent of the pupils examined.

PEKING MEDICAL WORK

(John L. Hopkins Memorial)

N. S. HOPKINS, Physician-in-charge

Besides a general hospital for men, our work includes a training school for men nurses; General Clinic; Ophthalmic Clinic; Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic; Dental Clinic and Training School; Manufacturing Opticians.

In making a report there is a strong tendency to look at the work done and be satisfied with numbers, while the real test has been the spirit that has gone into the work and how fully we have met the need of that mass of suffering humanity that have appealed to us. While we value our hospital equipment we realize that our greatest asset is in those who have found help and comfort in the work of the past years.

The past year has been our most successful one from point of numbers, and we have faith that the future has years of greater usefulness if we and all who are with us are filled with the desire to serve.

Hospital Staff

The hospital has missed the efficient work of Dr. Lowry through the year, and our hearts are gladdened by the report that he may be with us before long. Dr. Smith contracted typhus fever early in the year, and for many weeks we were deprived of his service. It is with devout thankfulness that we welcome him back to the work for which he has such splendid qualities and to which he has devoted himself so fully. We cannot speak too highly of all the members of the staff who have so freely taken on all the extra work and carried it on so well.

Hospital

There have been treated in the hospital 924 patients who have spent 15,560 days in the wards. The splendid work done by the nurses and student nurses has made it possible to handle all the problems of a sick ward. They have aided the doctor and made the work of the hospital evangelist a success as is shown in his report; 51 were received into the church on probation, and 8 into full membership. Mr. Pai has preached to an audience of 22,137, and conducted a Bible class of 334 members during the year.

Training School for Nurses

Mrs. Lewis reports that eleven students were received. The teaching force for the nurses' classes was difficult to arrange owing to the illness and absence of teachers and pupils. Much very creditable work was done, but owing to the absence of a surgeon, the practical training of the operating room was deficient. Thanks are due to Miss Hopkins, Doctors Po and Yao for work done on the teaching staff.

Eye Clinic

Peking has many busy spots but perhaps there is none more lively than this clinic room during its hours of work. The difficulty of conducting a mixed clinic for men, women and children is solved when they really wish to come. We will welcome the day when this clinic is better provided for, as it is much

overcrowded; 24,683 treatments were given in this clinic to 6,584 people. There are so many desperately poor people who apply for treatment that we long for the day when we can offer free treatment to a larger number of people.

The General Clinic

Drs. Po and Chang have been in charge of the General Clinic. Despite the surroundings of this work it has been a successful year; 13,684 treatments were given to 3,846 people. We have coveted a good equipment and a suitable location for this work. For many years we have said to this work, "When we get our new building you will have your chance." We are looking to the Centenary gifts to free this work from the grave-clothes that have bound it all these years.

The Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Dr. Smith opened the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic last fall, and it has been carried on through the year. The most startling and interesting case of the year came through this clinic. A young woman with a tumor of the nasal cavities that filled the whole face, and pressed forward the face to such an extent that all resemblance to a human visage was lost. An operation was successful in saving life and restoring some of the lost beauty.

The Dental Clinic and Training School

In November of last year the Dental Clinic and Training School was opened, and has convinced us that this special clinic has come to remain with us. Other hospitals are feeling the need, and asking that students be taken in for training. There are splendid possibilities in this work which we hope the future will allow us to develop. We should prepare space for 25 operating chairs and all the laboratory space that is necessary for this work. When the Chinese realize that piety, push, and patriotism will be furthered by the toothbrush and the dentist, they will be asking for this department.

Manufacturing Opticians

The manufacturing part of the Optical Department has been for years in charge of Dr. Stuart. This department is sending out work to nearly all the provinces of China and Korea, and has become very necessary to the working of the hospital.

Statistics

In-patients, 924; General Clinic new patients, 3,864; Eye Clinic new patients, 6,584; Dental Clinic, 865; Out-calls, 212; Total, 14,469.

Treatments: General Clinic, 13,684; Eye Clinic, 24,683; Dental, 1,269; Nose and Throat, 1,460; Out-patient Visits, 324; Ophthalmic Department, 4,860; Total Treatments, 46,280.

SHANHAIKWAN DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes Lingu, Funing, and Changli counties, and extends twenty five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria. Intersected by the Imperial Railway of North China.

Population: 1,000,000. Besides the cities of Shanhaikwan and Changli, there is a walled city, and towns and villages with populations of from 5,000 to 20,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Soil is fertile. Many of the people are traders in Manchuria.

Changli

Location: Prosperous city on the Imperial Railway of North China ten miles from the coast, and forty miles west of Shanhaikwan. County seat. Changli has three government schools.

Population: 15,000.

Industry: Fine fruit orchards surround the city.

Organization: When the mission station at Tsunhwa was destroyed by the Boxers in 1900, it was decided not to rebuild at that point but to move the entire plant to Changli. This was done in 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Mr. J. H. Baldwin, M.D., (on furlough) and Mrs. Baldwin (on furlough), Rev. M. W. Brown (on furlough) and Mrs. Brown (on furlough), Rev. H. H. Rowland and Mrs. Rowland. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer (on furlough), Ella E. Glover (on furlough), Mabel R. Nowlin.

Institutions: Changli General Hospital, Changli Middle and Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Thompson Memorial Bible Training School, Alderman Memorial Boarding School.

Shanhaikwan

Missionaries: Mr. J. M. Keeler, M.D., and Mrs. Keeler.

Institutions: Higher Primary and Commercial School. *W. F. M. S.:* Primary Boarding School.

CH'ING SHOU, Superintendent

J. L. KEELER, Missionary-in-charge

The district is situated between the two provinces of Chihli and Fengtien. As a highway of communication it has an area of 3,820 square miles occupying the four hsiens; namely, Lin-Yu, Fu-ning, Ch'angli and Sui-tsung, with a population of 710,000. There are twenty churches already established and the total number of Christians is 1,451. That is to say one church is to cover 178 square miles and one Christian among every group of 478 heathens. A comparison of this kind reveals the fact that the harvest is too great for the few workers. It is our sincere hope that the Lord may send more workers to reap the harvest.

The evangelistic work in the churches has shown great progress during the year. At Changli, as a result of special revival meetings, fifty joined the church on probation and 150 became inquirers. At Shanhaikwan 150 young men signed their names to study the word of God every day.

Day Schools

There are sixteen day schools on the district, and many cities and villages in which schools could be opened without opposition from the Government, provided there was money to equip them. The president and inspector of county schools and a few of the teachers are members of our church.

Shanhaikwan City Work

This church maintains cottage prayer meetings, regular schools for boys and girls, lower and higher primary, vacation summer schools, with an opportunity for boys to work their way, street meetings, a Sunday school with an attendance of about 200, classes for men and women in the Bible and Phonetic Script (a short alphabet of 39 Chinese letters by which illiterates of ordinary intelligence can learn to read and write in from ten to twenty days), and a hospital and dispensary with two Chinese doctors.

CHANGLI MIDDLE AND HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

H. H. ROWLAND, Principal

The school has had the largest attendance in its history, 130 students being enrolled in the spring term. The graduating classes numbered fourteen in the middle school and fourteen in the higher primary. The summer school had a registration of twelve.

The Volunteer Band, with twenty members, has done weekly preaching in surrounding villages.

Next year we plan to begin the teaching of physics, and to adopt, so far as possible, the program of the Chihli-Shansi Christian Educational Association.

CHANGLI HOSPITAL

J. H. BALDWIN, M.D., Superintendent

This hospital, which is a "one man" hospital, had 152 operations with general anesthetic the past year, the largest number ever reached by the hospital. An unusual number of accident cases from the railway have been brought to us. In every case which came to the notice of the railroad authorities, and which they sent to the hospital, they paid for the care of the patients.

As a result of our Centenary askings we are hoping for new wards and rooms for helpers, a new Chinese man doctor, a new Chinese lady doctor, a missionary doctor and a missionary nurse, and residences for them.

TAIANFU DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles.

Location: In western part of Shantung Province. On the north and east are mountains which reach an elevation of 5,500 feet in Taishan, near Taianfu. All work is done by men—persons and freight being transported on wheel-barrows over unspeakable roads.

Population: 3,000,000. Densest in China, averaging 683 to the square mile. Mandarin is spoken.

Industry: Agriculture. Ground is fertile and well cultivated, two crops a year are grown, winter wheat being harvested in June, and a second crop of millet and beans gotten in October.

Taianfu

Location: Western part of Shantung Province, forty miles east of the Yellow River, at the foot of Taishan, one of the five sacred mountains of China.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875, but American missionaries first resided there in 1898.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Gospel Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. H. G. Dildine and Mrs. Dildine, Rev. P. O. Hanson (on furlough) and Mrs. Hanson (on furlough), Rev. H. S. Leitzel and Mrs. Leitzel, Rev. F. R. McDonald, M.D., and Mrs. McDonald, Rev. W. R. Oechsli, M.D., and Mrs. Oechsli. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marie Adams, Estie T. Boddy (on furlough), Nora M. Dillenbeck (on furlough), Lillian P. Greer, Elsie L. Knapp, Effie G. Young.

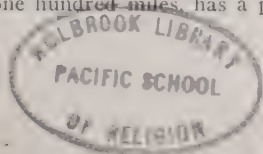
Institutions: Bible Training School, Taianfu Middle School, and Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Maria Brown Davis Girls' Boarding School, Edna Terry Training School, and Priscilla Bennett Hospital.

Kuo Ying, Superintendent

P. O. HANSON, Missionary-in-charge

Our Field

This District, forty by one hundred miles, has a population of two million



people who will learn of Jesus Christ only through the faithful testimony of Methodist workers. The oldest sacred mountain in the world is in the center of the District, and annually thousand of pilgrims come to this mountain as worshipers.

Our Force

Including the teachers, doctors, women workers, and Chinese members of the District Conference, there are about ninety workers within the bounds of the District. This year one of the men had an offer of a position with a business firm in Tientsin where he could have received four times his present salary, but he declined the offer, choosing rather to suffer affliction with his people in Shantung than to enjoy the pleasures that would come in the great city.

Political Situation

During this conference year the brigands have plied their trade over the district much to the distress of the people. They have occupied our church buildings as headquarters in some places using our men as their servants. One of our pastors was able to exercise the healing art and cure the brigand chief whose gratitude was shown in remarkable clemency toward the people there. Another pastor had a son taken and held for ransom. When the city of Feicheng was threatened, the wives of our men went into the city where they took refuge with Mrs. Liu, one of our members who is in charge of a school. Later the brigands entered and sacked the city. Our ladies climbed over a wall and entered the Confucian temple hiding behind the image of the great sage; fortunately they were not found though the mob did enter the temple. It is not too much to say that a reign of terror prevailed over the greater part of the district during the first months of the conference year. It is easily understood that brigandage does not contribute to the advancement of mission work. Then when relief came from the brigands the grasshoppers came and took the millet, the bugs got the beans, and the drought the rest. Naturally this has all had a bearing on the matter of collections for the year.

The boycott movement was warmly supported by the suffering Shantung people. No doubt the fact that it was generally understood that brigands got inspiration and equipment from a foreign land added to the zeal of the boycotters. It was delightful to see the interest manifested by the people even in the places remote from railways and great centers. Two great waves of emotion seemed to reach every village, one of love and one of hate. It is hoped that this new patriotism may outlive the hatred now so intense and justified. May the good Lord save China from the deadly grip of her own traitorous rulers and from those outsiders from Orient and Occident who seek her destruction and partition.

The Centenary

Our members are largely from the poor classes of the people and there are no men of great wealth within our boundaries. Effective cultivation has been given and some results have come. The gentry at Feicheng have promised \$10,000 if we will put three times that amount with it and establish an institutional church in that place with some industrial work that will provide an income

for running expenses of the institution. The friendly cooperation of the leaders in this and other places has been quite unexpected. When new funds for the district begin to come from home it will be a great magnet to draw from our people the \$20,000 pledged from Taian district for the five year period.

Progress

The list of appointments this year will show, perhaps, ten more preaching places than were there two years ago. Rented or borrowed headquarters are being used generally, but the gospel is being preached regularly. We this year establish two new circuits, and the policy calls for two more circuits and the setting off of another district next year. Self-support has increased more than three-fold during the quadrennium. There are now eleven members on this district to one fifteen years ago. Continued increase on this scale will give an intelligent hearing of the gospel message in this generation to all for whom we are responsible.

The Future

The one new field to be entered is the great city of Tsinan. Other missions are covering the country districts around Tsinan, but there is yet opportunity to enter the city with a great institutional church. When set off as a Conference we will of course join in the work of the Shantung Christian University. Future plans for the Taian district should give large place to our opportunity in Shantung's capital.

TAIANFU MIDDLE AND HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

H. G. DILDINE, Principal

The year began with the first use of our fine new building. A sufficient number of clean, spacious, well-lighted rooms has contributed to the ease and effectiveness of classroom work. The enjoyment of this new building will be increased when new dormitories and dining rooms are erected to take from the place where we hold our regular classes the confusion and inconvenience attending the accommodation of one place to such diverse uses. Proper equipment and an adequate lighting plant are greatly needed. The enrollment has been 140 boys for the first term and 150 for the second.

TAIANFU DISTRICT DAY SCHOOLS

PERRY O. HANSON

There are six higher primary and sixteen lower primary schools on the district. When Centenary funds are actually in hand it will be possible to secure financial cooperation in many places where model schools will be developed. There is a great need of supervision of the school work on the district in order that standards may be raised and adequate support secured.

We believe thoroughly in the institution of the higher primary school system and hope that it may be strengthened as it will be when Centenary funds appear. These schools are essential for the real development of the middle school at Taian but their use is much more than as places for the making of candidates for the higher school. There are great possibilities of making these schools into useful community centers where service may be rendered

to the people round about, where the phonetic system of writing and reading may be taught to many of the people, where library and reading room may be sustained, where a stereopticon may be used with sets of pictures circulating around the district, where talks on subjects of practical value to society, such as foot-binding, hygiene, cigarette smoking, etc., may be given. All these, of course, in addition to the common duties of the school, and the constant emphasis upon the gospel message for the individual and society. With such institutions scattered over our territory, results will come.

TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin

Location: In Chihli Province, China.

Missionaries: Miss Josephine Caryl (contract), Rev. W. H. Congdon (contract) and Mrs. Congdon (contract), Rev. G. R. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. F. M. Pyke (on furlough) and Mrs. Pyke (on furlough), Rev. J. H. Pyke and Mrs. Pyke, Rev. E. J. Winans and Mrs. Winans. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Bedell, Clara M. Cushman, Ida F. Frantz (on furlough), Eva A. Gregg, Mary L. Halfpenny (on furlough), Ida B. Lewis, Emma E. Martin, M.D., (on furlough), Iva M. Miller, M.D., Minta Stahl, L. Maude Wheeler.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Memorial School (Anglo-Chinese).

CH'EN HENG TE, Superintendent

J. H. PYKE, Missionary-in-charge

There are thirteen preaching places on the district, three of which are in the city and ten outside. The total membership reported at last conference was 886; of these 598 were in the city and 288 on the rest of the district. Revival meetings have been held in many of the churches with good results. A Bible Training Class was held in one of the stations during the winter, with an enrollment of sixteen young men. They assisted in street chapel preaching, selling books and talking at markets. The best of the men will be sent to the Bible Institute in Peking for further study and training for the ministry.

Day Schools

There are fourteen primary schools with about 400 pupils. None of the teachers receives more than six dollars per month. More than half of this is provided from tuition and local contributions. This is a starvation allowance, but the men doing the work are sustained by the hope of an increase, and the knowledge that they are doing a noble work.

Finances

The money to carry on the schools, the evangelistic campaigns, support of the pastors, and the Bible Training School has been provided as follows: A generous contribution from the Stewart Fund, the appropriation from the Board of Foreign Missions, special gifts from several classes in the Sunday school, Central Church, Detroit, and from several individual donors in other parts of the country, largely increased contributions from the local churches, and in the case of the Boarding School, from friends of education.

TIENTSIN MIDDLE AND HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

F. M. PYKE, Principal

With the closing of Conference, Tientsin Intermediate enters upon its

thirtieth year. In the Fall of 1890, on the fringe of the original French Concession, looking out over the waste of ponds and marshes where the new French and Japanese settlements are busily building their modern towns today, it was founded by Reverend Frederick Brown. One of the first buildings is still standing, surrounded by warehouses and offices, mute sign of the progress of three decades and of the forces which have swept the Dragon Flag and Manchu Throne out to the scrap heap. It is eight years since Reverend Burton St. John moved the institution to its present site at South Gate, and the original bell, which used to ring on Taku Road when the Bamboo regiments and Lingall brigades marched by to fight the Japanese in the War of '93, is still with us, issuing the same insistent invitation to western learning and a new faith.

The total enrollment for the year is 90. Special evangelistic services were held both terms, and altogether fully 50 students took a new stand. Work on the new building began in May, and the beautiful structure, designed by Cook and Anderson, the best of local architects, will probably be ready for occupancy by October first.

YENCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes the Fu city of Yenchowfu, the city of Tsining (second city in Shantung Province), and the Hsien cities of Ningyang, Wenshang, Tsow, Chufu, and Ezushien, in all of which the Methodist Episcopal church has resident workers.

Location: Southern part of Shantung Province. Railway touches at Yenchow and Tsow. Confucius and Mencius were born in this region.

Population: 2,600,000. Northern Mandarin is spoken.

Organization: Formerly a part of Shantung District, but became a separate district in 1908.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

WANG SHOU T'UNG, Superintendent

HENRY S. LEITZEL, Missionary-in-charge

Local Conditions

Soon after Conference last year there was appointed a new Military Governor for Shantung. He immediately began to visit the robber infested districts and very soon put an end to them. He used a very effective method—cutting off the heads of some hundreds of them. So for the last half of this year our work has been carried on under nearly normal conditions although we have suffered from the after results of this lawless condition. Much to our disappointment we found in one of our circuits a good many of our church members belonging to these organized robber bands. Eight were executed by the government. We have been carefully going over our records and expelling all questionable persons. This of course has paralyzed our work in this center. After this thorough cleansing we are confident the church will prosper more than ever.

Centenary Campaign

In April and May we conducted our Centenary Campaign. Four of the pastors, the district superintendent and the missionary-in-charge spent from three to five days in each of our large centers. The emphasis in our meetings was placed on the spiritual. The financial part of the program was presented last. We have as yet no large individual gifts to announce, but in each of our centers there has been a great increase in interest and support of the work.

of the church in the matter of self-support, etc. One of the best things about this campaign was the fine fellowship between the committee during all these days—whether riding on wheel-barrows, walking until footsore, waiting for trains until patience was exhausted, or while conducting services. Many local quarrels were settled and a feeling of good will seems to be the spirit which was left behind by this committee wherever it went.

Bible Training Class

During the summer Mr. Liu Hsi Shun again conducted a Bible Training Class. He was ably assisted by our district superintendent and Mr. Liu I. Hsien, a student Volunteer from Peking University. There were eight young men in the class. Two of them go to Peking to Bible Institute this fall.

Tsiningsien

Our pastors have all been faithful and a healthy growth has been recorded in nearly all the circuits. But the church in our great center, Tsining, has made the most noted advance. The emphasis was placed on getting the old members back into the church. Self-support was increased more than four hundred per cent. We are hoping to get a new place this fall. A fine place on a big street is for sale just at this time. We are hoping the Centenary money will be available for this place.

New Chufu Church

The new Chufu church is a reality. A fine building in Chinese architectural style is about finished. It will seat about four hundred people with room for several hundred more in case of need. In connection with the church we will have tea rooms, library, reading and recreation rooms, with boys' and girls' day schools all fully equipped for real service. This church has been made possible by a gift from Mr. Blackstone from the Stewart Fund.

Self Support

Our most encouraging report is in the matter of self-support. We found that last year nearly one hundred dollars of the reported self-support had been made up of rent money. For the last three years we have increased thirty-three per cent each year. This goal for this year looked impossible. But when our reports were all in we found we had again made the advance with a small sum above. This really means an advance this year of over one hundred per cent.

Membership

Our membership increase is not so encouraging when we only look at the net increase of eleven. But when we take into account the purging of our churches and our membership rolls we find we have had a steady and healthy growth and there is no ground for pessimism. We are now ready for a real advance in this part of the work too.

Our Needs

Our greatest need is an adequate plant for the city of Tsining. We must have at least \$10,000 Mexican for a new church and \$3,000 for schools and

recreation and reading rooms. It is almost criminal to neglect this great city any longer.

The second great need is for a new place in Ssu Shui. We must move out of our rented place as our lease has expired. We need \$5,000 for a plant in this hustling inland city.

We need an adequate annual appropriation to carry the work as it has already been started and to provide for the rapid growth. We need sums, large or small to supply reading rooms, tea rooms, etc., with necessary supplies.

We rejoice in the success of the Centenary for we believe it assures us the power to advance along all lines. The doors are wide open. China needs Christ as never before.

YENCHOW DISTRICT DAY SCHOOLS

This year we have conducted three higher and nine lower primary schools with 26 students in the former and 101 in the latter.

We secured a Peking University graduate, Mr. Wang Keng Chu'an, for our principal in Yenchow City. He has had twenty grammar and four special students during the year. The school has entered a new era under his direction. We are planning for a large increase in the number of students both regular and special this year. This is to be our most important higher primary school. We hope later to do at least two years of high school work here too.

Our greatest need for several years has been an adequate building in Yenchow, large enough for our rapidly growing needs. We must have a place where we can get our boys prepared for the school in Taianfu. Our district will suffer until this is provided for. We need \$5,000 Mexican.

The other great need is an appropriation sufficient to carry the work as it ought to be done. At present our annual appropriation is not enough to pay the salary of our principal in Yenchow. All the rest of the schools must be carried either by the district or by special gifts.

But a new day has come and we are confidently looking into the future and are sure the support and help we need to educate our leaders will come.

TSUNHUA DISTRICT

G. R. DAVIS, Missionary-in-charge

District Schools

There are five schools for boys on the district, a higher primary school at Tsunhua and four lower primary schools. The higher primary school had a successful year. The second semester the enrollment was over 60 and up to the capacity of the dormitories. A class of sixteen boys finished the course. Chinese friends of the school, many of them old pupils, have pledged over \$500 toward a new building, which is greatly needed. The lower primary schools have done excellent work. Although there is a public school in every large village and in many a small one on the district, and though China is a republic with the full machinery for government schools, yet there is plenty of room for a church system of schools. Such a church system, however, must be better than that of the government if it wishes to have a place. Church schools must have attractive; sanitary, well-equipped buildings, and trained, wide-awake Christian teachers.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: Largest province (Szechwan) in China—218,480 square miles.

Population: More than 40,000,000. People are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans, and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest.

Industry: Soil fertile, climate favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, drugs, and fruit. Tea is cultivated. There are large deep salt wells, and the province is rich in coal and iron. Natural gas has been utilized for 1,600 years.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882, and became a Mission Conference in 1908. The work is divided into six districts—Chengtu, Chungking, Hochow, Suining, Tzechow, and Yuinchwan.

CHENG TU DISTRICT

Area: Includes Chengtu city in Szechwan province, two other walled cities, and part of another county.

Location: In Chengtu plain. A river flowing through the plain is divided and subdivided until the entire plain is covered with a net work of irrigating canals.

Population: Very densely populated. Methodist responsibility 2,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only mission in the district.

Chengtu

Location: Capital of Szechwan province, residence of the governor. An ancient walled Chinese city. Wealthy and historically important.

Population: 750,000.

Organization: In 1892 the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Canadian Methodist Mission, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), and American Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech and Mrs. Beech (on furlough), Rev. H. L. Canright, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Canright (on furlough), Rev. W. M. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. C. W. Freeman, M.D., and Mrs. Freeman, Rev. Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. S. H. Liljestrand, M.D., and Mrs. Liljestrand, Rev. W. E. Manly and Mrs. Manly (on furlough), Rev. G. B. Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, Rev. J. M. Yard and Mrs. Yard. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace F. Ellison, Anna L. Golisch (on furlough), Gladys B. Harger, C. Ethel Householder (on furlough), Marie E. Larsson (on furlough), Jean Loomis, Inez M. Marks, Ovidia Proctor, Mary A. Royer, Madorah E. Smith (on furlough).

Institutions: West China Union University (Chengtu College, Normal School, Bible School, Missionary Training [Language] School, School of Medicine), Chengtu Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' High School, Girls' Boarding School, and Union Normal School.

DEN SAN-SI, Superintendent

J. M. YARD, Missionary-in-charge

Membership

Chengtu District has nine hundred and sixty-two members, an increase over last year of one hundred and forty-five. There are one thousand and fifty-seven probationers, an increase over last year of ninety-six. The number of inquirers is put at two thousand four hundred seventy-nine. Tzechow Upper has five hundred and twenty-one members, an increase of one hundred and twenty-two over last year; probationers eight hundred and seventy-nine, an increase over last year of two hundred and forty-four and inquirers to the number of 1,090.

Centenary

On the Centenary the Chengtu District gives \$22,610; Tzechow Upper,

\$7,850; a total of \$30,460. Of this amount 70 per cent has been collected. There is still a considerable amount of subscriptions that will be raised in the near future.

Self Support

As to self-support we have raised \$488, a decrease from last year of \$5. This decrease is nothing of which to be ashamed because two of our stations have become self-supporting, both as to school and pastor.

Schools

As to schools, we have 23 junior primary, of which five are self-supporting. There are three senior primary schools, of which one is self-supporting. The number of scholars in all is 782. Not many of the graduates from these schools have gone on to our middle schools, but they have been of great help to the local churches even after they have gone out into business.

CHENG TU CHURCH

W. E. MANLY, Pastor

Chengtu Church reports 249 members, 149 probationers and \$80 for self-support. Have received twenty-five new members.

Our church has the best location of any in the city, since it has the best access to the artisans and students. Every night the weavers, and small trade artisans, pass the door in crowds. We are located in what is perhaps the biggest population of silk weavers in the world, men who are really skilled workmen as evidenced by their intricate patterns.

I have had them crowding the aisles when it was simply an ordinary exhortation made a little interesting to them by illustrations. They packed the church full when I have tried to teach them to sing the hymn which was so popular in the tent meetings. We must make more of the street chapel and we expect to do so. The present one is more like a hole in the wall than anything else. It was so built when mobs were to be feared, not welcomed, as at present. It is the old dispensary waiting room as first opened in Chengtu. What we plan is an attractive chapel well lighted and well managed in connection with the students from the Bible School.

Then the Centenary plans mean more buildings and more workers both Chinese and foreign to work in connection with the San Shi Gai Church. It will be imperative to open a new school in connection with the Wen Miao Gai property, and also new residences for both Chinese and foreign preachers, teachers and doctors. The possibilities are all there, and we have, furthermore, the foundations laid during the last thirty years. The Centenary pledge was \$5,000. We have collected \$3,100.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE OF THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

GEORGE B. NEUMANN

The purpose of this report is to show in general the results of the year's work in our College. By "College" we refer to the work of our church in

connection with the several faculties of the University, the Union Middle School, the Union Normal School and the Union Bible Training School. Increased strength of the work as a whole is the impression gained when one reviews the year's efforts. The whole institution has consistently sought to prepare the students who have come to us for the life which they are to lead when they leave us. The University's organization is in process of development as shown in the increased functioning of the Board of Deans and resulting in the more efficient administration of the University's work. The Union Middle School is being reorganized and gives promise of rendering to the church in West China a better grade of service than at any time in its history. The student body of the Union Bible School is larger than ever before and the faculty continues strong. The test of the Union Normal School is the work of the men sent out from it into the work in the province and this shows that the school has been accomplishing much for the educational work of our churches in West China.

Our college is now better prepared than at any time hitherto to do the work committed to it. Our staff has been increased by the addition of several Chinese teachers in the University, the Middle School, the Bible School and the continuation of our representatives in the Union Normal School. We have had the privilege of welcoming to our staff also Dr. and Mrs. Lewis and Dr. and Mrs. Liljestrand.

The organization of our College Board of Management brings us another step in the way of progress. Responsibilities have been divided, a program has been worked out with great care and a spirit of cooperation has grown up among us which is a constant inspiration to us all.

Dr. H. L. Canright reports as follows:

Most of my work for the past year has been in the Union University. There my special work has been teaching in the University Medical College. I have carried two classes through the year. I was a member of the Bible School Faculty and taught some Physiology. In the Middle School I taught a class in Physiology throughout the year. Besides teaching there has also been a large amount of committee work and care of mission and University property.

The University has something over a hundred English acres of land with a score or more tenants. As chairman of the Property Committee, the leasing of this land and collecting the rents fell to my lot. Almost every week it has been necessary to spend considerable time in negotiations for more property, which is within the boundaries of what is needed for the University. Am also glad to report that this year I have had many more opportunities to preach the gospel, both in the Church and the University. Now, on the way home, I have had the unexpected pleasure of being present at the recent Blackstone Conference in Chungking, and our own Annual Conference.

Dr. S. H. Liljestrand reports as follows:

This year has witnessed our leaving the apprenticeship so profitably enjoyed at Tzechow. We thank God for His help especially during the past year, for it is He who has given us the victory.

The first half of the year was spent entirely in medical work, including six weeks of evangelistic campaign with Rev. J. F. Peat. In the Tzechow dispensary

and in the dispensaries conducted in connection with the campaigns in Pi Chan and Jung Chang it was given us to see and treat and give the gospel message to over 3,200.

We moved to Chengtu in midsummer. We decided to spend the remainder of the summer in the city, and did so without harm to our health, though we did not get the stimulus of a change of climate. We were, however, able to get ready for the work in the Medical School to which we were appointed.

This work of medical education we consider to be of first importance strategically. We want Christian Chinese doctors to run these hospitals as soon as possible. We cannot afford to leave their education to Japan; government colleges are not yet even on the horizon. Our mission, we feel, should be one of the largest investors in the equipment and running of the Medical Department of West China Union University.

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles. Includes the city of Chungking and three walled cities with their ninety-seven market towns.

Population: 2,000,000.

Chungking

Location: Second largest city in Szechwan Province—a trading mart on the Yangtze 1,400 miles from the coast. Politically important, containing the imperial treasury. The city is divided into two sections—upper and lower—on a sandstone bluff 100 to 250 feet above the river. In the upper city are the mission establishments, the pleasure gardens, and the American, British, French, German, and Japanese consulates. In the lower city are the business houses and principal yamens.

Population: 800,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), and Canadian Methodist Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. W. A. McCurdy and Mrs. McCurdy, Rev. J. F. Peat and Mrs. Peat, Rev. C. B. Rape and Mrs. Rape. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Agnes M. Edmonds, M.D. (on furlough), Elizabeth J. Foreman, Lillian L. Holmes, Dorothy Jones, Laura E. Jones, M. D., Anna C. Lindblad, Ella Manning, Annie M. Wells.

Institutions: Boys' High School (Union), and Chungking Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Flora Deaconess Home, and William Gamble Memorial Hospital.

J. F. PEAT, Superintendent

CHUNGKING AND YUNGCHWAN DISTRICTS

Centenary

The Centenary has had right of way on our two districts during the year. Early in the spring I made a trip over most of the mission in the interest of the Centenary, illustrating on a large map, the amounts guaranteed by each station or circuit. 650 prayer pledges were signed and returned to me. Early in the year we reached the Centenary financial estimate we set for ourselves, and since then more pledges have been coming in till we now have pledged considerably more than the entire sum estimated for the Centenary.

In keeping with the Centenary spirit special evangelistic meetings were held in March and April in two of our large walled cities. At Pishan we had 20 workers, Chinese and foreigners, men and women, and at Jungchang we had nearly thirty workers whose hearts were wholly in the work. Dr. Liljestrand dispensed medicines in both cities, Mrs. Lewis had charge of women's work, Mrs. Peat had the children in charge. Mr. W. C. Hooker of the American

Bible Society had charge of Bible and tract distribution at Jungchang, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Havermale superintended the street chapel preaching and Dr. Spencer Lewis held up high ideals for the workers in his daily addresses to them.

We rented tea shops for our extra street chapels and book stores and dispensed medicines at our own place. At Pishan the meetings for women and children were held under a large canvas in a temple court while at Jungchang the church and boys' school were used for this purpose. About 120,000 books and tracts were distributed at the two places. It is a pleasure to report that the magistrate of each city as well as leading local educationalists lectured under the canvas on our behalf. Each lecture was timely and most sympathetic toward the gospel and the work we are trying to do. The great night meetings were held in heathen temple courts which had been covered with our "Cambridge Canvas," where crowds from 500 to 1,200 were comfortably seated and protected from rain and wind while they listened to the gospel story as told night after night. The attendance was all we could hope for, the attention almost perfect, and the singing was a marvel to all who heard it. Only one simple hymn was used, but the crowd soon caught the tune and sang it right lustily.

Summer School

During the month of July there was held near the city of Jungchang a summer school for developing local workers. Just seven church members were present for a month, studying regularly the Old Testament, harmony of the Gospels, Acts, geography and the Discipline. This school was held in a large garden with spacious buildings loaned us by a non-Christian. At this meeting nineteen circuits were represented and practically all the men remained through the entire session. The final examinations showed that they had gotten much good from the summer's work as all but seven took the examinations and 24 passed with grades of over 60 per cent.

Literacy

Having made a survey of the literacy among our church members (excepting the university and high school churches where practically all the members are literate), I am glad to submit the following: Of 3,203 church members, 1,560 can read and understand the entire New Testament, 1,144 can recognize half or more of the characters, leaving only 499 as illiterate. The percentages are 49 per cent able to read the entire New Testament, 36 per cent able to understand most of it, leaving only 15 per cent as illiterate. Were we to include the members of the two large churches above mentioned the percentage of literacy would be much higher. This is probably a better showing than most of us had anticipated and reveals that more reading ought to be done by our Chinese membership, Bible reading, and our Chinese Christian Advocate ought to have ten times the circulation it now has.

Opportunity

Methodism is only just beginning to touch her West China problem. While all the Hsien cities are occupied to some extent excepting Tingyuen, only about one seventh of the market towns can boast of any Christian work at all, and

most of that is only in the very beginning stage. Of the 12 million men and women, boys and girls, we cannot say that one in a thousand has been touched with the gospel. According to our Minutes of a year ago 16 preachers were appointed to this territory. We believe that in order to effectively man the work we now have, much of which is country itinerating, we should double our force of Chinese preachers; furthermore, probably as many towns are now waiting to be opened as we are working, so these would require that the number of our preachers be doubled again if we are to keep pace with our opportunities. Thus, if the above estimates are correct, the number of our preachers should be increased by 300 per cent just as soon as possible, and even then only a third of our field will be manned.

Property

Valuable property has been purchased in the heart of Chungking for a new church which should be made a fully "practical church." Property has been purchased in several of the country places, all reckoned on the Centenary.

Report of Chungking High School, 1919

Total enrollment, 124; students paying full fees, 79; students paying half fees or more, 18; students paying less than half, 27; tuition fees, \$27; board, \$20.

The above figures speak for themselves and show clearly the true condition of the school. The attendance is limited by the capacity of our buildings, which will only accommodate one hundred students. For several years we have not advertised for students as each year more apply for admission than we are able to accommodate. With the growing number of graduates from our Senior primary schools, and with our forward program, which provides for the establishing of a large number of Junior and Senior primary schools during the next five years, it is imperative that we erect new buildings at once, and thus provide for a large increase in enrollment in the Chungking High School. The alumni of the school have subscribed nearly \$2,000 toward a new dormitory, and lumber bought with these funds has been on hand for two years. They are very much disappointed that nothing has been done, and it has therefore been impossible to collect subscriptions due or to secure new gifts. The present building has been in use for twenty-five years and was long ago outgrown so that we are glad to hear that next year money will be available from the Centenary fund with which to begin building.

The institution has always furnished a large per cent of our preachers and teachers and has justified its existence.

The statistics at the beginning of this report show that nearly 64 per cent of our students are self-supporting, which is an excellent record for Christian schools in China. Our budget calls for about \$4,000 per year exclusive of missionaries' salaries, and of this amount \$3,125 is raised from student fees.

The religious life of the school is active and healthy. All but five of our boys are members or probationers in the church, and through their Epworth League they are doing much for the development of Christian character among the students, and also doing much to extend the kingdom among those outside of the school. The work of the Epworth League is one of the strongest features of the institution and is helping to prepare the students for real Christian

service after graduation. The influence of the life of the school on the boys is shown by the fact that each year more than three-fourths of our graduates enter upon mission work.

SUINING DISTRICT

Area: Includes three civil magistrates' districts, and part of a fourth. It has three large district cities, several subdistrict magistrates, and 165 towns with their outlying country neighborhoods.

Suining

Location: In Szechwan province on a level fertile plain, and on the river Fow.

Population: 50,000.

Industry: Productive and distributive trade center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896, but there was no resident missionary until 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Friends' Foreign Mission (English).

Missionaries: Rev. B. F. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Rev. R. F. Pilcher and Mrs. Pilcher. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Clara A. Caris (on furlough), Belle Castle, Charlotte Trotter, Gertrude W. Tyler (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Stevens Memorial Boarding School.

B. F. LAWRENCE, Superintendent

HOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: Covers Hochow and Tingyuen counties, and a large part of Kiangpoh county. Includes Hochow and Tingyuen walled cities, 120 towns with adjoining villages and thickly settled neighborhood. The Suining, Bauling and Chu rivers flow through the district.

Population: 1,500,000.

Hochow

Location: In Hochow county at the junction of the Suining and Bauling Rivers. The Chu empties into the Bauling five miles above the city, placing it at the junction of three rich valleys. Third city in Szechwan province.

Population: 100,000.

Industry: Busy center near coal and lime-stone regions.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

W. A. McCURDY, Superintendent

This year has been more quiet than last. With the exception of two days' fighting at Suining early in the year, there has been no serious disturbance in our region. This is a welcome change from the constant unrest of last year, and it has offered a better opportunity for spiritual work. The motives of new believers are more worthy.

The membership of the church shows an increase. Sixty-six persons have been received as members, and 110 as probationers, a total addition of 176. The increase in membership is 15 per cent. The increase in probationers is 44 per cent. The total number of members is 452. The number of probationers is 275. About 85 per cent of members and probationers can read their New Testaments. This gives the basis for an intelligent Bible reading church.

As in former years, tract and Bible distribution has received much emphasis. During the year I have given away about 20,000 tracts, and have sold about 20,000 Bible portions, making a total distribution of 40,000 copies.

Three Bible conventions were held during the year. The first was in San Jia Chang. The main effort was devoted to those outside the church. The second convention was held in Dsen Dsi Chang in Anyo county. The third convention was held in Lan Jiang Dsen. It was in the month of June and the

weather was very hot. However, the convention proved a success. There was a large attendance of both men and women. An effort has been made to follow up the work of the conventions. A total of 100 persons gave in their names for Bible study. A number of these have already been received into membership in the church. We believe that such conventions are among the best means of reaching the masses, besides greatly encouraging the older members and the pastors.

The Suining Boys Boarding School had an average attendance of about forty students. The latter half of the year a middle school has been opened in Suining City with an enrollment of six pupils.

The appeal of the Centenary has met with an earnest response. Over \$7,000 has been pledged by the different churches. Viewed from an American standpoint this is a small sum; viewed from the poverty of the young church in China, it means real sacrifice.

TZETCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes seven walled cities.

Location: Along the Big Road from Chungking to Chengtu. Fertile hill country.

Population: 2,000,000.

Industry: Farming. Large quantities of sugar, some rice, alcohol, and linen are exported.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Tzechow

Location: In Szechwan Province on the Lu River, six days' journey from Chungking; four from Chengtu. A wealthy center, noted for the "scholar class."

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. L. L. Havermale and Mrs. Havermale, Rev. R. L. Torrey (on furlough) and Mrs. Torrey (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mabel Beatty, Alice B. Brethorst (on furlough), Stephen M. Brethorst (on furlough), Helen Desjardins, Lela Labarger, Lena Nelson (on furlough), Winnogene Penny.

Institutions: Tzechow Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Fedelia De Witt Training School, Caldwell School for Girls.

HWANG JIN-TIN, Superintendent

L. L. HAVERMALE, Missionary-in-charge

TZETCHOW DISTRICT BOYS' SCHOOL

CLARA T. HAVERMALE, in charge

This, my first year, in the educational work of the boys' schools of Tzechow District, has been largely one of self education. Through correspondence, a questionnaire sent out to all the schools, and personal visits in so far as possible, have attempted a careful study of present conditions and how best to meet the needs. It is a field of unbounded opportunities linked together with staggering problems that present a challenge which can only be undertaken in the strength of much prayer and trust in God.

Our present effort is to standardize the schools already established. There are ten lower primary schools on the district. Two of these have now met the requirements of the West China Christian Educational Union and we expect four more to qualify before the end of the year. Tzechow and Yang Shien have

good three year higher primary schools established. Four other places have attempted first year higher primary work but it is below standard. I am glad to report the reopening of the Tzechow Middle School. This year it offers only the first year work and has an enrollment of sixteen pupils. We are fortunate in having a strong corps of teachers with their hearts in their work. Christian young men like these, graduates of our own mission middle schools, are the hope of our district schools.

When we consider that Tzechow District covers an area of approximately four thousand square miles, we realize how inadequately these schools meet the need. But we see a brighter day in the near future. The Centenary will reach its goal. The dark, crowded, unsanitary, unequipped schoolrooms will give place to large, light, cheery school buildings with proper equipment.

YENPING CONFERENCE

Area: 6,200 square miles.

Population: 1,700,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1869 at Yenpingfu by the Rev. Nathan Sites. In 1901 the Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, took up their residence here. The Rev. W. A. Jain came in 1902, and J. E. Skinner, M.D., arrived in 1904. Yenping, formerly a part of Foochow Conference, became a separate Conference in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Roman Catholics.

EVANGELISTIC WORK OF THE YENPING ANNUAL CONFERENCE

FREDERICK BANKHARDT, Superintendent

Persecution

The Conference of 1918 had hardly closed when sorrow made its appearance. One of our most promising young men of the conference was killed by soldiers. It was a real case of persecution. He dared to say the truth and it cost him his life. This was but a beginning of much more sorrow. Two faithful local preachers were taken captive by the brigands and only after paying a ransom got away with their lives. One other was badly beaten by a band of soldiers. Not only did the shepherds have to suffer, but the sheep were scattered far and near. Many are not to be found. Quite a number have been killed or died from the results of being beaten and robbed by the brigands. Very many have moved to more peaceful regions in the province. There is one thing I wish to mention in this connection and that is, the faithfulness of the pastors. How our esteem for these preachers has grown during the past few years! In the face of almost certain death they remained at their posts. They were given a chance to flee to safer quarters but when they realized that there were still some of their sheep in the danger zone, they stayed by them. They proved again and again that they were not hirelings, but true shepherds of the flock.

Revivals

With but few exceptions a revival took place on each charge throughout the conference. Bible Conferences were held on each district. These proved to be a help to the preachers and led to the deepening of the spiritual life of the members. Many of the members were led to testify freely for Christ and many were thereby brought into the church. One district alone reported an increase of 800 learners as a result of the revival meetings and the work done by the members. Our hearts lift up in thanksgiving to God for these results.

Centenary

Much emphasis was put on the Centenary during the past year. At a meeting of the district superintendents and missionaries it was decided that our first aim should be to have a revival on each circuit. The next step was to give for the work of the Kingdom. The total amount assigned to this conference was \$24,000 that was to be raised on the field. So far about \$50,000 has been pledged and almost \$10,000 paid, counting the advance in the support for

the ministry. One other aim of the conference is to have all old circuits become self-supporting during the quadrennium. We shall fall but very little short of this aim. In fact, if we take some of the new places that have become self-supporting and substitute them for the few places that were unable to make it, we shall not be a bit behind in our aim. One district reported that 10 of the 11 circuits on the district have decided on complete self-support for the coming year. The increase for each district was to be at least 20 per cent, but one district superintendent reported that his district went about \$368 over and above the 20 per cent increase.

Membership Gain

With this conference another quadrennium comes to a close. The whole quadrennium has been full of joys and sorrows. The brigands have been at it continually. God only knows how many people have been killed, how hundreds of thousands of dollars have been taken from people in this region, how many have been led away captive and held for heavy ransom. Just the other day one district superintendent told me how since there was no more money on hand the brigands are beginning to drive the women and children away to sell them. He also told me that there is hardly a village on the whole of his field that has not been all or partly destroyed by fire started by these brigands. How our hearts ache for these poor people. One district after carefully going over its records of church members found that there are just about 1,000 members missing. Just where they are we know not. Nevertheless, as we look back over the past four years work, and study the statistics at hand, we find that our membership has just about doubled in spite of all this sorrow and loss. Thank God that even brigands with all their destructive work cannot halt the work of the Spirit. Four years ago we reported over 4,000 members and probationers, this year we report over 8,000.

Self Support

One would think that with so much trouble the members would be able to make but little progress in self-support. Again as we study the statistics we are moved to thanksgiving. We find that four years ago over \$3,000 was given for the support of the ministry. This year the figures show over \$9,000. This does not count money given for buildings and other collections, but simply for the support of preachers and district superintendents and home missions.

Outlook

We have a population of about 1,700,000. That means that for every 191 people we meet there is but one Christian! In other words, there are still about 1,692,000 souls without Christ! Again see how few there are to work among these people. We have at present but 38 conference preachers and 47 local preachers, that is, we have but 85 preachers to minister to 1,692,000 souls. Surely we should pray the Lord of the harvest to send laborers. We need at the lowest figure 250 more consecrated preachers. Never was there a better time to preach the gospel.

Lay Activities

I cannot close this report without making mention of the vital part the

laymen are having in bringing the gospel to the unconverted. It is one of the hopeful features of the work in this region. It is encouraging to see and be told how so many members go with the preachers telling others about Christ. In some places regular preaching is done by such laymen. There are a number of congregations in villages where laymen have gone regularly preaching the gospel. As we look at the number of laymen really taking active part in bringing the gospel to their fellow men, we at once realize the number is small when compared with the total membership. Ought not our aim for the coming quadrennium be, every member truly converted, leading a real Christian life, and testifying for Christ in the home, in the village, in the city, in fact everywhere?

CONFERENCE LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

WILLIAM I. LACY, Superintendent

General

Political conditions have improved. There is not a school in the conference which is at present closed on account of political unrest. The financial black clouds have blown away, and we close our conference year with the support of every school assured. In addition, we have opened new schools during the year as additional funds have been secured.

No attempt has been made to open schools broadcast. At a conference with the district superintendents last winter, we all agreed that the Yenping Conference schools should maintain quality, rather than quantity, and we have striven, therefore, throughout the year, toward the improvement of efficiency of the schools, rather than toward the spreading out of our efforts. Unless we have been able to secure a suitable teacher, we have refused to open a school, and in some cases have closed schools because of our inability to find good teachers for them.

Need for Trained Teachers

I should like to stress the great need of trained teachers in our conference. I am not worried about the amount of funds from America to open schools; I am not worried about the amount of funds which can be raised locally for the support of our schools; I am not worried about not having enough pupils to fill our schools, and all the schools that we shall open; but I am greatly distressed over the dearth of suitable and properly trained teachers. I have been embarrassed in many cases this last year because I have not been able to find teachers for schools which were calling for them. The one great need in the primary educational work of our church today is the training of teachers. Until we meet this problem, we cannot make the advance in our system of lower education that all are clamoring for. We should have at once not less than six yearly scholarships of \$400 for the training of such teachers.

Enrollment

The total enrollment reported at last conference, of our lower primary schools—exclusive of the Yenping City School, which is counted as part of the Nathan Sites Academy in administration, and does not come under my jurisdiction—was 455. There are in school at present, in schools counted as standard schools of the Conference, 564 pupils. Besides these, 73 pupils have

dropped out of school since the beginning of the school year, making the total enrollment for the present school year 637, or an increase during the year of 182 or 40 per cent. There were at the beginning of the year 13 recognized schools—that is, schools following our course of study and rules laid down for standard schools, and receiving financial aid from the special gift fund. There are now 17 such schools, an increase of 30 per cent.

Adjustments

On some districts the number of schools has been cut down for one reason or another. One school on the Yenping District was closed because of the resignation of the teacher and our inability to find anyone to take his place. On the Yuki District there are two schools less than there were last year. The one at 24th Township was taken off our list because it was felt that putting that same amount of money into the Yuki City consolidated school would be a more efficient use of it, while the 24th Township school was continued as a private school run by the local church members. The 50th Township school suffered the loss of one teacher who died of influenza, and the other who was not considered efficient enough to be continued; so because of our not being able to find a teacher sufficiently qualified, and also able to speak the local dialect, that school, with its enrollment of nearly fifty, has had to be closed.

New Schools

A new school has been opened this year on the Shuenchang District at Kiang-chi, and the Pushan School has been recognized and been given aid. On the Sahsien District, we opened a school at Sahsien City, which, owing to an unfortunate selection of a teacher at the beginning of the year, has gone through various vicissitudes, but we are hopeful that it will survive and that we will be able to get an educational wedge into that seemingly tight closed city. Yungan District has had new schools opened at Kweihwa and at Si-yang, in addition to the two already on the district; while two new schools have been added on the Chang-hu-pan District, at Nanki and 14th Township.

Chang-hu-pan

With 83 pupils in the lower primary and over forty in the higher primary school, we have had to erect additional class rooms and dormitory quarters. More than half of the expense of this additional building was met by the Chang-hu-pan people themselves. This building now provides temporary class rooms for the four lower primary classes, as well as rooms for teachers and pupils. In addition a large and beautiful piece of land has been bought for future expansion, entirely with funds raised locally. The higher primary school will graduate its first class at this coming Chinese New Year.

Yuki School

The school which, last conference, had less than twenty pupils, has now an enrollment of 65 in the lower primary and 9 in the higher primary. This great expansion has been due to two immediate causes. First, by using a Centenary pledge of \$1,000, we were able to buy a spacious Chinese residence which has been remodelled and made to accommodate 100 day pupils and over 20 boarding

pupils. With this attractive place for a school, the people, not only of Yuki City, but of the whole district, have gotten back of the leadership of the district superintendent, Ssu Mung Ing, and have put their energy, time, thought and money, into the development of a promising school plant in that center.

Yungan

At Yungan City, our other principal center, there is the making of a very good school. We have the raw material on which to work, but we have not satisfactory quarters in which to work. Last year the school was in a part of the hospital building. This was unsatisfactory to both hospital and school. This year the district superintendent's residence has been used, while some of the boarding pupils have still been housed in the hospital. We are now told that the district superintendent's residence will be needed this coming year for the purpose for which it was built. There is an imperative need of a school building in Yungan City. If we had one, we could easily have as large a school there as we have at Yuki City. While during the past year we have maintained a higher primary first year class at Yungan, it seems wise, this coming year, to confine ourselves to lower primary work, until larger and better quarters can be found, and the political conditions of the district are more settled.

Teachers' Salaries

The total budget for teachers' salaries of these seventeen schools, is \$3,195, of which \$1,501 or 47 per cent is paid out of the special gift fund, and the other 53 per cent is raised from tuitions or local subscriptions. During the year the plan of teachers' stipend has been changed, each teacher being guaranteed a certain fixed salary, approximately fifty per cent coming from special gifts, and the other half pledged by the local church. This insures a teacher a definite amount on which to live, and it is thought will require him to give less of his time to worrying about whether or not he will get in the pupils' tuitions, and how much he will get, and allow him more time and greater efficiency in his school work.

It is, therefore, costing the mission, exclusive of funds raised by the local communities, for these schools, an average this year of \$2.34 per pupil as against \$2.26 last year. The average cost of a teacher in lower primary schools to the mission this year is \$47.14 as against \$44.70 last year, and the average cost per school this year is \$88.30 as against \$79 last year. It will be seen from this that our schools are costing us more this year proportionately than they were last year. This is due, I think, to the adoption of a minimum salary schedule, and a general tendency, not only towards paying higher salaries, but to our one controlling aim of employing better qualified, and therefore higher priced, teachers. I daresay, and I hope I am right, that the average cost per teacher and per pupil next year will be still higher, and I doubt not that the local church members will raise their proportional share of this increase. But at the same time, I think, though the average cost per pupil will be higher, the average cost per pupil who graduates and is able to go on to the higher primary school, will grow less and less. Almost half of the teachers this year are receiving a salary of \$120 or over, whereas a year ago, only a little over a fourth were receiving such salaries. The raise has been one largely in the quality of the

teacher, rather than one in scale of pay, though we are trying to advance that sufficiently to attract suitable teachers.

Model School Buildings

A good deal of attention has been given to the improvement of school rooms and equipment, and we believe that real progress has been made along this line. Our people throughout the conference are calling for model school buildings and will respond to the call for their share of the cost as fast as we can get the money from the Centenary. At Wang Tai our first model school building is nearing completion. This building was made possible by a gift of \$1,000 from Rev. W. A. Main, and a pledge of \$500 by the local church members. This building, when completed, will provide accommodations for sixty pupils, and teachers' quarters for two. Land has been bought for a school at Hsia-meo, and \$1,000 has been received from Mrs. G. A. Dayton of Towanda, Pa., for the building. The local people are contributing an old building, the material of which will cut down the cost of the building three or four hundred dollars, and have spent about three hundred and fifty dollars for the land. The work on the building is to commence at once.

I hope to see a great advance made in evangelistic work among the pupils and parents this coming year.

YENPING CONFERENCE MEDICAL WORK

DR. J. E. SKINNER

DR. C. G. TRIMBLE

The past year in our work has been marked by nothing more striking than its steady growth. Not only has it been the largest year in the history of medical work in this region but from several points of view it has been the most gratifying. A grateful class of patients with which to work, an ever increasing native staff, competent, and working in perfect harmony, and a sympathetic and boosting class of missionary co-workers all make our lot a happy one. Inasmuch as the work is divided into several distinct units, it seems more logical to report briefly on each unit.

The Alden Spæare Memorial Hospital

1,244 new in-patients were received during the year and spent a total of 21,344 days with us. This marks a great increase over any previous year, and is a record that few mission hospitals in China can surpass. Soldiers continue to constitute a high per cent of patients. A greater number of major operations are being performed, which indicates that more difficult surgery will fall into our hands as the years come.

Much of the success during the past year is due to the present well organized staff of Chinese helpers. We now have three doctors, two graduate Chinese nurses, and nine nurse students. All manifest great interest in the work, and have caught the spirit of what we are trying to do. Special credit is due to the efficient work done among the women by Dr. Harriett U, and to Dr. Lo, who, in addition to working among the men, does most of our laboratory work.

In April we graduated our first nurse and also the last pupil of a class of medical students who have been taking training with us for the past six years.

We have a total of 14 nurse students. All fine young men. They are distributed about evenly between the three years of a four years' course. About half of this number remain in the Yenping Hospital, while the others take terms of six months each in the branch dispensaries.

The Yenping City Dispensary

This dispensary on the main street of the city has passed beyond the experimental stage and is an assured success. It relieves the hospital of all the confusion of the out-patient clinic and is a great deal more convenient to the patients. As we add larger and a more varied stock of drugs and toilet articles the drug store becomes more attractive and sales increase.

The Yungan Christian Hospital

We consider this to be the most important out-station we have. Dr. Lau did splendid work here until May, when we sent Dr. Ding up from the Yenping plant to relieve him for duties elsewhere. The work has been largely among Southern soldiers. We have an arrangement with them whereby they give us \$100 per month to look after their men in the hospital. This sum is sufficient to pay all expenses and helps in making much needed repairs in that plant.

The Shahsien and Shuenchang Dispensaries

These dispensaries continue to prosper and are serving large communities in their respective localities. They too have been called upon to attend soldiers in large numbers. Credit is due Drs. Do and Li, for the interest they show in their work. Profits from drug sales and the fees charged pay all expenses. The small investments we made in these places two or three years ago are proving well worth while. Better quarters are sorely needed in both places.

The Yuki Dispensary

After a year or more of constant appeal from the officials and gentry of Yuki city we were, in September, at last able to open a dispensary. Dr. Lau and two nurse students opened it in a part of a Chinese building at present occupied by the higher primary school. The present arrangement is only temporary but we are hoping, by supplementing the money which the officials and gentry have offered, with some funds from America to establish a real model dispensary in that place in the near future. Yuki is so inaccessible to Yenping it will be necessary for us to provide for a few in-patients as well as the out-patient clinic. We feel sure that Yuki will stand well in the lead of our branch dispensaries next year in the matter of numbers of patients treated.

The Wholesale Drug Department

This phase of the Yenping Hospital work was started two years ago and continues to give an ever increasing revenue for other departments of the work. We have secured the services of Mr. Ngu to take charge of the sales department and we find that we are relieved of a great deal of the annoyance attended by such work. We have at present some 40 different Chinese drug shops on our lists of patrons and the number is increasing steadily. We still lack capital sufficient to keep our stocks up and thereby lose considerable trade.

Need

A nurse is urgently needed. For over a year funds have been available but still no nurse. A certain hospital in North China has been able to secure over 20 American nurses during the past year. Cannot we secure one? Are there no Methodist nurses in America with a sufficient love of God in their hearts to come out and help us bear some of the burden? Due to the fact that one of the doctors goes on furlough next spring and to the fact that the work is growing so rapidly we find that we must have another medical man to help us.

CHANGHUPAN DISTRICT

U LUAN SHI, District Superintendent

Brigands

This year there have been many dangers on our district, and had not God preserved us there would have been no hope of peace among us. Since the trouble between the North and South began, the brigands arose everywhere in this district. There were over twenty of these bands, the larger ones with over a hundred men, and the smaller with varying strengths up to a hundred. At first they kidnapped rich men, holding them for ransom. Later they made no distinction between rich and poor, large and small, but captured any one and took his money or valuables. People were killed, houses were burned.

The church at Nang Ki was burned and the preacher hurt. The Hsiashuangkeng Church was attacked and the preacher taken captive. Shihluhtu Church was torn down, and some of the members taken. The Utong Church was occupied by the brigands and some of the members were beaten badly. Nearly all the circuits, besides these, have had trouble with the outlaws.

The report of the Yuki district tells also of much trouble. When the pastors and members in Yuki heard that the bandits were near they did not know what to do. They had little protection, as the soldiers were unable to locate the outlaws, and were themselves trouble makers. The leaders of the church were called to meet at Changhupan, and these decided to ask the soldiers either to subdue the outlaws, or to make peace with them, allowing them again to enter civil life. About May the soldiers began to separate into bands and skirmish over the country to apprehend the brigands. In about two months twenty-two bands were either beaten and dispersed, or laid down their arms. So, with the coming of the fall, peace brought the district to something of its normal conditions, with free passage for travel.

Centenary

When the members of this district heard of the Centenary they were all interested, especially in keeping up with the Methodist Church in America. Many are poor, but have done their best in the matter of subscriptions. Some of them even sold their things to raise money for the church, and the others economized in clothing and food to save money for their pledges. For the missionary fund the district has raised a total of \$364.40. For church buildings the district has raised a total of \$7,700. For the educational work Changhupan has raised \$1,150, and the total of the district is \$2,575. For medical work the district raised a fund of \$600. For church buildings Shihluhtu and Chihteo

have subscribed some, but as yet the amount is not definitely known. I believe these two places will have a fund of at least \$1,300 for this purpose. The total pledged Centenary gifts this year on the district is \$13,000. The missionary funds have all been paid, but the other pledges are half paid, leaving one half over for the next year.

New Churches

We have several new churches this year. Uhsi has a new church and parsonage, and Changhupan has a large piece of land for the new school. The land already is occupied by five Chinese buildings. Shihluhtu and Hsia-shuangkeng have already bought their building sites; the rest of the circuits are either buying now or looking for appropriate places. I hope the Centenary committee will send us a large enough fund to ensure the building of these churches.

Progress in Spiritual Things

Whenever I went to a place I made a practice of noting whether the people were interested in Bible study, prayer, testimony, and doing work for Christ. Since the second quarterly meetings of this year I note an increase in members willing to stand in testimony for Christ. Many of them can use the Scriptures in expression of their thoughts. In the fourth quarterly meetings I saw them stand up one after another in quick succession, an hour being too short for them to express their thoughts and experiences with Christ. Jesus said, "There is nothing hidden that shall not be made known," and this year I know that many members have been greatly impressed by the Centenary spirit, showing it either by their words or deeds, by prayer or Bible study. Formerly prayer was a matter of ritual largely, but knowing better the people pray fervently. Formerly they thought that preaching was a difficult thing, but now they tell the gospel to everyone they meet. Many secretly kept superstitions have this year disappeared. We have made an increase in membership as follows: Members, 142; probationers, 466; baptized, 292.

SHAHSIEN DISTRICT

Location: On the Tashi ki in Fukien Province, China.

Institution: Dispensary.

CHEO K'ING LIN, Superintendent

FREDERICK BANKHARDT, Missionary-in-charge

Difficulties

The preachers have had a hard year. They, with their members, had to go through much suffering on account of the brigands on the one hand and the northern soldiers on the other. A number of the members were taken captive by the brigands. Others were wrongfully accused of being in league with brigands, which meant much suffering. One of the preachers was taken captive by the brigands and would have been killed had not a ransom money of \$170 been paid to save his life. But this in no wise discouraged the preacher. He served God more faithfully than ever. When his members saw how faithful he was in spite of all the sorrow that came to him, they were strengthened and prepared to meet whatever sorrow would come to them. In

spite of all the trouble the church in his village grew in numbers and increased their subscriptions for the work.

Progress

The preacher in Shahsien city is a hard worker and through his own spirituality the life of the members has also been uplifted. The work at Hsiameo has continued to grow. The preacher with his two assistants has done good work. We have on this circuit the most progressive work on the district. At Huuen the church has suffered terribly from the brigands. About eight tenths of this village has been burned to the ground by this lawless people. Our members suffered heavily. But here also the preacher proved faithful and stayed with his people. This again had its influence upon the members. In spite of the heavy loss the members have had to suffer they kept up their subscriptions to the work so that no decrease need be reported. The young preacher at Iangki has had a very hard year, but as with the work at other places, the membership increased. The same is true of subscriptions. During the summer a few Bible school students were sent to this field to help in the work. They did a good work, and the result is that new doors have been opened to us. During the year there were taken into the church 35 into full membership, 147 probationers and 1,487 were registered as learners. For the support of the ministry \$579 was given, showing an increase of \$140. Besides this there were \$43 given for home missions and \$53 for the support of retired preachers. There were also the usual other collections taken, and the members pledged \$6,212 for new chapels.

Education

The educational work has also begun to move forward. This is an important part of the work of the church. We have this year schools for boys and also for girls at Shashien city and at Hsiameo. The total enrollment is 142 boys and girls. At Iongbong the Christians bought a native building and fixed it up for school purposes. They now are asking for a teacher to be sent to them.

New Churches

An important part of the evangelistic work is to have proper places for the members to meet in for services. The members are doing all possible on their part to raise money for that purpose. At Hsiameo the members subscribed \$2,000 and have already paid about \$1,400. At Shahsien city \$1,000 was pledged. A number of other smaller congregations subscribed \$500 each. At Hsiameo the work on the new church is to be begun soon after conference.

Chinese Phonetic

China has two distinct languages, a spoken and a written language. The written language is a very difficult one, with the result that only a very small number of people can read. Mr. Bankhardt, realizing this, sent a student during the summer months to teach the new Chinese Phonetic, by which it is made possible for anyone to learn to read in from two weeks to a few months. This student went to a number of places teaching, with the result that 127 learned to read, 53 of whom now can read the New Testament.

Dispensary

Three years ago a dispensary was opened in Shahsien city. This kind of work is another strong arm of the church and opens many doors for bringing the gospel to the people. The dispensary at present is in a native building fixed up for temporary use. We ought to have a new building soon. Then there ought to be a dispensary opened in the large Hsiameo valley with its 20,000 families. What a great work awaits the church in that large valley! The work of caring for the sick will be a powerful help to the church.

SHUENCHANG DISTRICT

Shuenchang

Location: In the northern part of Fukien Province, China.

Institution: Dispensary.

HONG TEH CH'ING, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, Missionary-in-charge

Advance

We have now eleven circuits on the district. It pleases me to be able to report that ten of these eleven have decided to become completely self-supporting next year. There are a number of new places we have opened which are not as yet separate circuits. There has been a good increase in membership. It has been our best year financially also. The Epworth Leagues and Sunday school are also making headway. Another encouraging feature is the well attended prayer-meetings. The preachers have all been afire and have testified everywhere on their fields for Christ.

Revivals

During the past year every circuit was visited with a revival. Two of the leading preachers on the district have helped in a number of places. They proved to be a power for many. The spiritual life of most of the members was deepened and many born to a new life in Christ. Bible study, prayer and testifying for Christ, were the different phases of these revival meetings. In every circuit there was a special day set aside when the gentry and leading officials, etc., of the village or city where the meetings were held were invited. Many of the members decided to work for Christ by testifying for him as they never have before. The result was that evangelistic bands were organized. Each band had a leader. These bands went far and near preaching, teaching and telling others about Christ, and distributing literature. The result was that over eight hundred gave their names as learners in the church.

Educational

The educational work of the district has also had a good year. Mr. Lacy and Miss Glassburner have put much time and thought into the work. There are twelve different schools on the district with an enrollment of over two hundred. The teachers have carefully followed the course of study as outlined by the Conference Board of Education. These schools prove a good help to the work on the entire district.

Medical Work—Dispensary

Another helpful feature during the past year has been the medical work. A dispensary was established in Shunchang City last year. The gentry willingly helped. Dr. U, the lady doctor, was continually called out to help women. Many serious cases she had to look after. The death rate of infants has been very high in this region, but through the good work done by Dr. U it has decreased considerably. When Dr. U was transferred to the Yenping hospital many missed her. We are glad to have Dr. Li with us. He is also doing a good work, but we hope that Dr. U can be returned to us. We need both a man and woman doctor in this place. Since this dispensary has been opened over 3,000 cases have been treated. The superstition in this region is deep and wide spread. The dispensary has helped much to bring light where there was only darkness.

YENPING DISTRICT

Yenpingfu

Location: At the junction of the Min River and the Kienning branch. Residence of the governor and other officials. 140 miles northwest of Foochow.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt and Mrs. Bankhardt, Rev. H. R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Hester Cartwright, Miss Marietta A. Crane, Mr. W. I. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. R. H. Paddock and Mrs. Paddock, Rev. J. E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner, Rev. F. M. Toothaker and Mrs. Toothaker, Mr. C. G. Trimble, M.D., and Mrs. Trimble. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mamie F. Glassburner, Alice Linam, Frienda Reiman, Paula Seidlmann.

Institutions: Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, City Dispensary, Bible Training School, Christian Book Store. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Women's Training Bible School.

Hsia Chen Ch'en, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, Missionary-in-charge

New Property

We have encouraged the members from the beginning of the year to give largely for the Centenary, and they have responded with a subscription of \$6,500, which will enable us to build six churches and three chapels. We have already received of this \$2,000. The new churches at Hsie K'i and Iang Heo have already been built. Ching-cheo is building its church now. Hung Ping, Hsi K'ing, Pao Kuei Shan are waiting for the architects to make plans for their churches.

As to primary school buildings, Uang T'ai has built a new one this year. K'i Ping and Hsi K'ing have money provided for a similar purpose. Minghsingtang has not yet subscribed the money for a building, but I confidently expect that they will build this coming year. In May, Minghsingtang and Fuhintang met together for a revival. On the night when the subscription was made it rained very hard, and only fifty were present. These fifty, by the help of the Spirit, subscribed over \$600,

We had planned at the beginning of the year for revival meetings in all the different churches. Pastors Hong and Ts'ai planned together for the meetings of Fuhintang and Minhsingtang circuits and success attended their efforts. The special features of the meetings were Bible study and prayer. Many of the people returned from the services with fresh inspiration, some resolved to give their lives to the work of the Lord, others to lead their whole family into the

church. There are some gentry in Pao Kuei Shan, Lu Hung Hsian and Lu Wen Hsian who believed, were baptized and received into the church. They are a great help in the Centenary work. In an hour's time they raised over \$600 for the Centenary. Through friends \$800 was raised for the Centenary and \$300 for a primary school.

School Work

Mr. Lacy was this year in charge of the boys' primary schools. Miss Glassburner had charge of the girls' primary. They have made many improvements and marked progress. In Uangtai they built a boys' school building which cost over \$1,000 and a girls' school which cost over \$600. The best primary schools in the district are at Uangtai and Pao Kuei Shan. This district is the center of educational work.

Self Support

Self-support is the most important problem we have in the church. The churches in Fuhintang, Uangtai, Hsikin, Ching Cheo, K'i-p'ing and Tahuen are self-supporting. According to the rule agreed to by the conference we should make an advance of 20 per cent per year in self-support. This district has made a progress of 25 per cent in giving toward the preachers' salaries.

YENPING BIBLE SCHOOL

B. H. PADDOCK, Principal

Staff

During the present year while the acting principal has been too busy with other duties to give more than a fragment of his time to the school, the real head of the institution has been the monitor, the Rev. Su Ru Chen. Too much praise cannot be given him for the faithful way in which he has borne the responsibility of administration and the painstaking care with which he has watched over all the interests of the school. The other members of the faculty have also done their part in making the work of instruction most efficient.

Stewart Fund

Again this year we are indebted to the trustees of the Milton Stewart Evangelistic Fund for the support of the school. The blessings which have come to Yenping Conference through this evangelistic foundation in establishing and maintaining a training place for Chinese evangelists cannot be measured in terms of money. Indeed we must follow these young men who go out from the school to their wide-spread fields of labor to get an idea of the seed sowing and the harvest which is resulting. In a few years the evangelization of this section of China will be entirely in the hands of the men who have been touched by this school. Their vision and their consecration will determine the issue with heathenism.

Students

The student body has increased this year from twenty-two to twenty-six. Of this number three will graduate at the end of this term and seventeen a year

hence. All of the students are not only studying the Bible but also are doing practical Christian work. Each Sunday a majority of them go to the villages to preach, and the others are employed in the services of the local city churches. During the summer most of the students were given special appointments. They returned to school with many experiences to relate. One student was happy because he had led to Christ a scholar whom he had not been able to influence before. Several had been peacemakers between the brigands and the people, and had saved lives and property thereby. Others had taught illiterate people to read simplified Chinese characters, spending about two weeks at a church. One had conducted singing classes among the children. One had started a model Sunday school in his home church. One had spent his days in the fields working with the farmers and talking to them, and his evenings at the chapel instructing those who came. One organized a preaching band which went from place to place. One taught a day school in his father's church taking the place of the regular teacher who had died suddenly. All in varied ways did something for the Kingdom.

NATHAN SITES MEMORIAL ACADEMY

B. H. PADDOCK, Principal

Growth

The Nathan Sites Memorial Academy began the year with the largest enrollment in its history, 102 pupils. Fortunately no political troubles in the immediate neighborhood, as last year, have interfered with the routine of school work, and therefore the second term still finds the enrollment larger than it has ever been at the same time of year, namely 82 pupils. The twenty who have left us for the most part have been sent back to the lower schools for more adequate preparation. In spite of greater strictness than ever before in scholarship standards, classes have been so large that partitions have again had to be torn out to make larger classrooms. The limit has now been reached. Further growth must either be into the open air or into a new building.

Staff

The faculty of the school have done splendid work. During the first half year the monitor of the school, Rev. Ting Ch'ang Hua, was still in Nanking doing advance study. His place was ably supplied by the Rev. Liu Shi Pin, who in spite of the difficulties of his position inspired the respect and the love of the students, thereby showing the high quality of his character and application. Mr. Ting has now returned and taken up his duties bringing many new ideas which are proving helpful in the upbuilding of the school. In accordance with the policy of the school to encourage the best possible preparation on the part of the teachers, two other men have been sent to Central China for study. Mr. Cheng Mao Chih is in Nanking doing advance work in mathematics and physics and Mr. Ch'eng Ch'ang Chen is in Shanghai in training for work as director of physical education. We hope to send others when these men return.

School Course

The school course has been shortened from four to three years to conform to government standards, as well as to hold the maximum number of pupils in

the transition from higher primary to middle school courses. The present third year class has been doing earnest work in order to prepare for graduation a year early. For months the class rose at four o'clock each morning to study, and during the summer vacation they stayed on a month after the other students had gone home.

Music

Under the leadership of Mr. Ch'en Tzu Kang there has been very noticeable progress in the musical ability of the students. The regular church services and one or two concerts have been greatly enriched by the four part choruses of the students. Mr. Ch'en has also trained the school brass band so that visitors have told us it surpasses any amateur band they have heard in China. Not only the students themselves have enjoyed the music, but the public have shared in the benefits.

Religious Life

The religious life of the school has not been neglected. Not only is the Bible a text book, but the church and chapel exercises, as well as the Y. M. C. A. meetings, are a training ground for future Christian leaders. From year to year the school sends a delegation to the annual Y. M. C. A. conferences, who come back with much inspiration.

School Bank

One or two new ways have been found during the year for the employment of student activities. The latest is a school bank, under the supervision of the faculty, but all the work of which is done by the pupils themselves. Up to date over one hundred and sixty dollars has been deposited. The boarding of the pupils has been taken over by the pupils themselves with the promise of success also.

Alumni

The school alumni have had one meeting during the year at which plans were put forward for the raising of a sum of money to help the income of the school. More still has been done by the alumni in advertising the school on the districts.

YUKI DISTRICT

Yuki

Location: On the Yu ki, branch of the Min River, in Fukien Province, China.

Institution: Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Bible Training School.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mabel C. Hartford.

HSU MENG ING, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, Missionary-in-charge

Revivals and Results

In the Spring revival meetings were held throughout the whole district. At the close of these meetings Mr. Bankhardt came to Yuki City and held a Bible Study Conference. Many who in the past had only been giving \$1 now began to give \$10. There was a general increase in subscriptions. Then there was also a turning away from old customs and bad habits. Many opium and

tobacco pipes were given up and decisions made not to smoke any more. Also such evil customs as footbinding, etc., were given up by many. The Centenary movement also touched the heart of the members and they decided to become completely self-supporting in each circuit. The churches are full, and far and near plans are being made to build new chapels. At five different places work on new churches has either already begun or is soon to be begun.

Brigands

Soon after conference one of our young conference preachers who had been sent to a new place, returned to get his belongings. He was taken captive by the soldiers and killed two days later. Also one of his members was killed. The case is not yet settled. The wife and parents of the young preacher are pleading that it be settled soon. Then the southern troops turned bandits. They robbed, plundered, burned and killed.

As we carefully look over the territory devastated by these terrible brigands we find that about half of our people are gone. Many have been killed. Others have simply disappeared. Still others have moved away. I asked a number of our preachers to come into the city to a place of safety, but they refused, choosing rather to remain with, and help their people. The members are doing all they can to keep up the work of self-support. One earnest Christian, fearing that he might not be able to meet his promises, deeded over to the church a certain part of his fields, that, come what may, his annual support for the preacher would be assured.

Model School

This year a model school was opened in Yuki City. We have over 80 students. A house has been bought and fixed up for school purposes and for dormitory use. A leading gentry is doing much for the school. Besides this school we have five self-supporting day schools out on the district. These schools need a little financial aid which we hope they will get this coming year.

Dispensary

A dispensary has been opened in Yuki City. A Chinese doctor, trained by Dr. Skinner and Dr. Trimble, has been sent to us from Yenping and also the needed drugs to begin work. We are at present in a temporary building, but it answers the present needs. This will prove a great help to the work of the church in this city.

YUNGAN DISTRICT

Yungan

Location: On the Tashi ki, in Fukien Province, China.

Institution: Christian Hospital.

CHENG TSONG LIN, Superintendent

F. M. TOOTHAKER, Missionary-in-charge ;

Advance

My district covers a territory of over 200 square miles. There are many bad customs here. The people are idle; are given to gambling, drinking, idol worshipping, and all forms of dissipation. Christianity was introduced into the

district in 1906; for six years few joined the church. Since the founding of the Chinese Republic over three thousand have given in their names as learners. Some generous people gave a piece of land for a new church site. Whenever there is any sort of trouble in the city the authorities are in the habit of consulting the church leaders for advice and counsel in the matter.

Brigands

It is a great pity that the North and South are at swords' points. The brigands arising everywhere have done much damage to the property and persons of our church members. Many villages are practically deserted. In some places one village has turned brigand and robbed a neighboring village. The government has no power to put down the lawlessness, gambling and opium smoking. Opium is freely used without fear of interference.

Circuit Work

In May, Mr. Bankhardt and Mr. Chiang introduced the new government phonetic system. The preachers were greatly impressed and were enthusiastic about it. There are five preaching places. The learners have been doubled this year, and the subscriptions in money have brought the church almost to self-support. The girls' and boys' schools have been well organized this year. The clinic in the hospital is a great help to the people. We are indebted to Dr. Skinner and Miss Glassburner for much of the valuable work. The Hsi Iang circuit has two preaching places. Several months ago an army of soldiers entered Hsi Iang, went to the church purposing to use it as their barracks, appropriating its furniture and driving out the teachers and the people. The pastor so vigorously opposed this move that he incurred the anger of the soldiers, but by the grace of God he was not hurt. The people have greatly increased their giving and have pledged \$600 for the building of a new church. On Ling Heo circuit special emphasis has been put on Bible study for his members, and they have pledged \$500 for a new church. The Hsiao T'ao circuit presents a very fine opportunity. The church has been repaired so that it is in very fine condition. Although the members have very often made trouble among themselves, nevertheless they have increased their offerings to the church. Kuei Hua is a new place, a center of about 60,000. The language differs very much from that of Yungan. For the quarterly meetings I have largely used Mandarin, though some, to understand, must hear a local dialect.

Yungan has an open field, ripe to the harvest, but the laborers are too few. In one place I discovered a member worshiping at a covered box in which he had placed a Bible and the Ten Commandments. I asked him why he was doing this, and he replied that there was no pastor, and he had to worship in some way. This boxed Bible and Decalogue were his instructor. Why did he keep it covered? For fear others seeing would laugh at his strange way. Does not this indeed make evident the need for more pastors?

We have here: 139 members, an increase of 16; 206 probationers, an increase of 106; 1,132 inquirers, an increase of 400.

SHANGHAI—CHINA GENERAL

Missionaries

Central China Conference: Rev. R. C. Beebe, M.D., and Mrs. Beebe, Miss Margaret Black, Rev. Paul Hutchinson and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Lena M. James. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Elizabeth M. Strow.

Foochow Conference: Rev. W. H. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Misses Helen Griffiths and Sarah M. Bosworth.

North China Conference: Rev. F. D. Gamewell and Mrs. Gamewell, Misses Melissa J. Davis (contract), and Florence E. Webster.

Yenping Conference: Rev. W. A. Main and Mrs. Main (on furlough), Rev. J. A. Lewis.

Institutions

Methodist Publishing House (Union), American School for Missionaries' Children (Union).

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHINA

WILLIAM H. LACY, Manager

The work of the Methodist Publishing House of Shanghai and Foochow has gone forward during the past year much as during other recent years. The effect of war conditions has been less tense, but only recently has there been any material improvement in freight rates from America, and the conditions in Europe have prevented many supplies from coming to us. There has, therefore, been but little improvement in the paper market and in general prices have remained very much above normal. The economic conditions prevailing in Europe and America are becoming manifest in China also, and labor unrest is creating a demand for higher wages.

A liberal advance in all salaries and wages has been made by the commercial press, and the mission presses have been asked to follow that example so that our workmen may be able to meet the extra cost of living which everywhere prevails.

These facts make it increasingly difficult for mission presses to keep their prices down; either more commercial work of a remunerative kind must be undertaken, or a subsidy must be provided by the Mission Boards to care for the overhead charges of our manufacturing plant.

This is also true as to the distribution of Christian literature. Recent investigations made by the Christian Publishers Association have revealed the fact that a commission of 40 per cent of the selling prices of literature is necessary to cover the cost of distribution and trade discounts. As the prevailing discounts or commissions on religious literature have averaged from 20 per cent to 25 per cent it is easily seen that the work of distribution must be granted a subsidy or the prices must be advanced so that larger discounts may be allowed.

Since the sales departments of the Methodist Publishing House and the Presbyterian Mission Press were amalgamated in the Mission Book Company, we have realized the difficulties of maintaining an independent existence as a distributing agency without a subsidy to meet the salaries of foreign missionaries engaged in the work. This is a serious problem and we are confronted with a critical financial condition for which immediate relief must be provided.

We are pleased to report a steady, though slight, increase in the circulation of the Chinese Christian Advocate. The need of a larger subsidy for this educating and evangelizing agency of the church is imperative. Enlarged appropriations have been made by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and we do most urgently request that increased appropriations be granted from the Centenary funds of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

We have been able to keep up the circulation of the China Christian Advocate and maintain the mechanical standard without any subsidy, for a good income has been secured from advertisements.

During a portion of the year Dr. Parker was absent on furlough and Mr. Hutchinson was called to America for work in connection with the Centenary. We rejoice that both are now with us and Dr. Chen Wei Ping has been reappointed to the editorial staff. We understand that Centenary funds will soon be available for the production of literature and we hope the full staff of editors may be kept busy.

No new books have been offered us by China Methodism for publication during the year except revised editions of the Disciplines of both Methodist Episcopal churches. Hymn book literature seems especially in demand as we have printed a new edition of the Kiangnan hymn book, a revised edition of the Foochow union hymnal, and have in hand hymn and tune books for the Yenping Annual Conference, the Central China Tract Society and the Church Missionary Society of Honan.

The stream of Sunday school literature flows from our presses in continually increasing volume. We rejoice in this fact, for we believe nothing is of more value in building up the church in China. During the year we have prepared three different fonts of type for the printing of the government phonetic script and have issued several million pages of literature in this form, including some Sunday school literature, 10,000 copies of a book of scripture portions. The demand for literature in this phonetic form is simply wonderful, and we believe it will prove a large factor in meeting the problem of illiteracy in China.

In response to our requests mentioned to the Annual Conference last year and urged upon the Board of Directors of the Methodist Publishing House, an Advisory Committee for the Publishing House has been appointed, consisting of the two Bishops responsible for our work in China, Mr. Nance and Mr. Hawk of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Ward and Mr. Hutchinson of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We hope that a wiser administration of our publishing interests and a broader sympathy with the publishing house may result from this new departure.

JAPAN

Area: 137,616 square miles, a little less than that of California. Coast line 18,000 miles. The empire consists of four large islands, besides Formosa, the Pescadores, the southern half of Saghalien, and about 4,000 small islands of which the Loo Choo to the south, and the Kurile to the north, are the most important groups.

Population: 57,500,000.

Industries: Agriculture is the chief occupation. The principal products are rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea and tobacco are cultivated, and mulberry trees are raised in connection with the silk industry. Other industries are fishing and mining, and a number of mechanical arts in which the Japanese are very skillful. There are over 8,000 miles of railway and 40,500 miles of telegraph in the empire.

Organization: The mission was organized in 1873, and became an Annual Conference in 1884. Two conferences were formed in 1899 when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized. This in turn became an Annual Conference in 1905. When in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, Canada, the two Conferences ceased to exist. There are now two Annual Conferences, the East and West, which include the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission stations in ten of the first twenty-two Japanese cities in size. Eleven stations are on three of the four main islands, and one smaller station is on Okinawa of the Loo Choo group. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in evangelizing the island empire. The educational institutions and the publishing house preserve the same status as before the organization of the Japan Methodist Church.

[NOTE: We follow the arrangement of districts in which our mission has workers and work connected with the Annual Conference of the Japan Methodist Church. This will serve the purpose of comparison and reference and indicate the lines of cooperation between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Japanese Church.—*Editor.*]

JAPAN AND KOREA

BISHOP HERBERT WELCH

Japan

The relation of American Methodism to the Japan Methodist Church is close and vital. The growth of this twelve-year-old church cannot fail to be of lively interest to us. While not yet a large organization, it is one of increasing vigor. Its gains in the various items of church activity have been excellent and especially so during the last quadrennium. It now numbers about 16,000 full members and—hopeful sign!—has 40,000 enrolled in its Sunday schools. Its giving for church objects has improved until the annual contributions amount to nearly \$6 per active member. The last General Conference of the Japan Methodist Church, meeting in October, 1919, was notable for its spirit of democracy and of progress. A social program along the line made familiar to us in the American churches by frequent repetition was unanimously adopted. The laymen are already members of the Annual Conference and it has been suggested that they should constitute part of the cabinet. The bishops have heretofore been elected for eight-year terms, but this year the term was reduced to four years. The new executive succeeding Bishop Hiraiwa, who for nearly two quadrenniums has given such strong and efficient leadership to the church, is Dr. Kogoro Uzaki. He comes to this office from the presidency of our boys' school at Nagasaki, the Chinzei Gakuin, although he himself was formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His training and experience

in the United States and in Japan, his high character, his pronounced abilities, his affability and tact, his brotherly spirit with both Japanese and foreigners, unite to justify his choice by the church for these difficult responsibilities.

The beginning of this new administration is coincident with the formal inauguration of the great forward movement, which promises to be for the church in Japan what the Centenary has been for our churches in America. Its objectives are evangelism, especially by personal work, education in Christian stewardship with emphasis on tithing, and a financial goal of \$300,000. When this program was agreed upon in a gathering of ministers and laymen at Kamakura in December, 1919, the scene was one of great seriousness and deep impressiveness. It may well prove that for the Japan Methodist Church this meeting was as epochal as the Niagara Falls meeting of 1917 for American Methodism. A really new era of interest and power seems to have opened.

Korea

The effect of political conditions upon the work in Korea is seen in the church statistics for the quadrennium. There has been a reduction of about 25 per cent in the number of Methodist schools and in the number of pupils attending them. In the Sunday schools there was an increase in the number of schools and in their attendance until last year, when a sharp decline occurred.

The number of baptisms also increased until the disturbed conditions of the past twelve months, during which latter period fewer probationers also have been received. The number of enrolled seekers shows a steady decline as does the number of probationers, but the number of full members displays a steady though slight growth during this quadrennium as for a considerable period before that. The full members and probationers now number 18,533. The only phase in which there is an undiminished and accelerated gain is the financial. For ministerial support, for buildings and improvements, for current expenses, and for benevolent causes the contributions have rapidly increased. So that while the total gifts of the church in 1916 were reported as \$24,859, the reports of 1919 show a total of \$51,315. This means that the distraction of the people's thoughts because of the political uprising and the shaking off of loosely attached adherents because of the embarrassment and in some places the actual persecution of Christians have resulted in holding down the number of members in the church, but have not meant a loss of zeal and faith on the part of genuine Christians. Indeed, these have grown and deepened and the church has been solidified; the new stirrings in the life of the people offer now a rare opportunity for Christian progress.

If attention be directed to the missionary force in these countries it will be noted that there is practically no increase in the number of missionaries. Illness and retirement have created gaps which are hard to fill. Large reinforcements are needed at once. The missionaries, however, have a new confidence in the home church because of the marvelous success of the Centenary Movement, and they are finding a new response and cooperation on the field. This is especially notable in the mission schools, whose alumni are beginning to organize and to rally to the support of their own institutions.

On the whole, the work of the Methodist Church in Japan and Korea during the quadrennium would be called intensive rather than extensive. It is a period

of consolidation rather than of large advance. A church consciousness is being created. The Centenary and similar movements usher in a new day.

When I remember that a deputation of Christians from Japan, including both missionary and Japanese members, has been in Korea, investigating conditions, with the purpose of public agitation upon their return; when I know the sympathy with which our statements have been met by some Japanese and the efforts they are already putting forth to bring about a better day, and when I remember the influential position occupied by some such Japanese and the public pronouncements made in the Diet and elsewhere by such men, I am encouraged to believe that a new day for Korea is not far distant.

Meanwhile, there is no more important task for Christianity in the Orient than to Christianize Japan, including the political ideals of Japan. If the present Prussian military influence which still controls some of her foreign policies is not broken we cannot question that Japan will be walking the same road which Germany trod, with such disastrous results to herself and to the world. But if Western and Christian political ideals, the spirit of altruism, the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of service, which have already found a place in Japanese thinking, can be extended to become the dominant force in public affairs, then there is hope for the peace of the Orient and for the permanent growth and glory of Japan.

Our Christian work in Korea at this moment is grievously hampered. That very fact emphasizes the importance not only of the maintenance of all the support given to the work from this country, but of the increase of that support. For its effect upon the government, for its effect upon the Korean mind, for its immediate influence upon our own workers, both native and foreign, we must, even in this time, and especially in this time, push our undertaking in every possible way.

I am full of hope that our medical, our educational and our evangelistic work will be carried on during the next few years under conditions more favorable than those of the past decade; that the Japanese administration will be wise enough to lessen the number and severity of restrictions and to give us a freer hand for our great undertaking. To make Korea intelligent and to make Korea Christian means even more than to make Korea politically free. We have in hand the fundamental enterprise for the future. On that we may confidently invoke God's blessing and in that we must not falter.

1919 IN JAPAN

REV. DAVID S. SPENCER

The year 1919 has been one of readjustment in Japan. Although far distant from the seat of war, Japan has been as greatly affected in many respects as countries nearer the scene of tragic action. A complete readjustment of her economic conditions has followed, and though having lost comparatively few men or ships, the cost of the world war to Japan has been nearly as great as the entire cost to her of the Russo-Japanese War.

The cost of living has speedily advanced throughout the year. Taking the 1914 figure of costs as 100, the index figure by the end of December of this year reached 414. This fact alone has seriously interfered not only with the mission work, but with all Government projects. Industries of all kinds

continued to feel the effects of the boom in business until near the close of the year. Shipbuilders and owners, dealers in metals, dye stuffs, and certain kinds of chemicals, recorded unprecedented profits. Bank deposits of the common people increased over the figures for 1918—which up to that time had been the record for Japan. Near the end of the year the effects of this boom in business, nourished by war conditions, began to be felt injuriously. Industrial projects, started without sufficient basis, began to decline and went down; mushroom developments of all sorts felt the shrinkage in business. Commerce showed the effects of the change instantly, and imports began to exceed exports until this excess reached hundreds of millions of yen.

Retrenchment became a necessity, and the large firms, especially in industrial lines, began dropping their employees. To a certain extent this reaction is wholesome. It soon resulted in a turn in the tide of living costs, and prices are now receding gradually though not rapidly.

The relation of this whole question to the missionary problem is, first, that the boom in business deprived the church and the missionary of not a few of their helpers who could find employment in Government and industrial institutions at two or three times the figure commonly paid to Christian helpers. In the same manner, also, the Government schools and offices lost their most efficient employees, so that the whole system of communications was everywhere affected. Railroad service, telegraph, telephone, and mail service have degenerated until these systems have become the laughing-stock of the people. Domestic help, not only for the missionary home, but for the well-to-do Japanese as well, could not be found. Even at increased wages the modern Japanese prefers the industrial life and associations. In the future, it is probable that the missionary family must plan to conduct its own home affairs without the aid of domestic service such as formerly was easy to be had.

But Japan cannot avoid the trend toward industrialism. She must become an industrial nation in order to feed her people. During the last five or six years Japan has been compelled to purchase food stuffs from abroad in quantities so large as to convince every thoughtful student of the situation that she can no longer feed her people from her own soil. With a population averaging over 372 to the square mile—ten times greater on the average than that of the United States—she must give her attention to industrial lines as England has had to do. Still, her people were never better fed, better clothed or better housed than they are today.

This necessity of changing speedily from an agricultural to an industrial people is bringing hardships of many kinds upon her population. The grind of the factory, the conscienceless demands of capital, the lack of moral standard to guide relations between capitalists and labor, all tend to render the situation in Japan exceedingly difficult and even dangerous. In an increasing degree, the presence of the missionary as a sympathetic friend of both parties and a wise guide in the solution of these industrial problems becomes necessary.

The economic and the industrial situations combine to create political unrest to an extent not previously experienced in this country. Political leaders are demanding in strong terms universal manhood suffrage. Only about three millions of the citizens possess the franchise privilege. Even this figure is due to recent increase of this privilege. The mass of the people are not con-

cerned in political questions, but in the cities and towns, where education has advanced more rapidly, the demand for increased privileges of the ballot begins to be felt by all leading minds. This appears to be the only way by which the laborer will eventually gain the recognition of the rights, privileges and protections to which labor is entitled. Riots have become more frequent than ever, but on the whole, are more effective, are of shorter duration, and are accompanied by less destruction of property than a year ago. The Government has refused up to date to allow the formation of labor unions. This seems to act as an incentive to strife and unrest on the part of the people. They are contending for the privilege of protecting themselves, and this leads to a demand for greater suffrage privileges.

In spite of increased social unrest and economic hardships for all classes of people, it is doubtful if the missionary has, on the whole, seen a day in which the preaching of the gospel was more willingly received. Many leaders of thought have come to the conclusion that, the old religions having failed, even Shintoism proving inefficient as a moral standard and impulse with the people, the Christian religion is probably the only source of real moral and spiritual uplift; and this sort of guidance and uplift is increasingly desired. As a consequence, railway offices, industrial dormitories and factories, even schools and clubs, have been opened to the Christian teacher as never before. The congregations in the churches seem to have increased but little on the average; but the welcome given the Christian teacher, especially in social and educational gatherings, has not been equalled in any past day. This suggests to the missionary propagandist a line of advance for future effort. Christianity must become a personal thing with the Japanese people.

The leaders of Japanese thought are increasingly concerned about international relations. Japan has been under fire from all sides this year. Troubles between her people and native populations have occurred in many places in China, in Korea and in Siberia. The Japanese immigrant is not desired in the United States, in Canada, in Australia, and even in South America, generally speaking. Relations between China and Japan have often been critical during this period. Those who direct affairs of state well know that Japan's militaristic spirit has been called in question by all the world, but she has not discovered the road to peace and prosperity, or even to continued national existence, except as supported by a strong military government. She wonders why peoples with vastly stronger military equipment than she possesses should be so critical of her enlarged army and navy. Nevertheless, Japan is keenly sensitive to foreign opinion, and is unwilling to take any stand which is not approved by the Christian conscience of the so-called Christian peoples. This fact is of exceedingly great importance to the missionary propagandist.

One reason why Japan is misunderstood, to a large extent, by the world is the fact that the tone of her press often belies her real purposes and aspirations. For this unsatisfactory condition of the press Japan herself is largely to blame. The drastic censorship which she imposes upon the press often leads to the publishing of injurious statements which might be avoided by merely giving to the world the truth.

The cold and critical eye may discover many defects in the Japanese Government and people, but, after all, these terraced hills and attractive valleys are

the home of sixty millions of very worthy people, who need the gospel of our Christ and who are struggling up through great difficulties to a better day.

OUR MISSION AND THE JAPANESE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Episcopal Church has in the Japanese Empire, not including Korea, a regular mission organization under which the usual lines of missionary operation are conducted. Our missionaries are engaged in evangelistic, educational and literary lines, just as in other missions. Bishop Herbert Welch is our efficient Episcopal superintendent, appoints all our missionaries, men and women, to their work, and superintends effectively all lines of our development. In one respect only is the work of our mission in Japan different fundamentally from that of our other missions; namely, in that we do not organize churches. The Japanese Methodist Church, formed of the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Canadian Methodist Church in Japan, covers the ecclesiastical organizations necessary for our development. The work we do as missionary organizations in Japan serves merely to strengthen and develop this growing Methodist Church. The reasons for our continued missionary operations in this land are found in the fact that the Japanese Methodist Church is unable to cope successfully with the tremendous task of bringing this virile people to the knowledge of Jesus Christ. The formation of autonomous Christian churches in Japan is found necessary because of the existence here of an exaggerated nationalism which made progress of a foreign church on this soil problematical. Even the Roman Catholic Church must yield to this nationalistic influence. The Japan Methodist Church is making creditable, though not rapid, progress. No church in Japan is adding rapidly to its membership, but all evangelical churches are growing steadily on a safe basis. The following figures will show the comparative growth of this Japan Methodist Church for several years.

NIPPON METHODIST CHURCH STATISTICS

	1907	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Total ministers.....		232	229	249	249	249	230
" members	12,014	13,838	16,000	19,526	17,570*	15,466	21,162
" Sunday schools....	247	340	465	512	515*	523	583
" officers and teachers	992	1,148	1,260	1,524	1,515	1,556	1,590
" scholars	21,928	23,605	33,271	34,848	35,000*	36,846	38,108
" churches		245	236	297	297	301	337
Self-supporting churches..	16	16	25	27	27	29	31
For pastoral support....	16,414	24,000	25,547	28,721	30,000*	31,420	36,291
For all purposes.....	38,229		65,586	71,691	86,348	91,943	98,744
Baptisms	1,360		1,790	2,442	2,825	2,345	2,098

The above moneys are all in Yen. (*) Estimated.

The above figures do not include the subsidy to this church by the Boards of Foreign Missions connected with the three uniting churches. Aside from the use of this subsidy, which is expended under joint supervision by a committee composed of Japanese and missionaries, the respective missions manage their expenses entirely and are freely preaching the gospel throughout the Empire.

HOKKAIDO DISTRICT

Sapporo

Location: The capital of the Hokkaido (area 36,298 square miles, population two million), and the northernmost mission station of our church in Japan. The seat of the Fifth Imperial University of which Dr. Sato, a Methodist, is president.

Population: 103,838.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board, and American Presbyterians.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick W. Heckelman (on furlough) and Mrs. Heckelman (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses V. E. Alexander and Etta Miller.

Hakodate

Location: Important seaport of the Hokkaido, the northernmost of the four principal islands of Japan.

Population: 106,238.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 by Bishop M. C. Harris, who was the first Protestant Missionary to the Hokkaido.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board and American Presbyterians.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Augusta Dickerson, Dora A. Wagner (on furlough), Lora Goodwin, Helen Couch (on furlough), Frances W. MacIntire (on furlough) and Marie Kilheffer (contract).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Iai Jo Gakko.

Otaru

Location: Northwest of Sapporo, on Ishikari Bay, a port of call for ships enroute to Vladivostock, and a growing commercial center.

Population: 102,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the American Board (Congregational).

Asahigawa

Location: Central part of the Hokkaido, an important city with a great future.

Population: 64,391.

F. W. HECKELMAN, Missionary-in-charge

HIROSAKI DISTRICT

Area: Includes Aomori Ken (county), area 3,615 square miles; and part of Akita Ken, area 4,490 square miles.

Population: Aomori Ken, 813,278, Akita Ken, 1,000,000.

Industry: Farming and fishing, and the manufacture of lacquer wares.

Hirosaki

Location: In the province of Mutsu on Hondo island of Japan, 500 miles from Tokyo.

Population: 40,195.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, the Church of Christ, Reformed Church in America, and the Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses M. Helen Russell, Winifred Draper and Erma Taylor (on furlough).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten, and the Aiko Kindergarten.

MOTOJIRO YAMAKA, Superintendent

E. T. IGLEHART, Missionary-in-charge

SENDAI DISTRICT

Area: Includes Miyagi Ken, area 3,220 square miles; part of Yamagata Ken, area 3,574 square miles; part of Fukushima Ken, area 5,038 square miles; and part of Iwate Ken, area 5,355 square miles.

Population: Miyagi Ken, 993,638; Yamagata Ken, 1,035,008; Fukushima Ken, 1,372,590, Iwate Ken, 900,882. Total, 4,302,118.

Sendai

Location: A garrison town, 215 miles north of Tokyo, on the east coast of Hondo Islands. An important educational center.

Population: 104,141.

Industry: Manufacture of fossil-wood ornaments and pottery.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board, American Baptists, Christian Church, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, American Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Reformed Church in the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles W. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Carrie A. Heaton (on furlough), Ellison W. Bodley (on furlough), Louisa Imhof and Mabel Lee.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Union Orphanage.

T. MIURA, Superintendent

C. W. IGLEHART, Missionary-in-charge

TOKYO EAST AND WEST DISTRICTS

Area: The two districts centering in Tokyo, divide the city and extend into the surrounding country, covering four counties—Tochigi, area 2,452 square miles; Chiba, area 1,942 square miles; Saitama, area 1,584 square miles; and Tokyo-fu, area 615 square miles. Total area, 6,593 square miles.

Population: Tochigi, 1,083,998; Chiba, 1,577,170; Saitama, 1,486,459; Tokyo-fu, 3,058,755. Total, 7,206,382. The most congested center in Japan.

Tokyo

Location: Largest city in Japan, and fourth largest in the world. Situated on the southeast coast of Hondo Island. Capital of Japan since 1867.

Population: 2,332,000 (1908).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the German Evangelical Protestant Missionary Union, the American Friends, the Christian Church, the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Association, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Methodist Church, Canada, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant Church, American Protestant Episcopal Church, the American Presbyterian (Northern), the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren in Christ, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Plymouth Brethren, the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A. The total number of missionaries residing here is 351.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. Arthur D. Berry, Rev. Charles Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Rev. E. T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev. Sennisuke Ogata and Mrs. Ogata, Professor J. Victor Martin and Mrs. Martin. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alberta B. Sprowles, Mary H. Chappell, Matilda A. Spencer (on furlough), Alice Cheney (on furlough), B. May Bailey, Bernice Bassett, Vera J. Fehr, Olive Hagen, Alice E. Hitch, Elizabeth H. Kilburn, Mary B. Oldridge, Leonora H. Seeds and Myrtle Z. Pider.

Institutions: Aoyama Gakuin (Boys' School) includes Academy, College, and Theological School (Philander Smith Institute). Tokyo School for Foreign Children (Union), and Kyo Bun Kwan (Publishing House). *W. F. M. S.:* Aoyama Jo Gakuin (Girls' School), and Women's Christian College (Union).

S. OGATA, Superintendent East District

K. NAKAGAWA, Superintendent West District

E. T. IGLEHART, Missionary-in-charge

YOKOHAMA DISTRICT

Yokohama

Location: The capital of Kanagawa Prefecture, and the most important seaport of Japan. Situated on Mississippi Bay, about twelve miles from Tokyo. Connected with Tokyo by steam trains and electric trains which run every twelve minutes.

Area: Prefecture, 927 square miles.

Population: 400,000. Kanagawa Prefecture, 1,246,647.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Reformed Church in America, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Draper and Mrs. Draper. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Georgiana Baucus, Emma E. Dickinson, Edna M. Lee (on furlough), Anna B. Slate, Rebecca J. Watson (on furlough) and Nell M. Daniel.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Higgins Memorial Training School, Maud E. Simons Memorial Industrial School, and seven kindergartens and day schools, and the Yokohama Christian Blind School.

H. HIRATA, Superintendent

GIDEON F. DRAPER, Missionary-in-charge

NAGOYA DISTRICT

Nagoya

Location: In the Aichi District which is composed of four counties—Aichi, Gifu, Miye, and Shiga. Nagoya is located in a rich valley between Tokyo and Kobe—235 miles from the former and 150 miles from the latter city.

Area: Aichi 1,863 square miles, Gifu 3,999 square miles, Miye 2,165 square miles, Shiga 1,539 square miles.

Population: Nagoya city, 500,000. For the four counties, 5,204,188.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877, and was the first Christian work established here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Southern Presbyterian, the Lutheran, the Methodist Protestant, the Missionary Society of the Church of England, Canada, the Evangelical Association, the Baptist, and the Oni Mission; the Universalists and the United Brethren are represented by native workers.

Missionaries: Rev. David S. Spencer (on furlough) and Mrs. Spencer (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lois K. Curtice (on furlough) and K. Grace Wythe.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School.

S. SUGIHARA, Superintendent

DAVID S. SPENCER, Missionary-in-charge

NORTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: 3,293 square miles. Includes the provinces of Nagasaki, area 1,400 square miles; and Fukuoka, area 1,893 square miles.

Population: Nagasaki Province, 1,178,604; Fukuoka Province, 2,275,458. Total, 3,454,062.

Nagasaki

Location: The seventh largest city of Japan, at the western end of the island of Kyushu. As a foreign settlement it is third in importance in Japan. More than three hundred years ago Nagasaki was a Christian city, but it became the scene of terrific persecutions. Twenty-six priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands, and within a few miles of the city are the ruins of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women, and children were put to the sword. The first Protestant missionaries who came after Commodore Perry's visit landed at Nagasaki.

Population: 174,077.

Industries: Shipbuilding, coal mining, and the manufacture of the renowned Arita porcelain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptist Church.

Missionaries: Mrs. C. S. Davison (on furlough), Rev. Francis N. Scott (on furlough) and Mrs. Scott. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh, Edith L. Ketcham (on furlough), Elizabeth Russell (on furlough), Pauline A. Place, Carrie S. Peckham, Hettie A. Thomas (on furlough), Mariana Young, Anna L. White, Harriet Hovey and Donna May Lewis.

Institutions: Chinzei Gakuin (Academy). *W. F. M. S.:* Kwassui (includes College, Academy, Bible Training School, and Kindergarten Normal.

Fukuoka

Location: Capital of Fukuoka Province, in the northern part of the Island of Kyushu. The seat of one of the Imperial Medical Universities, and the Kyushu (Third) Imperial University.

Population: 175,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Lutheran, Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Rev. J. Ira Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth M. Lee (on furlough), Anna P. Atkinson, Bertha Starkey and Louise Bangs.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Fukuoka Jo Gakko (Girls' School).

K. NAKAMURA, Superintendent

ROBERT S. SPENCER, Missionary-in-charge

SOUTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: This district is composed of two provinces, Kumamoto Ken with an area of 2,774 square miles; and Kagoshima Ken, area 7,444 square miles. Within this area are seven Quarterly Conferences.

Location: In the West Japan Conference, southern part of Kyushu Island.

Population: Kumamoto Ken, 1,278,700; Kagoshima Ken, 1,427,000; total 2,705,700.

Kumamoto

Location: Near the western coast of the island of Kyushu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan.

Population: 65,233.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Davison. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Carolyn M. Teague.

Kagoshima

Location: On Kagoshima Bay at the southern end of the island of Kyushu. Once the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now an educational center with two middle schools, a high school, and the Imperial School of Forestry and Agriculture.

Population: 88,612.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1879.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Southern Baptists, the Congregationalists, and the Reformed Church in America.

Missionaries: Rev. Earl R. Bull and Mrs. Bull. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses L. Alice Finlay and Azalia Peet.

J. C. DAVISON, Missionary-in-charge at Kumamoto

E. R. BULL, Missionary-in-charge at Kagoshima

SOUTHERN ISLANDS MISSION DISTRICT

LOO CHOO DISTRICT

Area: Loo Choo District, 875 square miles. Includes the Loo Choo group of islands.

Location: In the Pacific Ocean half way between Kyushu and Formosa.

Population: 759,930.

Naha

Location: Principal city of Okinawa, one of the islands of the Loo Choo group

Population: 56,481.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

E. R. BULL, Missionary-in-charge

KOREA DISTRICT**(Japanese)**

This district constitutes a mission to all Japanese residing in Korea. Its work is under the general supervision of the West Japan Conference of the Japan Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church has supervision of Korean work.

K. NAKAMURA, Superintendent

F. HERRON SMITH (on furlough), Missionary-in-charge

**THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN JAPAN
FOR 1919**

REV. DAVID S. SPENCER

Evangelistic Work

Our mission carries on evangelistic work in connection with each of the districts named above. The nature of this evangelistic work differs little in different parts of the country, the main causes which affect the work differently in different sections being the attitude of the people toward religion. In the extreme north, the Hokkaido, the people are pioneers, coming from the islands further south, and are naturally open-minded, receptive and ready to hear the gospel message. Many of them were connected with Christian churches before coming to the north, and consequently need church privileges to meet them in their new home. Oftentimes no church is to be found in the course of miles, and they drift away from Christian associations and from Christian living. The church must follow them in this new section of Japan.

In the northern part of the mainland the people are far more conservative, the population lighter, and the approach to the people less free and easy than in the extreme north. The Sendai region, having been the center of strong missionary effort for some time past, is more largely evangelized and shows greater development along Christian lines. The thickly congested centers about Yokohama and on south on the east coast through the Nagoya region to Kobe are better known to the traveler, better acquainted with the foreigner and hesitate less to listen to the Christian message. The west coast has not yet been reached to an equal degree, is not so much open to the traveler and has not made the progress toward evangelization to be found in the centers mentioned. The island of Kyushu first heard the gospel more than four centuries ago. Because of the persecutions following and the closing of the country to the Christian message, Kyushu has been difficult missionary ground. But the island, lying as it does along the route of foreign travel, and possessing many industries, is ready for the Christian message as rapidly as workers can be produced.

Our Southern Islands Mission District, comprising the Loo Choo islands, known as Okinawa-ken or province, offers a different problem from the sections inhabited purely by Japanese citizens. Loo Chow has a population of less than 600,000, mostly natives of those islands. Here the problem of evangelization requires that we adapt ourselves to a different people with different language and customs, a people looked down upon by the Japanese and furnished with slight educational or social advantages.

In other lines of our evangelistic work the problem is to secure well qualified native workers, both men and women, in sufficient numbers to meet the need.

Experience is teaching us that our method of approach needs revision. We must Christianize social centers. The building of churches and inviting the people to them may still be needed, but we must carry the gospel into the homes, into the clubs of young people, and make social surroundings respond to the gospel message. Probably no other evangelistic effort is, in the end, yielding greater results than those obtained through the kindergarten. The establishment of new kindergartens is asked for throughout the entire field. The people need them. They furnish us an introduction to the homes of the people. They disarm the critic. The Buddhist priest cannot prevent attendance upon them. They do what no other agency appears able to do in reaching certain classes of people.

The Sunday school has been fruitful of great good, as examination of the membership of our churches shows a very large percentage of the membership got its first impulse toward Christ in the Sunday school. Missionary work in Japan must still be done from the foundations.

The experiences of the past year show in increasing degree the necessity of a more definite program in preparing Christian leaders. In order to reach the people effectively we must have trained workers, and the number of these workers thus far forms but a small percentage of the need. The Annual Conference meeting this year could have placed at least fifty more men, were these men available. Churches had to go without pastors.

Work among the women is increasingly demanded. Economic conditions reduced the supply of Bible women for the churches so that this year the lack has been very great, and in many sections needing Bible women, the work was left wholly untouched.

We have but four ordained missionaries engaged in evangelistic work, where there should be at least ten. Others have given faithful service to evangelistic lines as far as their work in school or office would permit, but they have their hands tied with organized work which cannot be dropped to give the attention to the evangelistic work that it needs. No amount of money can of itself immediately solve this problem. Men and women must be found and trained for the work. The outstanding need of our mission is trained workers.

Educational Work

Our Board of Foreign Missions supports two great schools—Aoyama Gakuin, at Tokyo, and the Chinzei Gakuin, at Nagasaki. These schools are seven hundred and fifty miles apart and meet a great need. They have made a fine record during the year closing. Neither school is able to find room for all the worthy young men applying for entrance. The influence exerted by our graduates as they go out into business, diplomatic and other positions, is increasingly valuable to our missionary projects. They prove to be our friends and helpers, and as they acquire wealth in business are in turn contributing their wealth to sustain our schools and give effect to our material progress.

The seven schools for girls, under the direction of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, are alike of untold value to the Christianization of Japan. Of primary schools we have but few, and not many are demanded under present educational conditions in this country. Our kindergarten work is particularly successful, and ought to be enlarged to the limit of our means. We have frequently been able to trace conversion of the adult to the influence upon the

home of the little child in the kindergarten. We have definite proof again and again that "a little child shall lead them."

We are asked to establish three new middle schools for men, or to unite with other bodies in such a program. They are at Sapporo, in the Hokkaido, at Hirosaki, in the northern part of the mainland, and at Fukuoka, on the island of Kyushu. A well considered scheme of union effort for these higher educational institutions is of paramount importance to the Christian cause in these various sections. The time has come when our church should lend itself in the largest way possible to union programs in Japan, thus strengthening all lines of Christian propaganda. We ought especially to aim at a reduction of the theological schools for men, so that better faculty and equipment might be furnished to the resulting union institutions. A carefully worked out plan on the part of Protestant bodies for the training of their Christian ministry would scarcely justify the continuance of twenty-three theological schools of this nature in Japan, with a total attendance of three hundred and fifty, especially when nine of these schools have their homes in Tokyo. Our theological school at Aoyama needs immediate reinforcement and increased financial backing in order that it may justify its existence.

Christian Literature

The Methodist Publishing House in Tokyo, known in the Japanese language as the Kyo Bun Kwan, serves a great purpose in carrying the gospel, through the printed page, to the whole Empire. It is doing a unique work in this line. No other mission agency in the field is duplicating this particular project of our mission. The value of Christian literature is increasingly appreciated, but it is not measured at its full value. The mission forces of Japan are united in a Christian Literature Society, and through it a number of valuable works have been published. Our publishing house is the chief agency for the distribution of this literature. We also publish not a little of our own lines of propaganda. We introduce valuable literature in the form of books in the English language from Europe and America, and these are in increasing demand with the bright and impressive young men and women graduates from government and mission schools. The people of Japan are increasingly a reading people. Of the 1,430 book stores in Tokyo alone, only six can be called Christian. In the ninety-eight per cent of the children of school age in the schools, and in the educational system turning out constantly an army of readers, both men and women, the Christian Publishing House has an unequalled field in the Japanese Empire. The good results of our work thus far secured through our Publishing Agency are but a tithe of what we ought to register in this line of Christianization. The secular press is now open as never before to the Christian message. Our mission has done nothing up to date to make use of this method of bringing the gospel to the attention of the people who cannot be induced to attend a Christian service and probably would refuse to listen to a personal appeal from the Christian worker. We might profitably join with other missions in a well arranged program to bring our message to the people through the printed page, including the secular press. There is particular need at this time of a greater variety of stories with a Christian stamp upon them, of novels of like nature, of commentaries explaining the meaning of the Bible and of the Christian message—

all these cast in a style which the common people can understand and sold at a price that will induce them to purchase. The objective should be the layman rather than the theological student.

There is pleasure in reporting that the financial outlook for the publishing house is increasingly inviting. In spite of the large numbers of presses and competing houses, the publishing house has done a good business from the financial standpoint during the year just closed.

KOREA CONFERENCE

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the work in Korea—thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 330 counties.

Location: A peninsula lying between Japan and China. Very mountainous, with many islands along the coast.

Population: 12,959,981.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, fruit, and cotton principal products. Mining—gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal and graphite. Fishing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885 under the leadership of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D. The mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904, and became an Annual Conference in 1908.

CHEMULPO DISTRICT

Area: This district includes the Poochun, Chemulpo and Kanghwa prefectures. There are twenty-one islands in the district. The circuits are large, one pastor having ten churches in his charge.

Population: 135,535.

Industry: Farming and fishing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church of England.

Chemulpo

Location: Twenty-six miles by rail from Seoul and port of entry for that city.

Population: 17,873 Koreans, 11,609 Japanese, 1,570 Chinese and about 100 foreigners. Total, 31,152.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Japan Methodist Church has work among the Japanese here.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Margaret I. Hess, Mary R. Hillman (on furlough), Lula A. Miller, Lucinda B. Overman, Hanna Scharpf (on furlough).

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

H. D. APPENZELLER, Superintendent

State of Churches

Eight effective preachers, five local preachers in charge of circuits, eleven Bible women, three missionaries are on this district.

The people at Choomoon have raised one thousand yen for a new church. At two other places new buildings are being erected.

Due to political disturbances 131 Christians have been arrested. More than fifty, including two preachers, are serving sentences in jail. Other difficulties during the year have been the influenza, severe drought, and a violent wind storm which destroyed three of the churches. The collections show an increase of over 9,000 yen.

Primary Schools

There are four boys' primary schools and two girls' schools. There are five unregistered girls' schools.

CHUNAN DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles.

Location: North and Northeast of Kongju city. Seoul-Fusan railway intersects the district.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. In the south and southwest the Presbyterians are at work. Also several groups of the London Missionary Society.

F. E. C. WILLIAMS, Superintendent

Asan Circuit

There are four fair sized churches and three prayer groups in the circuit. During the last few months the leading families from two of these groups have moved away thus crippling them for the present. The Yaisan church has made splendid progress of late. Many of the best young men of the city have come into the church. They helped rethatch a building in order to enable the pastor of another circuit, without a parsonage, to move into it; thus making it possible to obtain his services whenever he is at home. The leaders have pledged themselves to give 1,000 yen and land for a new 5,000 yen church and parsonage. Yaisan is one of the larger county seats of the province, which, including its outlying villages, comprises a population of ten thousand. We must have an efficient plant in this place. Kumidong was the only church affected by the disturbances. The girls' school teacher and one student went out to shout "Men Sei" with the people. They were beaten, arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment, from which they have just returned after serving their sentences.

Chunan North Circuit

These three churches and one prayer group have been without a pastor for over six months. Their pastor moved to Manchuria and just as another man was being sent to them as a supply, political turmoil interfered. For four months of this time no services were held in the churches of Yangdai or Yipchang. At Yangdai, where the gold mines are, the school boys and girls, a few church members, and some of the miners had a big liberty demonstration. They had no weapons, not even stones or clubs, simply marched through the street shouting "Ten Thousand Years for Independence." Three of their number were shot in cold blood. The school teachers were arrested and two of them sentenced. The school, though closed for so long a time, has been reopened within the last month. The Americans at the mines have been very generous in their help towards the school, for which we are very grateful. After the long period of suspense and direct persecution, one would think they would be afraid to attend church, but there were 120 at the first service.

Chunan East Circuit

Four of the five groups of this circuit are near a market town. On the first of April there was a big demonstration at this market. There were hundreds in the crowd, and among them some of the church members from several groups. The Gendarmes shot and killed 20 Koreans. Three of these were church members, one Christian family suffering severe loss. The father and mother were both killed and the daughter was taken to prison and later sentenced to three years hard labor. The oldest son, a student here in Kongju High School, was arrested in a demonstration in Kongju, thus leaving two small boys with no one to care for them. Is it any wonder that the churches of this circuit are just about down and out?

Eumsung Circuit

This has been the prize circuit for several years. There have been advances along several lines, in spite of the troubles Korea has been going through. The pastor's family were at his father's home near Suwon, where the burning of

whole villages took place. When his father's house was burned, though our pastor's financial losses were great, he continued to stay by his work on the circuit. The members wished to show their love for him so they gave him funds to go to see his family and also forty yen toward his losses. At Kapsan a young man, of the gentlemen class, built a neat little 300 yen church in honor of his old father. The children's Sunday school is in a prosperous condition. Even out in this little mountain village they have an organ and one of the boys can play several songs for the Sunday school. This would not be possible if this gentleman's family had not lived for years in Seoul, where there was the opportunity for his sons to attend the Christian schools. The 186 Christians, of whom 68 have not been received from probation, gave 917 yen for the church in the twelve months. At the last Quarterly Conference they decided to double the subscription to the pastor's salary, help toward the salary of the Bible woman, and pay the tuition of a boy in high school.

Yunkul Circuit

The Chunan City church deserves special mention. This is the youngest church on the district, having been established but three years. For four months the members were without their pastor, Ahn Chang Ho, because he was kept in prison awaiting trial, being accused of taking part in a meeting where plans were made for an "independence demonstration." During his imprisonment there was no one to hold services, as the District Superintendent alternated between Chunan and Kongju, taking the services at each place every other Sunday all summer. The Kongju pastor was also in prison and the district superintendent was away. Many threats were made against the Christians and they were often advised not to attend church. Even so we had nearly as many attending these bi-weekly services as we did before the troubles began. This little group, with its 22 members out of a total of 56 believers, gave an average of 5 yen each, during the year, for the support of the work. Part of their Centenary giving, 50 yen, has already been paid, and has gone to remodel a building used for their church.

Ignorance

The appalling ignorance of the people in these country districts seems insurmountable. Sometimes we despair of even partly overcoming it in the present generation unless some miracle can break the young people away from the fetters of excessive parental obedience in the truly Oriental way of binding them to obey parents whose loftiest ideal for the son is to marry early so he may bring forth a son—and for the daughter is to learn to cook her husband's rice. Where is the necessity of book learning for either son or daughter?

But we are pounding away at the superstitions and erroneous ideas of such parents, and perhaps some day the miracle may be wrought in the bringing of money sufficient to place a well equipped Christian school in each district, which will prove to these parents, by its influence upon the minds, morals and souls of the people, the absolute necessity of educational evangelism in this age of the world.

The drawbacks from such conditions are evident. Many groups have no laymen capable of keeping the accounts and helping the pastor in the organization

and work of the church. There are few able even to read the Bible well enough to help in the Sunday schools. In one church no member could be found in the absence of the pastor who could read a letter of instruction written in simple Korean and sent by the superintendent.

Persecution

This comes from two sources. Many new believers have faltered and finally stopped attending church services because of the direct persecution from non-believing relatives. In some cases attendance is kept up by those who come in the evening without the knowledge or consent of the rest of the family.

One reason why we have so few business men of fair means and influence among our congregation is that they are advised by petty officials not to become Christian if they want their business to prosper. Students of the Government schools are told not to go to the Christian Sunday schools. Pressure is brought to bear upon the non-Christian parents until they are afraid to send their children to the church services. Young men employed in Government schools or in offices are often warned against attending Christian church. There are cases where men have been dismissed or have been continually moved to another place because they insisted upon their Christian activities. In Kongju City the boys of the Government Agriculture School were forbidden by their teachers from playing tennis and football with our high school boys. Though English is taught five days a week in all Japanese high schools, the learning of English by the Koreans is discouraged. Only two and three hours a week are allowed in high school and that is optional.

Christians in Minority

The minority of Christians in various occupations of the people is a very real factor in our lack of influence in the social order. Only one Christian in 300. Though the percentage in the north is larger, throughout all Korea this lack is as yet very evident.

Recently when the new Governor-General called representative men from the provinces, for the purpose of acquainting the Government with their desires for reforms in Government regulations, in the nineteen articles drafted not one touched upon any moral issues.

This problem in its many forms can only be met by securing funds to establish institutional churches in our large centers and at least one ideal rural church in every circuit.

Summary

Eight of the 24 groups have Sunday schools for children of non-Christian parents. A special Sunday school worker was employed and gave his time to this work. It is by this means we are trying to reach the parents, for "a little child shall lead them." One third of the total following attend Sunday school service. There are 145 baptized children, 245 probationers, 291 full members and 479 seekers, totaling 1,160 from a population of 300,000. The work yet to be done is apparent. The total subscriptions, exclusive of house rent, reached the sum of Yen 2,007, which gives an average per believer of Yen 1.73 for the twelve months. If all had given as liberally as the Chunan church the whole district

would have raised a third more than it did. Up to date 800 yen have been raised on Centenary askings and much more will be done as soon as the air clears and all get a more solid footing.

HAIJU DISTRICT

Area: 12,000 square miles along the Yellow Sea.

Location: In Hwanghai Province. A hilly country, extremely fertile soil.

Population: 330,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Some of the finest rice in Korea is produced here.

Haiju

Location: Prosperous town and capital of Hwanghai Province.

Population: 15,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only, Presbyterians having withdrawn in 1909.

Missionaries: Mr. A. H. Norton, M.D., and Mrs. Norton, Miss Zola L. Payne. W. F. M. S.: Miss Blanche R. Bair (on furlough).

Institution: Hospital.

J. Z. MOORE, Superintendent

State of Churches

This is the most compact district in our work. The mission station at Haiju is in the central part of the district and good roads connect all parts of the district with the station. There are some 300,000 people in the section. We have sixty churches and a total following of four thousand.

The financial record of the district exceeds that of any former year. The giving averaged Yen 5.65 per member. This district has a tithing association. The report of some of the tithers at the winter Bible class was inspiring and a help to all.

At the beginning of the year there were fifteen charges. Early in the year one pastor resigned and the circuit was combined with the adjoining circuit. Of the fourteen pastors remaining, seven were arrested during the independence movement. To meet the emergency and care for the work a workers' conference was called and the circuits combined till at present there are seven circuits in charge of seven pastors.

Haiju City

In spite of the disturbances of the year the Haiju City church has held its own in attendance and gone beyond any former record in total amount given for the support of the gospel. After the arrest of the pastor the work was in charge of a local preacher. This man is one of the finest laymen we have in the church and is doing splendid work as pastor. An organization of young people has added new life to this church. The boys' and girls' day schools have made better records than in any previous years. Most of our boys' schools have fallen off in attendance but this school has increased.

LOUISA-HOLMES-NORTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

DR. A. H. NORTON, Superintendent

In spite of the disturbed conditions prevailing in this peninsula, this hospital had the best year of its history. Being an agricultural country, the farmers have profited directly and the merchants indirectly by the high prices—making

everyone but the salaried people more prosperous than ever before. I mention this in connection with our work because it enabled us to collect larger fees and thus meet our own increased costs.

Increase in Work

For the sake of comparison we are printing 1918 and 1919 statistics in parallel columns making easy to note the increase in nearly every item. We wish to call attention to the following: Dispensary work has increased 25 per cent; hospital work, 17 per cent; out-calls, 38 per cent; charity work, 50 per cent; making it 17 per cent of the whole. Only 10 per cent of our patients are Christians. Operations increased 18 per cent. The local income of dispensary and hospital have increased in about the same ratio, each about 73 per cent.

Upper Classes Friendly

A gain which statistics fail to show is the ever growing attitude of friendliness of the upper classes of Koreans toward us and our work. One of the wealthiest young men of the town is now working in our hospital without pay. He is on hand regularly and learning to dispense medicine. His family feel that with us he will be safe. A number of these young men have been won to church attendance through contacts established in the dispensary and hospital.

Need for Isolation Ward

There has been an epidemic of typhoid fever in this locality the past year, and the need of an isolation ward has been forcefully brought to our attention. We have cared for these patients in the ordinary wards, isolating them from others as best we could, but this has always been unsatisfactory. After a year from next June the new law will not allow us to do this and without an infectious ward we will be compelled to refuse these cases.

Small Staff

A good deal more could be done in the way of out-calls if we had an adequate staff: Many calls now have to be refused. This is part of the call for another American doctor. Korean doctors will not be able for a long time to take the place of the foreign doctor, as it is he whom the patients come to the foreign hospital to see.

Outlook

We close the year with the feeling that the outlook was never brighter nor the need more imperative than now. We have gained influence among the influential and the friendship of all; our opportunity is unlimited. The requirements of the situation were listed in the Centenary askings as they then existed, but owing to the increased demand for the increased cost of building, the amount at our disposal is not enough, and we hardly know what we are to do.

Our idea of what is adequate here comprises a well-equipped 40-bed hospital and dispensary, two American doctors, two Korean graduate doctors, one American nurse and two Korean graduate nurses, with other assistants and pupil nurses in sufficient numbers. This is by no means an unattainable end and with this equipment a powerful Christian impact can be made on this community, which really means the southern half of a province.

Statistics

COMPARISON OF 1918 AND 1919

DISPENSARY

	1919	1918	Per Cent
New Patients.....	6,001	3,486	} 25% gain
Returns	8,101	8,126	
Total Treatments.....	14,102	11,712	
Percentage of Males.....	64%	64%	} Same
" " Females	36%	36%	
" " Christians	10%	Not recorded	} 3% gain
" " Charity Cases....	17%	14%	
Japanese Patients.....	809	1,489	44% loss

HOSPITAL

No. of In-patients.....	463	393	17% gain
Hospital Days.....	4,035	3,421	17% gain
" Charity Patients.....	26	49	} 18% gain
Operations General Anæsthetic....	138	127	
Operations Local Anæsthetic....	139	128	
Operations Without Anæsthetic....			
(Including Intravenous Injections)	257	287	

OUTCALLS

By Doctor Norton.....	95	79	} 38% gain
By Assistants.....	127	88	
By Nurses.....	25	12	

RECEIPTS FROM PATIENTS

	Yen	Yen	
Dispensary	6,513.59	3,632.45	} 73% gain
Hospital.....	3,126.35	1,698.81	
Surgical Work (with Anæsthetic)...	1,480.60	928.44	
Patients' Board.....		375.25	
Miscellaneous (Mostly Spectacles).	1,001.77	405.28	
Outcalls	89.50	45.60	
Total	12,212.81	7,094.83	

KANGNEUNG DISTRICT

Area: Covers four counties and extends north and south one hundred and thirty miles and west to the great mountain range.

Population: 150,000—farmers and fishermen.

Organization: Formerly a part of Wonju District, Kangneung became a separate district in 1916.

Kangneung

Location: Western coast of Korea—third most important city.

Industry: A shipping center and distributing market for the fishing industry of this portion of the coast of Korea.

YI IK MO, Superintendent

The churches of this district are progressive. The tithing association is prosperous.

The members of the Kangneung church under the inspiration of the Centenary have started a collection for a new church building, getting together over a thousand yen for that purpose.

There is a personal evangelism league in the churches and this is bringing about good results.

The long-desired kindergarten for Kangneung city has at last become an actuality and is proving a great blessing.

Oolchin church under the Centenary has set about the building of a new church and has bought over eight hundred tsubo of land for this purpose with a balance in the treasury of over two hundred yen. Here, too, the personal evangelism program is being faithfully carried out.

KONGJU STATION

The work assigned to this station by the division of territory among the Protestant Missions in Korea comprises South Cheungchung Province (except two counties in the southwest); one large county and parts of two others in North Cheungchung Province. Because of its size and for administrative purposes the territory is divided into two districts: Chunan District and Kongju District. Kongju city centrally located.

KONGJU DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles—including several islands lying to the west.

Location: In South Cheungchung province. Mountainous, interspersed with broad plains. The islands off the coast are hard to reach—we have work in two. All important centers and railway stations are connected by good highways.

Kongju

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Amendt and Mrs. Amendt, Rev. Corwin Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. F. E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. Robert Sharp, Mrs. W. C. Swearer.

Institutions: Kongju High School.

CORWIN TAYLOR, Superintendent

General

Following the conference of June, 1918, we planned for a large expansion of our Sunday school work among children of non-Christian parents and set our goal at 24 new schools for the year. By holiday season this seemed in a fair way of being realized as over half the number had been reached, but the disturbed political situation coming soon after this stopped further expansion and much of what had been done had to be given up. The Sunday school for children at Kongju has maintained a good attendance and the boys in our school have ably assisted the efforts of Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Amendt.

The economic side of the work has called for no little time and thought as to how we should meet the changed condition of things due to the increased cost of living. In May, by combining the circuits, we were able to release three men from work although it put double work on some of the men who were left. This eased the financial strain a little but is suicidal as far as the work is concerned where there is so much ignorance and where the groups are too far apart. We are actually trying to carry on the work with five less preachers than we ought to have and have had in the past. If the work we now have is conserved that is one thing, but if we are to do aggressive work we must have more workers.

Study of the Word

As in the past the men were urged to attend the local Bible classes and wherever possible the larger normal classes for study, two of which were held on the district. These were fairly well attended and in several places good work was done, but again the political and economic upheaval which was upon us greatly reduced the larger results for which we were working. It is becoming

increasingly difficult for the man of limited or no means to spend ten days in Bible study when he has to leave his means of livelihood, walk thirty or forty miles and pay his own board while studying. The smaller classes in the village churches where all can stay at home are better attended, but the number of these that we can hold in a year is limited. As the Sunday school becomes more effective, owing to better trained leaders, it will supplant part of the Bible class work, but the leaders are hard to find who can do this work without the close supervision of the pastor or missionary.

Membership

To get exact statistics is always difficult and this year doubly so, when there is such unrest and so much moving about. Our number of full members indicates a gain of 87 over last year, although we lost 37 by death. The number of probationers is about 100 short of what we reported last year. The number of seekers, which is a variable quantity, is 667 less than our last report; part of these were deflected during the independence movement, many have moved away to other provinces, and a large number, for the time being at least, have ceased to identify themselves with the church. With the reduction in workers, a lack of many material things that are needed, and the unprecedented upheaval along all lines, the falling off in seekers can be easily accounted for.

Property

The W. C. Swearer Memorial Church at Kang Kyung Po has been completed and is ready for use. This is our largest and best building of the kind on the district and was made possible through the efforts of Mrs. Swearer, the local church, and help from the Centenary. Here we have a large opportunity among an immense Korean population and, while the following is not large, as yet, the prospects are good. The old church building has been remodeled and is now a part of the parsonage property.

At Chung Yang the building purchased last year has been enlarged to meet the growing needs, the people also renting a good house for the pastor to live in until they are able to build a parsonage.

A good piece of property in a desirable location has been purchased at Sayu San on the west. The present buildings will do till the people can build larger ones. At some other places the people are looking toward the towns as a place to establish churches as the little groups near the large towns do not grow. It has been our policy for some time to concentrate on the large centers, and the people are coming to take that view also. Our hope is that within a very few years work will be established in all our large towns and villages, from which we can work effectively in reaching the smaller ones.

Encouraging Features

The political upheaval has not materially affected the attendance at our church services, except when large numbers were in detention awaiting examination. Our faithful men and women have stood by the church loyally, for they know that the hope not only for themselves but for their fellow countrymen is in the religion of Jesus Christ.

In several of our churches the number of young men who have been

enrolling as seekers and who seem to be intelligently asking about the way of life is most gratifying. Most of these are educated and will be a great help in rejuvenating and revitalizing the church if they become a part of it as we hope and pray they may.

The total amount of money collected for all purposes shows an increase over last year of Yen 1,500; Yen 669 of this amount was for increase in pastoral support. The whole amount raised was Yen 6,737.90, or over four yen per member, counting full members and probationers.

PYENGYANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes Mission work in the province of South Pyengan and eastern part of Whanghai.

Population: 1,100,000. South Pyengan Province has a population of 700,000. Eastern Whanghai, 400,000. Methodist responsibility 300,000. There are thousands of villages and several large towns. The people are intelligent and sturdy.

Industry: Agriculture. Soil is rich and fertile. A new source of wealth is being developed in the opening of mines.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians, Seventh Day Adventists, and Congregational Church of Japan.

Pyongyang

Location: Capital of South Pyengan Province, on the Tatong River. Important railway point. Oldest of Korean cities, dating from before the time of David.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Japan Methodist Church.

Missionaries: Rev. E. D. Follwell, M.D., and Mrs. Follwell, Rev. J. Z. Moore and Mrs. Moore. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Grace L. Dillingham, E. I. Haynes, Henrietta P. Robbins, Maud V. Trissell (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School, Hall Memorial Hospital, School for Missionaries' Children, Book Store. *W. F. M. S.:* Union High School for Girls (Methodist and Presbyterian), Hospital and Home for the Blind.

J. Z. MOORE, Superintendent

Political Disturbances

When it came time for District Conference one of the Korean pastors said, "I think the best place to hold our District Conference this year would be the prison." This remark was brought out by the fact that 160 of our pastors, local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class leaders, day school teachers, Sunday school workers and others were in prison on account of the independence movement. This movement starting on the first day of March has been the main subject of thought and conversation in Korea since that date. The story of the year's work cannot but center about this movement, and all conditions need to be divided into parts—what they were before and what they have been since. We started the year with 28 pastors. Fourteen of these were arrested and taken to prison, four resigned—two on account of the difficulty of living on the salary received, one to go into other work and one on account of poor health. That left us ten with which to carry on the work. Of the eleven ordained Conference men eight were cast into prison and one was forced to rest on account of poor health. We close the year with two Conference members only.

In the city of Pyongyang the five churches were supporting six ordained pastors. These were all sent to prison. Since then the city work has been in charge of one paid local preacher and the church officials. The work and the

workers were readjusted and new local preachers found to take charge of circuits. Hence, at present all but one circuit has the oversight of a pastor. A local preacher was sent to this circuit but arrested and sent to prison before he had been on the work a week. Some churches were closed for periods ranging from a week to four months. Yet even under these conditions the work has not entirely failed.

Membership

The records show a falling off of 25 per cent in total following, including enrolled seekers or adherents. However, the falling off in members is only 5 per cent. There have only been about 50 per cent as many baptisms as last year. This has been due in part to the lack of candidates but also to the fact that we had no ordained men on much of the work to care for those who wished to be baptized.

Sunday Schools

Here we also have a falling off of some 25 per cent. This is largely in the primary department or children's Sunday schools, as we term them in Korea. There are at least two reasons for this. First the majority of our best superintendents and teachers are in prison. Second, as I traveled about, holding the last Quarterly Conferences I was repeatedly told that the principals and teachers of the Government day schools for Koreans were continually warning the children that they should not go to Sunday school as there was danger of them being cast into prison if they did. Hence, hundreds of the children of non-Christian parents dropped out of our Sunday schools.

Self Support

In spite of the loss in membership and attendance there has been an advance in total offering and self-support. Last year the total given by the district for all purposes was Yen 25,177. This year it is Yen 27,645, or an increase of 10 per cent. In the matter of the support of pastors this has been the best year in the history of the work. The total paid to pastors during the year is Yen 8,950. Of this amount Yen 7,438 was paid by the Korean Church and Yen 1,512 from mission money. In other words 84 per cent was self-support and 16 per cent mission money. This is an increase of 40 per cent in self-support and a decrease of 20 per cent in the use of mission money from last year. Tanbu Church in Sam Wha circuits has just subscribed 1,500 Yen for a new church.

Bible Classes

The Winter Bible Institute for the entire district was held in Pyengyang in January. There was an attendance of over 200 men and the finest spirit of prayer and study we have had. We hesitated about calling the summer session. But after consultation with some of the leaders we concluded to hold it in August. The men and women were called at the same time. It proved to be the largest and best class we have ever had in Pyengyang. There were over 400 in attendance. In February four Centenary meetings were held at central places. These were attended by great crowds and the whole Centenary program presented

by strong speakers. During the winter each church held at least a week of special Bible study and prayer.

Institutions

1. Pyengyang High School. The school started the year with the largest enrollment since its founding. After the first of March it was closed for six months, but is open again with about half the former attendance.

2. The Primary Schools. These were closed and many of the teachers arrested. However, all but two of them are now opened and the attendance almost up to that of last year.

3. The Hospital. Both the in-patient department and the dispensary have been full to overflowing all year. The disturbance that arose over the independence movement but added to the numbers coming to our hospitals. Many of the wounded were cared for and some of them are still in the hospital.

Laymen Active

The most remarkable thing about the whole work during this year of remarkable things is the way in which the laymen have taken up the burdens of the absent pastors and carried on the work of the Kingdom. As one of the two remaining members of Annual Conference said, "Nothing but the fragments remain, but God can use the fragments to His glory." He has done so, and the minds and hearts of the Korean people are open as never before.

SEOUL DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in and about the national capital and part of Kyungki province.

Location: In the Han River valley. This region is easy of access by rail and water.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Church of England, Salvation Army, Anglican Church Mission, Seventh Day Adventists, Oriental Mission and Roman Catholic.

Seoul

Location: Capital and most important city of Korea. A walled city twenty-six miles from the coast. Intellectual, political, and social center. Railroad center with two stations, electric lights, telephone, telegraph, postal service, waterworks, banks, hotels, and trolley cars.

Population: 250,000. Koreans, Japanese, Chinese and Europeans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, International Y. M. C. A. (Korea), Y. M. C. A. (Japanese), American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, English Salvation Army, Keswick Mission, and Japan Methodist Church.

Missionaries: Rev. H. D. Appenzeller and Mrs. Appenzeller, Miss Delia M. Pattles, Rev. A. L. Becker (on furlough) and Mrs. Becker (on furlough), Rev. B. W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. D. A. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, Rev. E. M. Cable (on furlough) and Mrs. Cable (on furlough), Rev. C. S. Deming and Mrs. Deming (on furlough), Rev. P. L. Grove and Mrs. Grove, Rev. J. V. Lacy, Rev. W. A. Noble (on furlough) and Mrs. Noble (on furlough), Rev. J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D., and Mrs. Van Buskirk, Rev. V. H. Wachs and Mrs. Wachs. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Naomi A. Anderson (on furlough), Alice R. Appenzeller, Mary Beiler, Charlotte Brownlee, Marie E. Church, Ethel M. Dicken, Lulu E. Frey (on furlough), Nelda L. Grove, Hulda A. Haenig (on furlough), Rosetta S. Hall, M.D. (on furlough), Jeannette Hulbert (on furlough), Jessie B. Marker, Olive F. Pye, Elizabeth Roberts, Ora M. Little, Edna M. Van Fleet, A. J. Walter (on furlough), Lola Wood, Mrs. Anna B. Chaffin (on furlough), Mrs. Mary S. Stewart, M.D.

Institutions: Paichai Boys' High School, Union Theological Seminary, Pierson

Memorial Bible Institute, Chosen Christian College, School for Missionaries' Children, *W. F. M. S.*: Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewha Girls' High School, Bible Training School.

P. H. CHOI, Superintendent
W. A. NOBLE, Missionary-in-charge

Seoul is the capital city of the peninsula and comprises a field of labor of 185,000 natives. Working in this field are the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and a number of other denominations, but if the census of believers be taken it will comprise not more than a tenth of the whole population.

The tithing league and the teacher training classes in the churches have prospered.

Together with the Methodist Church, South, last year a large class was held most successfully. The work of the churches was interrupted on the first of March by the arrest of the best of the preachers of the district. In some places where a substitute pastor had taken charge, he too was arrested. The students, also, were scattered far and wide.

Another great difficulty this year has been the unprecedented rise in prices—rice that was fifteen sen a measure is now eighty-five sen, and so on. This has worked the greatest hardship on the preachers, but there have been few complaints and some have even gone so far as to sell their possessions in order to keep on preaching the gospel.

At Chong Dong church the pastor and three local preachers were arrested. This is a student church, largely, and as many of the students of Paicahi and Ewha were arrested the members were in such confusion that from spring till fall the evening service could not well be held. At Chongno church two of the local preachers, those who had the church in charge, were arrested, and other official members were scattered. The diligence and industry in taking hold of the situation by the Rev. B. W. Billings has held together this congregation. The people have continued to pay fifty yen a month to the family of their pastor, even though arrested. This is the highest salary in the district. The East Gate and Mead Memorial churches came through the disturbances with less interruption. The smaller churches have all had their hard times but are doing well. In one place the congregation did not have any place to worship and had to rent a house for that purpose. Here through the Centenary a new church is expected. At Yunchang church a new parsonage has been built.

The number of members at present on the district is 4,406. The collections for all purposes amounted to 13,803 yen. This represents a falling off of 180 in membership as compared with last year and an increase of 3,476 yen in collections.

Severance Union Medical College

While the agitation in Korea has greatly affected the work of the schools, the medical work of the hospital and dispensary has never been so great. Alterations of buildings and crowding out other things has allowed us to increase the number of patients. The hospital normally has about 100 beds, but we have had for weeks at a time over 120 patients, necessitating beds in hallways. There have also been more applications for admission by well-to-do patients, and we have had a waiting list of such. But most of the sick have been poor people

unable to pay anything. The number of cases in the dispensary has increased, and the work is really restricted by the lack of room. The receipts from both hospital and dispensary have greatly increased the past months, the increase now being about at the rate of 40 per cent. But with expenses increasing at a much greater rate, we have been running a deficit the last 3 years. Local receipts from all departments of the work amounted to Yen 44,667 for the year ending March 31st. The receipts from all mission sources (not including the support of missionaries) was Yen 52,103. The hospital reports 2,473 in-patients with 27,531 in-patient-days, and 2,500 operations.

The dispensary reports 41,005 treatments to 11,902 different people. The present year will show a marked increase in all these figures.

The Medical College had an enrollment of 60 for the year 1918-19 and work was progressing when the independence movement closed the schools in March. We were able to gather the students for a short period in June. School was opened at the regular time in September with nearly a normal enrollment. The new class of 20 men was received after competitive examination. The graduating class of last year was taken on as internes, they finished their work as students and were granted their diplomas in the fall, 8 men received diplomas, and some absentees may appear later for theirs. The enrollment for this year is 58, of which 53 are now in attendance. Five of our students are now serving sentences, one has been released recently after a term, and one is under examination.

The Nurses' Training School has suffered from the agitation like the Medical College. The enrollment has been forty, and five have been arrested for connection with the independence movement. There are four graduate nurses in the hospital.

Our mission has taken a larger part in this work by the assignment of Miss Battles to Severance this fall. She is in charge of the out-patient department, besides continuing her studies of the language. Dr. Van Buskirk continues work as Dean of the Medical College, in addition to that of the department of Physiology and Biochemistry. He has published a small monograph on "The Climate of Korea, and its Probable Effects on Human Efficiency" in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch. Investigation of the Korean diet is continuing and a preliminary report will soon be forthcoming.

Union Methodist Theological Seminary

Owing to two unforeseen causes the seminary has not been able to hold any session this past year. Last December fire destroyed the beautiful Gamble Memorial Hall and left the school without a home. In March the political agitation began and made holding of the seminary impossible.

In regard to the first calamity we are glad to report that the two Mission Boards came to our rescue and have provided funds for the reconstruction of Gamble Hall. The work is now in progress and will be completed by next June. The new building will be steam heated and electrically lighted, with all modern conveniences.

The second difficulty is more aggravated. Many of the students have been arrested and some of them are now serving sentences ranging from three months to two years. Then, too, a large number of the pastors were arrested and the students have been compelled to take their places so that it has made a

session of the school impossible. How long this condition will obtain is hard to say. We hope to hold a session some time during 1920. However, no graduates will come from the higher schools, so an entering class will be impossible in 1920.

The students have been loyal to the church during this crisis. They have thrown themselves into the breach and worked with an enthusiasm and devotion that has been highly gratifying. We feel sure the seminary and the church in Korea have a very promising future.

SUWON DISTRICT

Area: Includes the southern countries in Kyungkui Province and part of North Chungchong.

Population: 450,000.

Industry: Great grain producing country, with many important market towns.

Organization: Part of Seoul District until 1908, when it became a separate district.

Suwon

Location: West central part and capital of Kyungkui Province.

W. A. NOBLE, Superintendent

Political Disturbances

The work of the year progressed at its normal stride till the first day of March, when the independence movement broke upon the country. Immediately a situation was created that made it impossible to carry on work in the interior. Visits from missionaries to churches or to Christian homes were regularly followed by such a vigorous period of "investigation" on the part of the police that more harm than good was done. This state of affairs continued in most sections till about the first of September.

Five of our preachers and thirty-four other leaders were imprisoned and thirteen church members were killed in the massacre by the Japanese soldiers at Chaïam. This makes a total loss of 52 church workers from the district. Three of these pastors have been released and one is out of prison on bail waiting for his trial.

Seven of our churches were destroyed on the Namyang, Chaïam, and Osan Circuits by the soldiers. In that section 329 houses were burned, 1,600 people made homeless. It is difficult to know how many people were killed in the whole district, but the best information I have gives the number at 82, Christians and non-Christians. Three of the burned churches have been rebuilt, three others are being erected. During May, after a visit to the Governor-General and an explanation of the situation in this section of the country, he contributed from personal funds the sum of Yen 1,500 and later the Board of Foreign Missions forwarded the sum of Yen 2,000 for the construction of churches.

The terror created by the massacre of 23 persons in our church at Chaïam was such that even today the people live in fear of a repetition of that scene, so that attendance upon the church service is with fear and trembling. Of a total of 334 believers 173 have been either killed, imprisoned or scattered to distant parts of the country. Yet those who remain have a spiritual fervor seldom found among Christian believers anywhere. Especially is this spirit shown at Chaïam where the torch and the sword were applied most ruthlessly. All the

responsible men of the church are dead and all the families were present at this human sacrifice, yet the women who remain are examples of devotion and piety. They bravely meet the fear that haunts the population of that section daily. They say, "Death may come any day but we will be true to Him who gave His life for us." As the non-Christians entertain the same fear and associate the Christian Church with the scene of their sufferings they often endeavor to persuade the Christians not to gather for services.

District Work

The district is divided into two large divisions, the East and the West. There are eight circuits on the former and five on the latter. On the two divisions we have 93 church buildings and 25 prayer rooms, making a total of 118 places of worship. Sixty-five churches and twenty prayer rooms compose the East group, and twenty-eight churches and five prayer rooms, the West group. The developed and the undeveloped territory of these two sections are large enough for separate districts. The average responsibility of each pastor is eight churches. The highest number served by one pastor is 12 and the smallest number 3. Many of these churches are scattered over a large section. This makes it impossible for most of the pastors to do justice to their work. They are unable to make frequent visits to the groups and it is impossible to hold the Bible classes in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of our church membership.

As the result of the recent troubles one pastor who had suffered greatly in prison resigned from the work. Later two others resigned, giving as their reason for so doing the difficulty of living because of the rise in prices. This change in the cost of living has become a real menace to our work. The price of labor has increased five-fold since 1910 and the price of food has increased at about the same rate. In the early days the salary of a pastor was Yen 8 a month. Now the same man must have Yen 65 a month to secure the same amount of comfort for his family.

Beyond question our pastors must receive a better support. More must be given by the mission for this purpose and very much more must be raised by self-support. The Korean people are rapidly growing in wealth, are extending their land possessions and are entering into large profitable business all over this country. But the average church member has not yet learned the lesson of Divine Stewardship. While I think the mission must increase its portion of pastoral support to a considerable amount to meet the conditions of this transitional period, our aim is to arouse the people till they understand their obligation and the privilege of taking care of their pastor and his family.

Schools

The question of education in the district has become acute. At the beginning of the year we had two thousand yen to build two buildings at Ichon and Suwon. The amount could not possibly put up one school building. At Ichon the little old straw roofed hut used for the purpose of teaching our boys has fallen into decay and the walls have dropped away so that it is quite impossible to conduct a school there when the days become frosty. This condition has reduced the number of pupils to 20. At Suwon the situation is a little

better as school work is conducted in the church building. In both of these towns the streets swarm with children who are of school age, many of whom might be a part of our growing congregations. We must find among these children the recruits for our Christian leadership in years to come.

About one month ago the Finance Committee of the mission was able to so adjust the funds from the Centenary that Ichon and Suwon are promised Yen 7,000 each. The money for the former school was made immediately available. I have been trying to make a contract with different builders for this school building. I think it may be a Japanese builder living in Suwon and the building erected within the amount appropriated. But because of the increase in cost of materials, we will not be able to have a brick structure. The Suwon building should be one of the first buildings erected by the mission next spring. We have 108 pupils at this point, and could easily have 300 if we had an adequate building and equipment.

District Program

The program worked out for the district is as follows:

1st. The erection of school buildings at Suwon, Ichon, Chungju, Punwon, and Osan.

2nd. The erection of large churches at Suwon, Nanyang, Osan, Yaju, Kwangju, Changwon and Chungju.

3rd. Replace all our straw roofed structures that are used as places of worship by suitable tiled buildings. The district has taken for its model for these churches the old school building found during the early years in all the important towns of North Korea. These were the best and most conspicuous buildings in these towns.

4th. The increase of the pastor's income to a point where he may live unhampered by worries and debt, and to a point where he may be able to educate his children.

5th. A great campaign into the non-Christian villages to win men to Christ and thus discharge the Divine obligation resting upon us to disciple these people.

6th. The creation of a comprehensive Sunday school organization that will not only meet the needs of the Christian children but will include the children of non-Christian communities.

Of these several items that enter into the program the most imperative one is the question of self-support. If the pastor is filled with the Holy Spirit and is of great acceptability in the church the people will naturally come up to his support. The Korean people are the most generous people in the world and if they want a man to serve them they will undergo any amount of self-sacrifice to keep such service.

Relief Work

During the spring months relief work was carried on in the burned sections. The Seoul Foreign Community was organized for this work and a sum of Yen 5,000 was collected and placed in our hands for distribution among these suffering people. I count it one of the great privileges of my life to meet this distressed sorrowing people with the power to help them. No difference was made between Christian and non-Christian in the work of relief. Those helping

in the work were Miss Frey, Miss Marker and Mr. Taylor. The Bible woman living in Namyang was of great help. F. H. Smith did splendid work in helping our relationship with government officials and with the police. This is an epic period of missionary history. The Centenary movement has put hope into the heart of every man and woman in this Eastern World.

WONJU DISTRICT

Area: Covers seven counties—five in Kangwun Province, one in North Chung-chong Province, and one in Kyungghu Province. Extends from the central range of mountains down through Korin to the east range.

Population: 450,000.

Industry: Production of rice.

Wonju

Location: In Kangwun Province—a strategic point from which the entire territory can be easily reached.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Mr. A. G. Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. C. D. Morris and Mrs. Morris. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Sylvia R. Harrington, Gertrude E. Snively (on furlough).

Institutions: Swedish Memorial Hospital.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent

Notwithstanding the peculiar conditions created by the political uprising last Spring, we are feeling quite encouraged over the outlook. None of our preachers were disturbed and the work has gone on in much the regular way.

Property

I will speak first of the efforts being made to put a suitable church building and parsonage in each of the county seats and important centers. The idea we are working on is that the church building should be neat and attractive and compare favorably with the best buildings in the town, and that the preacher's house should be comfortable and one in which he can live and keep his self-respect. In every case aid will only be given when the local congregation has done all in its power to help itself. Most of the congregations are entering into the spirit of the movement in an encouraging way. The Chae Chun congregation has subscribed over five hundred yen to enlarge the church building. This town is not only a large county seat but on account of its relation to so many other important towns could become a strong center. Yeung Wol has purchased a large and beautiful church site, and has also purchased the timbers to erect a church. Chyung Syun is securing a building lot, and promises to become responsible for the parsonage. Pyung Chang has purchased 312 tsubo in the center of the town, and is greatly in need of a church building which we hope may be erected next spring. Mun Mak has a good building and the site was recently purchased so that the property now belongs entirely to the church. Tang Moru is planning to move from the present site and erect a good church on property owned by the congregation.

Self Support

Considering the membership the Tang Moru circuit has first place on the district for self-support. Among the other circuits I would specially mention Yeung Wol and Pyungchang as those which in proportion to the membership

have done well. Last Conference the total for pastoral support was Yen 228. This Conference year it is Yen 552—almost double. The total receipts this Conference year for all purposes are Yen 2,615. Last Conference they were Yen 1,351.

The Tan Yang circuit is still practically a new field. The Chae Chun and Yeung Wol preachers have been giving it what attention they could. There are some believers, and we hope with the help of the British and Foreign Bible Society soon to have a worker traveling over part of the district.

Hospital

The hospital was closed all last Conference year, due in part to the absence of Dr. Anderson and his family on a furlough. This was a great loss to the work. When Dr. Anderson returned last fall he was enthusiastically welcomed by Christians and non-Christians alike.

Pastoral Support

The support of the workers has been our greatest problem. Some of our brethren have really suffered during the year, and have found it impossible to provide for their families the absolute necessities, without going into debt. Notwithstanding they have been cheerful and faithful to their tasks.

Statistics

Last Conference we reported a total following of 967. This Conference we report 1,037, but Chae Chun having been added we cannot claim a real increase. However, we can report a real increase in the full membership. Last Conference we reported 297 full members. This year 419. This is encouraging. The decrease in the number of church buildings is more apparent than real, as some of those reported last Conference were buildings where the congregation had disappeared. Such buildings have been sold.

SWEDISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

DR. A. G. ANDERSON, Superintendent

It was unfortunate that no one could take our place during the furlough year, and consequently the hospital stood closed for a year to the detriment of the work, causing untold suffering to many. But the record for the past year is encouraging, showing large increases over the last report prior to furlough. The number of individuals treated shows an increase of 70 per cent, and total treatments increased 50 per cent. In-patients, operations, and out-calls increased 120 per cent to 140 per cent. Local receipts increased over 475 per cent, due largely to the help of Dr. Yun, who is able to judge the patients' ability to pay better than a foreigner. We perceive a greater willingness on the part of the people to pay for our services. This is very marked compared with what we experienced two years ago. We also notice that the people with money are coming to us in larger numbers, and we are glad to minister to them as well as to the poor.

Prejudice still seems to have a strong hold on the attitude of the many towards Western medicine. For their ordinary ailments they still patronize Korean old-school practitioners and call on us in emergencies and serious illness;

for example, old man An, my friend whose cataracts I removed, is very friendly towards me, but he still retains faith in the herbs. He said to me recently, "Of course I go to the old Korean doctors for ordinary ailments, but I depend on you if anything serious happens, and I hope you will come to see me when I need you." His attitude is typical. Many, too, still are under the delusion that they "die" under the influence of an anæsthetic and many serious cases have refused operations on account of that fear. The fear that their life will be shortened is another common delusion. In spite of these things, many now come asking for operations, some insist on them where they are not called for.

Most encouraging of all has been the response to our preaching. Thirty-three have definitely pledged themselves to become Christians, and we have reports from several who are now regularly attending church. With real religious freedom and cessation of police intimidation we could look for still larger results.

It has been a great blessing to give charity treatment to so many, made possible by the support of the charity beds by friends in America and by gifts from others for drugs and helpers. Without this help our work could not have been done, as we faced large financial problems due to unprecedented advances in prices of supplies and wages. We also appreciate immensely the subscriptions sent by our Epworth Leagues in Chicago District through Miss Norma Johnson, and the "Ethel Lindgren Fund" solicited by Rev. J. P. Miller. The "Flower Fund" too, which friends of my mother sent in response to her dying request, has proved a blessing to needy sufferers. We cannot express our appreciation adequately, but pray for God's reward to all friends who have borne these burdens with us and made it possible to "carry on."

Statistics from September 1918, to September 30th, 1919:

		Increase Over Last Report
Total number of treatments.....	4,527	50%
Total number of individual patients.....	2,100	70%
Percentage of men patients.....	73%	
Percentage of women patients.....	27%	
Percentage of Christian patients.....	18%	
Percentage of Non-Christian patients.....	82%	
Number of friends accompanying patients.....	1,739	
Outcalls	110	120%
Major Operations.....	138	142%
Minor Operations.....	44	
In-patients	221	120%
Number of new believers.....	33	250%
Number of charity cases.....	861	

YUNGBYEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes mission work in North Pyengan Province and part of South Pyengan Province.

Location: Northwestern part of Korea. Mountainous country with villages small and far apart. Itinerating difficult because of bad roads.

Population: 600,000. Methodist responsibility 300,000, in the central part of the district.

Industry: Farming. Considerable mining.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian.

Yungbyen

Location: Central part of northern Korea, walled in by mountains, twenty-three miles from Sinanju, the nearest railway station. Surrounded by a stone wall built five hundred years ago.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Rev. G. M. Burdick. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ethel M. Estey (on furlough), Ethel Miller, Bessie C. Salmon.

Institutions: Boys' School, Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School.

G. M. BURDICK, Superintendent

Year of Calamity

In this northern section of Korea the year 1919 might not inappropriately be called "year of calamity." The distresses which have afflicted the whole country have appeared in acute form throughout the territory covered by the Yungbyen District. This part of the country had shared fully in the sufferings attendant upon the political uprisings. The most serious drought in a generation, accompanied by caterpillar pest, extended throughout the whole summer, threatening famine. Beginning with the end of summer, the widespread cholera epidemic was especially virulent in our territory. And to cap the climax heavy rains came on during the harvest season, still further damaging the crops left from the drought and the caterpillars. Altogether, the past year in our work has been the most disastrous of the eventful and changeful years I have spent in Korea.

General

Returning from furlough I landed in Korea on September 4, 1918. After a few days in Seoul and Pyengyang, I arrived in Yungbyen on September 16, and found the fall general class for women in session with most of the circuit pastors present in the capacity of teachers. Thus I was able, before the class broke up, to meet most of my co-workers and plan with them for the fall Quarterly Conferences and also the winter general Bible class for men.

At the very start the trip for the purpose of holding the spring Quarterly Conferences was interrupted by the political uprisings. During the year I have held a total of nineteen Quarterly Conferences.

Bible Classes

The men's general Bible Class for the district was held Feb. 5-15. There was an enrollment of 63 in the class, most of whom remained to the close. All but one of the circuit pastors helped in the teaching, making, besides myself, a total of six teachers. A class of six men was graduated from the local preachers' course, and to those passing examinations in the lower grades certificates were granted. After examinations were over the class closed with a banquet at my house attended by about seventy men. In a service at which I spoke at the Y. M. C. A. in Plattsburg, N. Y., a collection was given, with the request that the money be used after I returned to Korea in a men's banquet, a report of the banquet to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. This gathering furnished the occasion for the banquet. From February 21 to 26 I assisted in a class at Tai Chun Kol. Classes, conducted by the circuit pastors, were held for a few days each on several of the circuits, but political disturbances broke up the plans for still other classes. For two nights a week, in my house, I held a men's study class in Rauschenbusch's "Social Principles of Jesus." There was an average attendance of about fifteen, and great interest was manifest in the discussions. One general Bible class for women was held in September, 1918,

and a women's normal class was held in January, 1919. Another general woman's class was planned for March, but was given up on account of political uprisings. A similar class, to begin October 1, 1919, was abandoned on account of the cholera epidemic. A number of country classes for women have been held by Bible women and assistant volunteer women teachers.

The Missionary's Work

Ranging in duration from one to twenty-eight days, I have made twenty-four country trips, spending on these trips a total of one hundred and forty-seven days, have traveled a total of 6,895 li, out of which I have walked 6,605 li. Have made to forty-eight churches, and seven other villages containing Christians, a total of one hundred and eight visits. In addition to these visits to the Korean Christians, I have visited thirteen families of foreigners at the American mines, making more than one visit to some of the families, and have made three visits to the foreigners at the mining company's new dam construction. In this connection I have spoken at one Sunday afternoon service for foreigners at the mines and preached for them at one Sunday evening service.

In the loss of native pastors from the circuit work many of their duties have fallen to me. I personally have received into preparatory membership nineteen persons, have baptized twenty-four Korean children, and three babies of foreigners at the mines, have baptized, and at the same time received into full membership, thirty-six adults, and received into full membership four other persons formerly baptized. I have also administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper twenty times; and in connection with watch-night service held at the end of the year, conducted one Love Feast. In connection with the conduct of our schools at Yungbyen, I have also held numerous meetings of the School Board.

Changes Among Workers

Since the political uprisings in March, the circuits of Tai Chun, Yungbyen and Sin Chang have been left without pastors, and the work in these places has been looked after by local preachers in the respective circuits, these laymen giving such time as they could spare from their business. Also the Pook Chin circuit since the end of June has been left vacant by the desertion of the pastor. Pook Won was also left without a pastor in March, but that vacancy has been since supplied. In addition to the loss of salaried workers, many school teachers, official members and laymen have been arrested. Not only has the year been broken by the disruption in the ranks of our native workers, but many of the missionary workers have been appointed to other work.

Pastoral Support

Three circuits, Tai Chun, Un San and Yungbyen, took on the entire support of their native pastors, at yen 30 per month. All these circuits are now without pastors. Both Tai Chun and Yungbyen have given assistance to the families of the absent pastors. Heui Chun and Sin Chang circuits greatly increased their self-support, and two laymen from other circuits made large contributions, which all but took these two last named circuits off the list of those assisted by foreign money.

Property

The old church property of Mu Chang has been sold, and with the proceeds, together with contributions of the native church and help from a gift by Dr. Miller to the district, a commodious new property, including meeting place and native parsonage, has been secured. Ku Tang Church has sold its old property and purchased and put in repair a good new property. Ku Chang, hitherto without church building, has, with a little help from special gift, purchased a church building. On the Heui Chun circuit, church buildings at the county seat and at Saw Chang are in process of construction. Centenary gifts assure the early completion of these buildings.

Schools

The schools of the district have struggled through many difficulties in connection with the political trouble. The boys' and girls' schools at Yungbyen were closed during time for spring term, and have reopened with teachers all new but one in each school. The Centenary gives promise of raising the Yungbyen boys' school to the grade of registered higher common school within the coming year. Already \$500 gold for equipment has come from Centenary gifts. Nevertheless, in order to make this school the success it should be, the cooperation of the district is required. The school should look forward to a future, when it will not be dependent upon foreign contributions, but become entirely native sustained.

Medical Work

Plans are under consideration for the extension of the medical work of the Yungbyen station. Already, with the most meager equipment, under only one native doctor, the average daily dispensary patients number about 15, and in summer this number sometimes reaches 30. If two foreign families are to be stationed here, in the remoteness from other foreign medical service it would seem to be necessary that a hospital under a foreign physician, with at least one foreign nurse, be maintained in the station. The hospital would minister to a population of approximately 200,000. The district superintendent recommends the maintenance of such a hospital plant in the station.

The reports show a total decrease in church enrollment of 219 persons; an increase in total of baptized children of 25; decrease in full members of 7; decrease in probationers of 80; decrease in seekers of 157. There has been, however, an increase in total native contributions. Making allowance for four extra months, there is a total advance on ministerial support alone of yen 564, and a total advance for all native contributions of yen 576.

SOUTHERN ASIA SECTION

INDIA

BENGAL CONFERENCE

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Area: 84,728 square miles, including Bengal the largest province in India.

Population: 90,000,000.

Organization: Mission work was begun in 1873, and the Conference was organized in 1888.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Area: Includes work in Burdwan, Manbhum, Bankura, and Birbhum districts. Also work among the Santals.

Population: 500,000.

Asansol

Location: Headquarters of Asansol civil subdivision. An important railway junction, 132 miles from Calcutta.

Population: 15,000 (Native); 3,000 (European). English, Hindustani, Bengali, and Santali spoken. City is surrounded by many villages.

Industry: Center of coal industry.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun (English) in 1883; (Native) 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. W. P. Byers (on furlough) and Mrs. Byers (on furlough), Rev. H. M. Swan and Mrs. Swan, Rev. L. H. Rupert and Mrs. Rupert. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rachel C. Carr, Eugenia Norberg.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Weaving School (Doyabaree), Leper Asylum, Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

H. M. SWAN, Superintendent

No Report.

CALCUTTA ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: The work among Europeans in Calcutta and Darjeeling.

Calcutta

Location: Principal port in Asia, on the Hoogly river, ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Imposing government buildings, business blocks, residences and churches. One of the most famous streets in the world faces the commons and is given up largely to hotels and clubs. Streets, except in a part of the native quarters, are wide, well-paved, and clean.

Population: 1,100,000—largely immigrant. Hindus sixty-five per cent, Mohammedans twenty-nine per cent, Christians four per cent. Fifty-seven languages spoken.

Industry: Extensive docks and dock-yards. Jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for forty miles.

Organization: Work was begun in 1873 by the Methodist Episcopal mission.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Oxford Mission, English Baptists, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists, Missions of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, Women's Union Missionary Society of America, Christian Women's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. John Byork (on furlough) and Mrs. Byork (on furlough), Rev. G. S. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. H. W. Knight, M.D. (contract) and Mrs. Knight (contract), Rev. D. H. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Rev. D. H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Rev. J. P. Meik and Mrs. Meik, Rev. G. A. Odgers (contract) and Mrs. Odgers (contract), Rev. G. Schaenzlin (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Fannie A. Bennett, Ruth Field, Ava F. Hunt, Jennie E. Moyer (on furlough).

Institutions: Calcutta Boys' School and Orphanage (English), Industrial Home for Men. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), Anglo Indian Girls' Orphanage, Deaconess Home, Kidderpore Temperance Home, and Seamen's Mission (English).

Kidderpore

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

Darjeeling

Location: Headquarters of Darjeeling civil district, in the lower Himalayas, northernmost part of Bengal Province; 379 miles by rail from Calcutta.

Population: 17,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma J. Barber, Lois Rockey and C. Josephine Stahl.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hill Girls' High School.

G. S. HENDERSON, Superintendent

No Report.

CALCUTTA VERNACULAR DISTRICT

Area: Work in the vernacular in Calcutta and vicinity.

Population: 2,700,000.

Tamluk

Location: Headquarters of Tamluk subdivision, Midnapore district, Bengal Province. Fifty miles from Calcutta on the Rupnarayan River.

Population: City 8,085 (1901); in the subdivision there are 601,502 persons living in 1,578 villages.

Industry: Fertile fields produce rich rice crops.

Historical: Tamluk figures as a place of great antiquity in the sacred writings of the Hindus being the capital of the ancient kingdom of Tamralipta.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Calcutta

Institutions: Collins Institute and Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.: Lee Memorial Mission, Dispensary, and Girls' Boarding School.

D. H. MANLEY, Superintendent

No Report.

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Area: 3,488 square miles—along both sides of the railway for 110 miles. Ganges on east; Raj Mahal hills on west.

Population: 1,668,822.

Pakaur

Location: On the railway, 169 miles from Calcutta. Residence of the Rajah. English magistrate court.

Population: Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali are spoken.

Industry: Center of great rice, jute, and stone producing country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. S. Koch (on furlough) and Mrs. Koch (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Pauline Grandstrand, Marie E. Johannsen, Lela E. Payton, Hilda Swan.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School (English), Industrial Farm. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Middle School (Vernacular), Lace School, Women's Industrial School, Hospital and Dispensary.

Bolpur and Rampur Haut

Area: 3,000 square miles (two circuits).

Location: In Birbhum civil district, on the railway, ninety and 136 miles respectively from Calcutta. Rampur Haut has a small community of Europeans. Bolpur is inhabited by brokers and grain dealers, and is the birth-place of Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet.

Industry: Rice producing and exporting.

Institution: Dispensary (Bolpur).

C. H. S. KOCH, Superintendent

Evangelistic

The outstanding feature of the year was the special campaign in which we

were assisted by Rev. Tamil David of Bangalore. Special services being conducted at Sangrampur and Pakaur. Sectional meetings were held for women, children, the boys and the girls in the schools, and also for Hindus in Pakaur, and Mohammedans in Sangrampur. However, because of the needs of the Christian community, we stressed that part of the work, which was attended with great blessing, and from which we are still reaping the fruit. Practically all of the boys, most of the girls, and about half of our widows testified to spiritual blessing received. As a result, a class of 13 boys was received into full membership, and a class of girls has been prepared. Six widows accepted baptism.

At Sangrampur too, there is manifest a deep earnestness on the part of many of our Christian people. Three outsiders knelt at the altar, with many of our people. We had some interesting meetings with the Mohammedans, reasoning from the Scriptures that Christ is the true Prophet, but fruit from that planting is not yet apparent. We have baptized three Santal families. At Mollarpur, near Rampur Haut, we have a Santal village of 15 homes; two of them are Christian and the remainder are inquirers. We recently had a most helpful visit with them, and we pray that they may soon profess the faith.

Educational

Our Joint Kindergarten has been recognized by the authorities, and they are giving us a monthly grant of Rs. 20. The enrollment is 100 and if accommodation permitted, we could take in more.

The Girls' School has an attendance of 102 boarders and 4 day-scholars, 63 being Bengalis and 43 being Santals; the monthly expenditure in the school department is Rs. 462, towards which the Government gives a monthly grant of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 being given to the hostel. Miss Payton says: "We are crowded to the doors, and that is one reason why we favor the removal of the Women's Industrial Home to Bolpur, as that would give us the old "jail-khana" as a building for the Santal girls who would then come in even larger numbers. We have girls from the surrounding villages, and from down the Loop Line, and we wait only the word of authority, and behold! we blossom out into a Middle English School for the Santal Paraganas, and the Birbhum Districts. The health conditions are good, and there is an excellent spirit in the school."

In the Boys' School we have an attendance of 81 in the middle school, of whom 23 are Hindus, 11 Mohammedans, and 47 Christian. There are 34 of our little boys in the kindergarten. The hostel has 79 boys, of whom 49 are Santals, and 30 Bengalis.

The Hindu day-school has an attendance of 45 under two teachers. On account of the high price of rice, the financing of the schools has been difficult and we lack many things.

The Women's Industrial Home has maintained its lace sales well. The health is excellent and the women are making steady headway spiritually. The work requires the guidance of an experienced hand that it may become entirely self-supporting. During the summer there were 51 widows and a dozen little tots there.

Seven of our boys are in the high school at Calcutta. Our matriculate is now serving at Pakaur.

Medical

A great incoming of in-patients is reported and there is a large daily turn-out of out-patients. Medicines have been high throughout the year, and for some time we were without a compounder. We are grateful to report that the health conditions have been much better this year.

Demonstration Farm

This year we have been ably assisted by the Agricultural College authorities. We have test crops of jute, Indrasail paddy, sugar-cane, and latterly wheat. We have spent more than our budget this year, because poor Christians needed work and we deemed this a wise way of using the small famine grants that we received.

Colportage

Our work this year is not up to the mark, and it is difficult to analyze the reasons; some complain that they have not the money; again the prices of the English Scriptures have been raised, and then again we have gradually covered the field of sales. The literacy in these parts is not increasing rapidly, and that may be a cause, but of course one reason is the lack of the salesman instinct in the sellers. Personally speaking, some of the most earnest times that I have had with individuals have been in attempting to sell them the Scriptures. The shopkeeper who took a Hindi Bible, the station-master to whom I explained the contents and the message of an English Bible stand out in my mind as examples of valuable work done.

The Future

The Asansol Convention and the Joint District Conference in the same place immediately following, bringing with it the message of the Centenary from our inspired executive secretary, sent us to our work with great hopes and ideals. Our watchword for the year is "personal work and the training of workers."

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Area: 32,000 square miles; includes the Bombay Presidency north of Belgium civil district, and parts of Central India lying south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of Central Provinces Conference.

Population: 3,361,310. Marathi, Gujarati, and Hindustani are spoken.

Organization: Organized from parts of South India and Bengal Conferences in 1892.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Area: 30,000 square miles. Includes part of Bombay Presidency. One third of the territory is under British rule; the remainder is controlled by Indian chiefs.

Population: 5,000,000. Gujarati is spoken.

Organization: Formed from the northern part of Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Location: Chief city in the northern division of Bombay Presidency, 310 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 300,000. Hindus seventy per cent. Next in importance are the Jains—traders, merchants, and money lenders, who have many fine temples in the city.

Industry: One of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army, and Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Nadiad

Location: On the railway, twenty-nine miles southeast of Ahmedabad.

Population: 33,000.

Industry: Center of an exclusive trade in tobacco and grain.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (1895), Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Conley and Mrs. Conley, Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Annie L. Godfrey, Ada Holmes.

Institutions: Industrial and Engineering Institute, Boys' Boarding School, and Thoburn Memorial Hospital.

C. H. CONLEY, Superintendent

Disturbed Conditions

A number of villages in the district have suffered during the year at the hands of bands of robbers. Some of the settlements of the Irish Presbyterian Mission were looted, and terror reigned among the defenseless village folk wherever these dacoits appeared or were reported to be in the neighborhood. It so happened that none of our Christians were victims of pillaging, and it was reported to me several times that this was because the Methodists had done so much for the poor people during famine times in the past.

After the influenza the health of the people was for the most part good, although cholera broke out in some villages and took its toll. The deaths for the year were less than half the number for the previous twelve months.

During the riots we had a few days which were exciting, to say the least. After tearing up the railway line in an attempt to wreck a troop train, and also cutting telegraph wires, the mob threatened to burn the dairy and attack the mission. Three Englishmen of the dairy and the three men in the mission made definite plans for defense, and we felt confident that a few shots fired over the heads of the mob would cause them to disperse. Not even that was required, as on hearing that we were armed and ready they unanimously decided to call

off the visit. The same evening the collector of the district came to Nadiad, followed by a squad of armed police. A day or two later a few hundred troops were stationed near us; we began to feel quite safe, and live normally again.

Following the riots we had a number of cases of persecution of workers and Christians in the villages. Three cases were tried in court and the offenders punished. Other cases were settled favorably to our people.

Sunday Schools

While numerically we have not advanced in schools a fruitful effort has been made to increase efficiency, as is shown by the results of the examinations. 1,862 sat for the annual examination, of whom 1,805 passed. Of these 865, nearly half, were in the honor class, and 530 received 100 per cent. 630 non-Christians took the examination. One of the teachers in our primary school stood highest in all Gujarat in the teachers' examination, and was awarded a silver medal. Two other teachers were in the honor class.

Day Schools

During the year nine new village schools have been started, and the number of pupils increased by 275. There are now enrolled 1,412 boys and 590 girls. 68 per cent of our Christian children are in school. The Government grant-in-aid on village schools is Rs. 1,384, an increase over last year. The day schools and Sunday schools we regard as of highest importance in the village work. Both show greatly increased efficiency because of the work of our energetic secretary, who devotes full time to these two lines of education among the children and young people.

Nadiad Primary and Industrial Schools

There has been a large increase in the number of boys in the hostel and we now have nearly double the number of eighteen months ago. As many of the new arrivals are quite young, the lower standards of the primary school have been rather crowded. All the teachers at present are the products of our school, and each year sees a better equipped staff. The inspector reported favorably on both teachers' work and the progress of the pupils.

The industrial work is again recovering after the set-back it had during the war, but many of the lads are still too small to do very much in a practical way. A few of our former students have come back to help handle the work which is coming in, but we have not yet sufficient force to care for the work that comes, especially in the machine shop. Mr. Jones, with his wide experience in engineering, has given very valuable service in the shops, and he is very keenly interested in the development of the institution. Mr. Jones has also been glad to do his part in connection with our Sunday English services, which are regularly conducted and well attended.

The spiritual life of the school boys has been a matter of prayerful and careful attention, and a number have expressed a desire to serve the Master in a definite way.

Medical Work

Thoburn Hospital continues to serve thousands, and its reputation is such that Dr. Corpron and his efficient staff are not able to care for all who come for

treatment and consultation, although they work day and night. Many who come are wearied with waiting for their turn, and leave before being attended to, but the doctor stays to see the last on the list before going home. During the year a fine building of four wards was presented to the hospital by members of the Bora community. This cost about seven thousand rupees, and the only condition attached to the gift is that the rooms may be used by Boras (Mohammedan merchants) who come as patients to the hospital. A slight falling off for the year in the number of out-patients has been due to the increase in in-patients and number of operations, which necessarily reduced the time given to out-patients. There have been 525 in-patients, 14,800 out-patients, 137 major and 1,019 minor operations, besides 170 cataracts and 842 eye treatments. The work can be greatly increased by the addition to the staff of another good doctor and one or two trained nurses.

The pastor of the Nadiad church holds evangelistic services daily at the hospital, hundreds of gospels and tracts have been sold and about 10,000 tracts given away.

Women's Work

Miss Holmes, who has had charge of the work in both Ahmedabad and Kathiawar Districts, entirely too large a field for one missionary, reports one of the most fruitful years on record. We were glad to have the women workers in for District Conference this year, as it has not been possible to have them since 1916. Work has been begun on the Widows' Home and we hope to see it completed during the year. It is greatly needed. Miss Holmes has made special effort to inspire the Bible Women, as well as the women of the villages, with Centenary zeal, and they will have their share in the great uplift which we hope to see in the very near future.

Revival Effort

The month of special evangelistic effort during the year was a time of consecrated effort on the part of our workers. In the Nadiad school twenty boys professed conversion and ten expressed a willingness to devote their lives to the Lord's service in a definite way. In the district 1,563 meetings were held in 405 villages and 812 professed conversion.

Our Centenary

The Centenary spirit has pervaded all the work of the year. In response to an appeal for the "Time Legion," 400 Christians, mostly young men, pledged themselves to refrain from all heathen customs and to give two hours each week to the Master's service. Among these are some most enthusiastic leaders who have a definite and deep religious experience. Special invitations were sent asking them to attend the Sunday services at District Conference. Most of them came, some at considerable expense, and they brought other village Christians with them. Nearly a thousand people attended the meetings of the day, and a very deep and lasting impression has undoubtedly been made upon the hearts of all who were there. The presence of our beloved Bishop Robinson for two days added much to the spiritual uplift which was so marked during the Conference. From the beginning of the season, the leaders among our Indian

brethren touched a highly spiritual note, which made the Conference a time of real revival and brought every worker, as well as many others, to the altar of consecration.

The stewardship movement has resulted in a goodly number of pledged tithers, there being 189 besides the workers. In Nadiad church there are now twenty tithers. The collections in this church were more than trebled within three months of the beginning of the Stewardship campaign, and more than a thousand rupees have been contributed during the year by the Indian members. In spite of the abnormally high prices, and famine conditions at the beginning of the year, the collections for the district show Rs. 6,199, an increase of Rs. 776, or 14 per cent, over last year.

In the sale of scripture portions and distribution of tracts there was a large increase, the former showing 1,538 more than last year and the latter increased by 11,544.

The matter of intercession is being emphasized strongly and many are pledging themselves definitely to pray. Each of the workers has agreed to pray daily and in a definite way for every other worker of the district. At Nadiad the prayer bell sounds daily at noon, and all pause for a minute or two of silent prayer for the Centenary. And all through the district there is a spirit of victory. We are grateful for what has been accomplished, but we all realize that a far greater work is yet to be done.

BARODA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles, covering a large part of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Population: 1,000,000. Four-fifths Hindus; remainder Mohammedans and Parsees. Gujarati spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875. In 1895 people turned to Christ by hundreds. In 1909 Gujarat District (organized 1896) was divided, and Baroda District was formed.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army.

Baroda

Location: On the Vishwamtri River, 248 miles from Bombay and sixty miles southeast of Ahmedabad. Capital of Baroda State. Many fine buildings, including notable Hindu temples. An educational center and well equipped with hospitals.

Populations: 125,000.

Organization: William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay began work in 1875. The first missionary was sent to Baroda in 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. C. B. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Rev. John Lampard (on furlough) and Mrs. Lampard, Rev. Frederick Wood and Mrs. Wood. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Chilson, Joan C. Jones, Ethel M. Laybourne, M.D. (on furlough), Dora L. Nelson, Elsie Ross, Ivy V. Shaver, Elizabeth J. Turner (on furlough).

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' High School, Boys' Orphanage, Evangelistic Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School, Girls' Orphanage, Butler Memorial Hospital.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent

No Report.

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles; includes Bombay city and surrounding country; also centers in northwestern Bombay Presidency.

Population: 2,250,000.

Bombay

Area: Twenty-two square miles.

Location: On the island of Bombay; united to mainland by causeways. Capital of Bombay Presidency and principal seaport of West India. Noted for beauty of scenery and fine harbor. Houses are well built, streets broad with fine public buildings.

Population: 1,000,000. Great variety of national types.

Industry: Next to New Orleans, Bombay is the largest cotton exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871. Organized work in seven languages.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board (Congregational), Missionary Settlement for University Women, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, United Free Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodists, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Bancroft (on furlough) and Mrs. Bancroft (on furlough), Rev. W. B. Bruere, Rev. Joseph Chester and Mrs. Chester, Rev. L. E. Linzell and Mrs. Linzell, Rev. G. W. Park and Mrs. Park (on furlough), Rev. A. A. Parker (on furlough) and Mrs. Parker (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna A. Abbott (on furlough), Margaret D. Crouse, Bernice E. Elliott (on furlough), Lucile C. Mayer, Elizabeth W. Nicholls, Leona Ruppel.

Institutions: Seamen's Rest, Bible Training School, Bowen Memorial English Church, and Taylor Memorial English Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Bombay Bible School.

Chaman

Institution: Dispensary.

Igatpuri

Institutions: Dispensary, and English Church.

A. A. PARKER, Superintendent

English Churches

There are four English congregations in the district. Bowen Church has been without a pastor since April last. Its pulpit has, however, been well supplied.

Taylor Church has had the continued and faithful service of its pastor, Rev. Bowen Bruere, who, with his splendid staff of men and women, has done excellent work both locally and in the region beyond. Kalyan has been continuously supplied by Rev. R. N. Duthie, who has resided in the snug little parsonage rooms at the rear of the church. He has been assisted by various local preachers from Bombay, and his congregation has been augmented and inspired by visitors from the city. It is exceedingly important that we have a well organized and growing church in this expanding railway center. Igatpuri has been without a pastor for the most of the year. Bombay District English Methodism has a fine staff of workers and with proper organization and inspirational leadership we ought to build up the local churches and win many souls in the neighboring stations.

Institutions

One great hindrance to the work in this district has been its lack of institutions. In connection with the Bible School at Wari Bunder a small beginning has been made in the way of a Boys' Boarding School. The eagerness with which people urged its founding and the readiness with which they send us their boys indicate that an institution of much larger proportions could be

readily built up. The Bible School itself is able to carry on only night classes, but these furnish excellent opportunity to instruct those who are Christians and to deal with those who are enquiring the way of salvation. The hostel furnishes a home for a number of Christian young men who work in the city.

The Board of Education has voted to bring the high school classes from our school at Telegaon and make them the nucleus of a Girls' Marathi High School in Bombay where a multitude who not only need, but seek, higher education open large possibilities to us.

We hope that the Centenary funds will enable us to open in the near future a Boys' High School. It will doubtless have to begin with the lower classes, but a school teaching to the matriculation class will be the aim.

Other Schools

Our mission day schools in Bombay are all under the support and supervision of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The usual standard of excellence has been maintained in these schools, despite the difficulty of getting and keeping a trained or efficient staff. At Igatpuri the largest of our schools was closed because the building fell in during the rains. It will be reopened in other quarters lately secured for the purpose, and the old building either repaired or rebuilt. At Trapur are two flourishing Marathi schools and at Kalyan and Kasara are the only other mission day schools in the district. Here again we feel the lack of our own trained teachers. The need of a Marathi Normal Training School for both men and women is urgent.

Famine Conditions

The general famine condition throughout Western India has tended to very high prices throughout all our district, but so far as our area is concerned it has not been affected by the famine save in a small way at Igatpuri where we have helped a considerable number of famine stricken people.

Finance

District finances have been much better than the outlook at the beginning of the year. God has opened a way and all our bills have been paid. Rev. W. E. Bancroft, former district superintendent, now in America, has been abundant in labors for the district, and a goodly number of gifts have reached us as the result of his efforts. The Milton Steward Fund, administered by the Rev. W. E. Blackstone, has afforded special help to the Bible and Boarding School, to the Jewish work, to the Igatpuri Dispensary and to the general support of evangelistic work. Without his constant aid our work could not have gone forward. Special grants from our Board for war and famine allowance have made it possible for us, on two occasions, to grant a bonus to each of our workers. It has been a hard time for all our men financially, but in this district, as everywhere, there are some who always live within their income, and some who never do.

GODHRA DISTRICT

Area: 1,000 square miles. Includes the Panch Mahals.

Population: 1,000,000. Hindus and Mohammedans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Godhra

Location: Headquarters of the Panch Mahals civil district, Bombay Presidency, on the railway, 288 miles from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and neighboring states, and exported to all parts of Gujarat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura F. Austin, Olive E. Kennard (on furlough), Cora L. Morgan (on furlough), Minnie E. Newton.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Orphanage and Woman's Normal Training School.

R. D. BISBEE, Superintendent

No Report.

POONA DISTRICT

Area: 9,375 square miles—territory extending from Lanowlee to Kopargaon, a distance of 200 miles, including seven circuits.

Population: 1,400,000. Marathas—virile, independent, haughty—subjected but never conquered.

Lanowlee

Location: Important railway town, eighty miles from Bombay. Fine climate; elevation 2,000 feet.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875.

Poona

Location: Headquarters of Poona civil district, 120 miles by rail from Bombay. City extends for a mile and a half along the Mutha river. For several months each year, Poona is the capital of Bombay Presidency, the residence of the governor and staff. There are many government and private schools here.

Population: 154,000. The heart of the Marathi country, and the most influential Brahmanical city in the empire.

Industry: Important center of trade; considerable weaving done.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Free Church of Scotland, Scottish Mission (Church of Scotland), Zenana Bible and Medical Society.

Missionaries: Rev. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. S. W. Eddy (on furlough).

Institutions: Marathi Boys' Orphanage and School, Training School for Preachers, Dispensary (Loni). *W. F. M. S.:* Anglo Indian Home for Girls (including Taylor High School), six lower grade vernacular schools—three for girls and three for boys.

Pantumba and Kopargaon

Location: Important places, 150 miles from Poona.

Population: Marathi. Christian communities occupy sixteen villages.

Institution: Dispensary (Pantumba).

Telegaon

Location: On the Great Indian Railway, twenty-three miles from Poona. The city is 1,900 feet above the sea, and has an excellent climate.

Population: 4,000. An important center with many surrounding villages in which live 2,000,000 people.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie A. Bladell, and Christina H. Lawson.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Primary and High School.

W. H. STEPHENS, Superintendent

The Famine

The failure of the monsoon of 1918 affected many parts of India—

especially Western India and our fields in the Nagar district—came in for a large share of the calamity. In Government reports of the situation our part of the famine area was described as one of the most afflicted sections. The district extends through two official districts—The Ahmednagar and the Poona. The Poona portion suffered less as it is in the area where the rainfall is less likely to entirely fail. At one end of the district we have an average rainfall of about one hundred and eighty inches and at the other end—two hundred miles distant—the annual average will be about eighteen inches. Whatever shrinkage there may be at the rainy end there will be something, while the other end may go almost entirely dry. In the dry land our people are quite accustomed to bad years and if there is one really good year in five they consider themselves as fortunate.

The outlook is much more hopeful there as the great irrigation scheme has materialized and thousands of acres are yielding good crops and the element of uncertainty is eliminated from a wide area. The extension of this scheme will transform cultivation in that section and the benefits are already very evident. While the cost of living was as high as in the great famines of 1897 and 1900 the suffering was much less as money was more plentiful and I know of no case of actual starvation. In the famines of 1897 and 1900 the people starved by thousands and the dead lay by the roadside and in the fields. While the cases of actual starvation may have been few, whole communities were half starved and the indirect results of the famine have left their mark in decreased vitality and an increased mortality.

Much of our work is among the poorer classes and the ravages of famine touch these classes more lightly as they are able to pack up their little bundle of goods and go to Bombay or other centers where they are sure to find employment. The worst effects of famine visit those classes who are attached to the soil and they stick to their little holdings and would rather suffer or perish than leave them. Many villages were almost deserted. Schools were closed and all departments of the work were greatly hindered. The people are now returning to their villages and normal conditions prevail all over the district.

Baptisms were in a great measure suspended in harmony with our general rule of not baptizing in famine times.

We are carrying on our work with a rupee that costs thirty per cent more than before the war with a purchasing power of about forty per cent less.

Poona

This is one of the most important of all our Indian strategic positions. In the growth of Christianity in Western India this will ever remain the heart of the Marathi country. Among the Marathi people it has no rival as the very center of their homeland. It now is the social-administrative and culture center of all Maharashtra and the Christian Church is building strong foundations in this very important position. Poona has a larger proportion of highly educated Christians than any other Indian city. They are organized for service among the non-Christians. There is a large force of unpaid workers, some of them university graduates, and many of them able men, representing the business and professional life of the city. Methodism has assumed its share of burden and responsibility in making Poona a Christian center. Our Marathi Christian

Community here numbers 250 with a thriving church in which every department belonging to a live church is in active operation.

Educational Work

We have ten schools ranging from high school to primary which are in good standing with the Educational Department. The Anglo Indian Home for Girls has a splendid plant worth one hundred and fifty thousand rupees. The latest addition to its buildings cost eighty thousand rupees, but this expenditure was met in Indian rupees without a dollar's worry over the rate of exchange. That splendid building is one answer to the question "What is the Poona district doing to meet its Centenary obligations?" The fact that this institution meets almost entirely the whole upkeep expenditure from local sources should go in as evidence of what India is doing in the matter of self-support.

The boarding school and orphanage building is commodious, and a large part of the cost was met from local resources outside of any appropriation from home. The school is full to overflowing and cannot admit many who apply for admission. We are offered larger fees than we have ever before but when vacancies occur we give them to the needy of our own people who seldom are able to pay anything. We are now building eight new rooms for dormitories and they are urgently needed. Other additions will be made as soon as funds are available in order to meet the need of training school dormitories.

For the past three years the huge system of military accounts in Poona—employing three thousand Europeans and two thousand Indians—has absorbed completely all the educated material that Poona could supply. Salaries which our people have hitherto considered fabulous have been paid to clerks—to our own students—to whom we would not be able to pay scarcely a quarter as much. This has greatly upset our work and a financial delirium has existed here for over two years—but it evidently is passing off and we hope to soon be back in normal conditions. We do not want to get back to conditions where our people are underpaid and we will not be able to return to the old standard of salaries.

Churches

Our Poona churches are centers of life and activity. Both the Marathi and English congregations have met for many years in the same building, and we hope in the near future to have our own Vernacular church building in a center more convenient for our people. This is one of the promised blessings from the Centenary and it will be greatly appreciated.

The Marathi church has had a year of great blessing in its efforts to care for the Christian community and to do its share of bringing the gospel to Poona.

The English church has had a year of unusual prosperity in finances and in its church life. The building has been too small for its congregation and at every evening service some have been turned away for lack of seating room, and groups have remained standing at the doors enjoying the service and submitting to some inconvenience rather than going away. The departure of the Territorials will lessen the crush but the normal congregation fills the buildings. Poona is an important center for young people and the Marathi and English churches recognize their responsibility regarding this important factor in the problem of Church life and in Leagues and Sunday schools and in other

directions we are endeavoring to meet the obligations resting upon us in caring for the large flock of young life committed to our care.

Loni, Talegaon, and Lanowlee

Loni is a suburb of Poona, ten miles out. It is an important point and is growing in importance. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society owns a building here used as a dispensary and as a home for our workers. It is now a separate circuit and is becoming a center of its own with the flourishing school at Manzari and work in many villages. The Government farm at Manzari is giving employment to our Christians of that section.

Talegaon, 23 miles from Poona on the road to Bombay, is an important center and is bound to become an increasingly important one in the near future. This is true commercially and politically and will be true regarding our work there.

We are responsible for a large area with many prosperous villages. Perhaps this prosperity has something to do with the indifference of the people regarding the claims of the gospel. In no part of the Marathi field have we met with the lack of response as from those people dwelling in the beautiful valleys and fertile plains where the gospel seed has been sown for many years. Still, we are sure that a day is coming when Christian congregations and schools will be as plentiful there as they are becoming in other parts of the Marathi country.

The Hillman Memorial High School of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is located here and has nearly 100 girls in its care. It is doing a fine work. The recent famine and great drought brought its share of suffering to Talegaon and for some weeks the school work had to be suspended as sufficient water was not available. Miss Lawson has had general oversight of the work in that circuit.

Lanowlee is one of the places which does not figure largely in missionary reports, being entirely English work, but it is a most important and necessary factor in the race problems of the district. It is a railway center and is like a bit of old England dropped down on the mountain side. The large European community needs our attention, and our fine plant of church, parsonage, and recreation hall there lend themselves to our efforts in making this station a clean bit of European life in the midst of the peculiar temptations which lie in wait for the European in India. We are indebted to Mr. W. C. Shaller, an official of the railway who comes every Sunday from Bombay to care for the Lanowlee work.

Pantumba and Kopargaon Circuits

In many respects these circuits are the most important part of the field and practically form a district. All of the other places figuring in this report were mentioned some years before these circuits were ever heard of. The last has become first and the hope of our Marathi field—the hope of having an extensive and prosperous village work—centers at this far end of the Poona district. In no part of our Marathi field in our own or in the neighboring Conference have we been able to find an open door such as in these circuits. In these days when in other parts of the land multitudes are coming into the church the fact of 27 village communities of Mahrattas gathered in seems no great matter, but it is a very great and important matter.

These nineteen millions of intelligent people are the political keystone of all India south of the Ganges. In days to come when many things will come to pass the shadows of which are falling over the land—some say these are not shadows, but signs of the dawn—much of the destiny of the new India will be in the hands of the Mahratta people. They are a great wedge driven in between the races of the south land and those of the North, a wonderfully homogenous wedge able when the emergency arises to lay aside the differences of caste and creed and march forward under just one name, Mahrattas. We talk of strategic positions and the term is a taking one, but the Marathi country is indeed a strategic position. It does not minimize our success in other parts of India to say that our great ingatherings are the fringes of a great people. But we look forward to a day when this Mahratta land will be a Christian land.

Medical Work

Rev. and Mrs. Richards have treated about 7,000 cases annually since they have been at Pantumba. Our best wishes go with them on their furlough and we trust that they may be spared to return in renewed health and strength.

SIND-BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT

Area: 2,500 square miles.

Population: 3,000,000.

Karachi

Location: Capital of Sind, at the extreme end of the Indus delta, close to the border of Baluchistan. 933 miles from Bombay by rail; 700 by sea.

Population: 155,000—Mohammedans, 80,000; Hindus, 69,000; Christians, over 6,000.

Industry: Owing to the value of the Indus as a channel of communication, the development of irrigation projects, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is the second port of importance on the west coast of India, and the chief grain exporting city in the empire.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Church of England.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. L. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke.

Institution: Brooks Memorial English Church.

Quetta

Location: Capital of British Baluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, the pathway from Persia, Afghanistan, and Western Asia to India.

Population: 30,000.

Historical: In Quetta, a mound thrown up by Alexander the Great on his famous march is still used as a fort.

W. E. L. CLARKE, Superintendent

No Report.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 230,000 square miles; includes all of Burma.

Location: Along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. In the north the uplands reach almost to the snow line; in the south are fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shore, the largest being fifty miles long.

Population: 12,115,217 (1911). Burmese number 7,500,000. Other races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talaings, Chins, and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The Buddhism of the Burmans is mixed with spirit worship; they are free from caste restraint; and are the most literate of heathen peoples. The Animists (non-Buddhists) are spirit worshipers. There are also Mohammedans, Hindus, and Christians (210,000).

Organization: Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn. Later, the mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference; and in 1901, in accordance with action of General Conference of 1900, it was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne. The Conference is divided into two districts—Burmese District, and Rangoon District.

Missions at Work: The Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have work in Lower Burma. The English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies Upper Burma.

Rangoon

Location: Capital of Burma; on both sides of Hlaing River at its junction with the Pegu and Pazunduang streams, twenty-one miles from the sea.

Population: 500,000. Methodists primarily responsible for 100,000.

Industry: Famous for its carvings in wood and ivory; and the beauty of its work in silver.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Scotch Presbyterians, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. V. W. Abbey and Mrs. Abbey, Rev. B. M. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Rev. C. E. Olmstead and Mrs. Olmstead, Rev. N. A. Price, Rev. C. H. Riggs (on furlough) and Mrs. Riggs (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma Amburn, Agnes Ashwill, Charlotte J. Illingworth, Phoebe James, Alice M. McClellan, Hazel A. Orcutt (on furlough), Elsie M. Power, Mary E. Shannon.

Institutions: Boys' High School (Burmese), Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School. *W. F. M. S.:* Burmese Girls' High School, Girls' High School (English).

Pegu

Area: 5,754 square miles (1911). Circuit of Pegu, Lower Burma, on the main line railway.

Population: Circuit 579,121; city 17,104 (1911). Methodist responsibility 250,000.

Historical: Formerly the capital of the kingdom of Pegu. The Methodist mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Mission work is carried on by the American Baptists in Burmese; by the Methodists in Burmese, Tamil, and Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. I. M. Tynan and Mrs. Tynan. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ethel L. Mabucc.

Institutions: Methodist Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School.

Syriam

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Five miles east of Rangoon on the Pegu river. Old capital of the Portuguese kingdom in Burma centuries ago.

Population: Circuit 200,000 (1911).

Industry: The refiners of the Burma Oil Company are located here.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; American Baptists and Church of England in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Boyles and Mrs. Boyles.

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular School.

Thandaung

Location: In the civil district of Toungoo, 169 miles from Rangoon. City is

4,500 feet above sea level, and connected by motor stage with the railway station at Toungoo.

Organization: Thandaung became a Methodist mission station by transfer from Rangoon in 1897 of the Methodist orphanage for European and Eurasian children.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.; Miss Fannie A. Perkins.

Institution: W. F. M. S.; Coeducational High School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Area: Circuit 120 square miles.

Location: Near the Gulf of Martaban, twenty-five miles east of Rangoon.

Population: Circuit 60,000. Methodist mission responsible for 55,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Church of England has work among the Tamils in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. M. A. Clare. W. F. M. S.; Misses Roxie Mellinger (on furlough), Grace L. Stockwell.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular School. W. F. M. S.; Burmese Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School.

C. H. RIGGS, Superintendent Burmese District

C. E. OLMSTEAD, Superintendent Rangoon District

General Conditions

In many ways it has been the most difficult year of my experience on the field. In addition to being unusually short of missionaries, there have been several cases of serious illness among us. We are indeed thankful that our staff, though badly bent betimes, is still unbroken and the lives of all have been spared. The recovery of Miss James and of Miss Burmeister strengthened the faith of many in God's willingness to answer prayer. It was inevitable that the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Riggs and Miss Mellinger on furlough early in the year should leave a gap in our ranks that it would be impossible to fill. It is gratifying that it has been possible to keep up all our work with our depleted staff but it has not been without sacrifice of health and efficiency and cannot be continued indefinitely. It has been exceedingly disappointing that the reinforcements promised early in the year for both the men's and women's work have not yet arrived and presumably will not for some months to come.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work, as always, has felt most keenly the effect of the depletion of the staff, but the statistics indicate a degree of progress that is gratifying under the circumstances, and there has been no lowering of the standard required of candidates for baptism. In most of the circuits, candidates are kept on probation for six months before being baptized. There has been a strengthening of the church organization in some circuits, and in three, official Boards have been organized and monthly meetings held. I anticipate an increase of 25 per cent in our contributions for self-support and for benevolences. New church buildings are required in Rangoon, Syriam and Thongwa.

As ever, our great problem in the evangelistic work is how to secure additional Burmese workers. None have been added to the force this year, though one local preacher has been recommended for admission on trial in the Annual Conference. Our experience with regard to Bible women would seem to be that the solution to this problem will come only when someone is set aside and given his full time to search out candidates and train them for the work.

The success of the Bible Woman's Training School is encouraging, indeed, and the problem there will soon be one of support for and missionary supervision of the women in their work. The prospect of a new building for the school is cause for rejoicing.

Sunday Schools

The Sunday school has made slight progress, but considering the dearth of workers we are glad it has done so well. It indicates that Burmese workers are undertaking this difficult work without missionary assistance. This district has the largest number in Sunday schools in proportion to the Christian community of any district in Southern Asia and probably in all Methodism. There are nearly three times as many Sunday school pupils as there are enrolled Christians.

Educational Work

With one exception, none of our schools has lost in the number of students and some have gained considerably. The character of the work done seems to compare favorably with previous years and with the work done by other educational agencies, but it seems to this writer very far below what we should aim at, though I admit it will be exceedingly difficult to effect much improvement without a considerable increase in our missionary staff. The year's experience has given me a conviction that if we are to do our educational work with credit to ourselves and profit to the people, we shall have to go at it more specifically from the educational standpoint and not merely as a casual means to another end. A project that I have advocated for many years still exists on paper only, viz., a vernacular boarding school for boys. I am still convinced that it is very desirable and that early steps should be taken to make it a reality. A new Anglo-Vernacular school has been opened at Twante and taken an enthusiastic start, the enrolment in the first three months reaching nearly 100. If it is successful in securing Government registration it will doubtless continue to grow.

The new hostel for the Burmese Girls' School in Rangoon is a splendid building and admirably adapted to its purposes. A new and valuable site has been acquired in Rangoon for the future development of the Boys' High School. Money has been appropriated for the long-hoped-for building for the school at Thongwa and construction should begin as soon as the ground is dry enough.

The Centenary

The Thongwa church has made a marked advance and adopted a stewardship program for next year that should be an inspiration and an example to the others. It has seemed impossible to do more than we were doing, but now that the Centenary has come to India and Burma, the burden of it is on us and we shall lose immeasurably if we fail to take full advantage of this movement to go forward.

RANGOON DISTRICT

The year has been exceedingly full for us, for with district duties added to the already heavy labors of ministering to a large and important English congregation we have really had more than we could do. We have had the

experience all year of being rushed from each task to the next with little chance for planning or preparing. It is the Grace of God alone which has brought us through the year and made possible whatever contributions we have been able to make to the progress of the work on the district.

The Chinese Boys' School in Rangoon has shown what light and air in sufficient quantities and good workers can accomplish. It has grown from a position of comparative insignificance to one of importance. Its growth has been almost as phenomenal as that of the kindergarten last year. With the kindergarten in other quarters, the Boys' School has rapidly filled the building which at present houses the Chinese work and we must soon make arrangements for more floor space for it. A new motor car, soon to arrive to relieve the present problem of transportation, will no doubt contribute to a further increase in pupils next year. It is hoped that Government assistance may be secured next year which will put the school on a self-maintaining foundation.

The Chinese Kindergarten, now known as the Chinese Methodist Girls' School, has been handicapped by inadequate quarters. After many months' search a building was secured in May last, unsatisfactory in many respects and too small, but the best that could be had. The enrollment has kept up to the full capacity, in spite of reductions among the older boys. The pressing need is the purchase of a proper building.

The Pegu Chinese School Hostel has been ready for use only a short time, but long enough to prove its value. It will be dedicated by Bishop Robinson at the close of Conference. The enrollment of the school has increased during the year, and with the new hostel we anticipate a rapid growth in the coming year. A new sphere of influence will be opened to those in charge, that of closer contact with the boarding boys and the opportunity to bring more of Christ personally into their lives. We feel certain that from such institutions, both in Pegu and in Rangoon, our problem of leaders for the church will be solved.

Indian Work

With the appointment of a missionary to Indian work some phases of the church life have been distinctly strengthened. Miss Nicholas has given her attention especially to the women of the church in Rangoon and to Sunday school organization. Several new Sunday schools have been opened in the homes of the church members. The attendance at the Sunday school in our Ahlone school has quadrupled. The women's societies also have been doing good work during the year. The church has increased in membership and in self-support. The Epworth League has been reorganized, and a Kalakshebani, conducted by one of the members, has been instrumental in interesting some Hindus in Christianity through its messages in song.

The Dalla Christians have had their lot of persecutions to endure, and their housing problem is acute with high rentals charged for land and with little work to do to meet the increased cost of living. There have been several additions to the membership of the church during the year, however.

The Hindustani Church was organized in Rangoon during the year, and a good congregation gathered through the efforts of the pastor and the members. Ours being the only Hindustani Christian Church in Rangoon, members of other

denominations have gladly joined us. They attend the services and help with their contributions. The church has doubled its contribution for pastoral support during the year, and will probably soon make another advance.

The Tamil School at Pegu has had its difficulties, but the enrollment has more than doubled, and prospects for the school are better than for years.

Lack of workers and missionary supervision has not permitted any new projects to be begun in the district during the year. The opportunity for schools in the villages is great, and we hope several can be started next year. We should have also at least two thoroughly qualified traveling evangelists for district organization work, as well as another worker for the Telugu people in Rangoon.

English Work

The English schools, both at Rangoon and Thandaung, started the year under serious handicaps. Miss Illingworth was left in charge of the Rangoon school when Miss Orcutt went on furlough in January. Miss Perkins began the year alone in charge at Thandaung. The strain was too great for both, and health conditions demanded a rearrangement in the middle of the year, when Miss Ashwill was transferred from the Calcutta Methodist Girls' School to Rangoon as principal, and Miss Illingworth to Thandaung where her previous acquaintance with the work stood in good stead. Miss Auburn's arrival in May to take up the superintendence of the primary work in the school in Rangoon relieved the situation somewhat and strengthened the work of that department. Both schools have been doing excellent work during the year, in spite of the handicaps.

The work at Epworth Memorial has made good progress. District duties interfered much with the work of the pastor in the church, and many things have had to go undone. The membership of the church has not largely increased, but the quality of work done by the church is greatly improved. This is especially true in the Sunday school and Epworth League. In the former special study of the problems and special effort has resulted in a large increase in attendance. A teacher training class has been conducted for several months. The primary department is planning new methods. Missionary programs are regularly presented. The Epworth League has doubled its membership through the means of a contest, and its activities have increased proportionately.

At the first of the year the church started on a campaign to wipe out its entire indebtedness by the end of 1920. An amount of over Rs. 15,000 was required. Rs. 3,700 have been paid thus far in addition to the interest, and expectations are high that next year we shall see the realization of our hopes. An "Every Member Canvass" for benevolences has resulted in Rs. 150 more being given for benevolent causes than in any of the past several years. The current expenses of the church have been heavier this year also. To provide for all these financial obligations over Rs. 12,000 have been raised in personal subscriptions among the local members and friends, in addition to over Rs. 8,000 which have come from other sources.

At a recent meeting of the official Board a program for the future was decided, which includes the building of a social center hall to provide more room for the Sunday school which is now crowding the present church accommodation,

as well as opportunity for some phases of institutional church work which are greatly needed among the poorer people of the community and among the young people for whom the church is not now able to provide adequate social and recreational activities. As soon as the church is free of debt it plans to turn its attention to phases of community service which it has been thus far unable to undertake.

The Centenary

Before we knew what was proposed for the "All-India Centenary Celebration," the Rangoon District organized a two months' Centenary educational campaign. In the English church the whole program was carried through with good results. The Indian and Chinese churches did not complete their program, but made a good beginning at Centenary indoctrination. We expect now, since an All-India campaign has been determined, that all branches of the church will become enthusiastic over their part in it. With adequate supplies of literature, and each member realizing what the Centenary means and plans to do for the Kingdom in this land, we expect definite results all along the line. Most of all do we pray that the Centenary here shall not be a money-raising, member-making campaign merely, but a great spiritual movement uplifting the whole church and bringing the revival we have long been praying for.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Central Provinces and feudatory states, southern central India, province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad.

Population: 15,000,000.

Organization: Organized January 1905 by uniting Central Provinces District (Bombay Conference) and Godavari and Raipur Districts (South India Conference). Organized into an Annual Conference by Bishop Robinson in 1913, in harmony with an enabling act of General Conference, 1912.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT

Area: 3,132 square miles; all territory of Balaghat civil district. Formerly the southern part of Jubbulpore District, Balaghat became a separate district in 1917.

Population: 370,000.

Organization: Rev. John Lampard opened work here in 1893, and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Baihar

Area: 1,744 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of the northern sub-division of Balaghat District, in the Satpura hills, 100 miles south of Jubbulpore, thirty-three miles from the railroad, and 1,800 feet above sea level.

Population: 100,000 living in 633 villages.

Organization: Work was begun in 1893 and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Jessie E. Clark.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Balaghat

Area: Circuit area 1,388 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Balaghat District, on the railway.

Population: Town 6,000; circuit 270,000 living in 619 villages.

Organization: Work was begun by John Lampard in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institution: Balaghat City School.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Superintendent

Influenza, Famine, Plague

The year opened with the terrible scourge of influenza raging throughout the district, reducing the population by 60,000, and leaving many of those who remained in such a condition, that they were unable to withstand the severity of the famine which followed. This sickness claimed a heavy toll from among our people, though God has graciously spared every one of our workers, throughout the year. The influenza did not enter the doors of either orphanage.

Famine has been severe, and the whole community has been passing through hard days. This has laid upon us heavy burdens, and our strength has been taxed in rendering help to those who had a real claim upon us. Famine prices and poor exchange have seriously handicapped us in providing for the children in our orphanages, nevertheless, we have taken in fifty other children who came in a destitute condition to our doors, and whom we had not the heart to send away. Many of these were sick and emaciated, and still need great care. At

the close of the year fairly good crops are being gathered and we hope that before long, famine like the influenza epidemic will be a thing of the past.

Plague, our old enemy and disorganizer of mission work, has been prevalent in Balaghat for some months, and is now spreading to the village. The people have left town and are living in grass huts in the fields. They dread the approach of anyone, and so our work there is hindered. Schools are also closed.

Evangelism

Owing to the dearth of workers no new station or outpost has been opened during the year, but all previous work has been maintained with zeal and earnestness. The preachers and those engaged in school work have caught the evangelistic spirit, and while we have no mass movement work within our territory, we are able to report ninety baptisms, being an increase of fifty over any previous year. Of these 85 have been gathered from heathenism, nearly one half being from among the Gonds, while fifteen castes are represented by the remainder.

One schoolmaster in addition to efficiently looking after a school of 100 boys, has won 25 converts, where previously no Christian community existed, and he now has regularly organized Sunday services in the schoolhouse. Some anxiety was felt as to the effect of this evangelical fervor upon the attendance at school, seeing that the boys come from heathen homes, but this has not been affected and the present outlook is bright.

At Manegaon, 21 miles east of Baihar, where a preacher was stationed last year for the first time, a good work has been started and a number of baptisms have taken place.

Educational

This work is represented by six primary schools. These are affiliated with our mission higher grade schools at Jubulpore and Narsinghpur.

All are recognized and aided by Government. The attendance this year has risen to 490. The Baihar Orphanage and Boarding School has doubled its numbers during the year and will doubtless grow in importance and usefulness as the days go by.

Sunday Schools

The number of Sunday schools is now 43, with 1,173 scholars, being an increase of three schools and 281 scholars. Abundant scripture pictures have been supplied to each school, and all our workers look upon this work as one of the most important branches of service. At the District Conference a superintendent was appointed, whose duty it will be to make the Sunday school work more and more effective.

District Conference

Our District Conference has just closed. Over 40 workers were here for one full week and a time of real blessing was experienced. Apart from the usual work special endeavor was made to educate our people in Centenary matters. Their interest was intense, and enthusiasm took hold of them. Over 150 have signed the intercession cards, while our tithing list has gone up from 10 to 71.

During the past year we have practically reached all our Centenary objectives in spite of adverse conditions, but with such a prayer band and tithing list we are going to get far beyond the goal set before us.

BASIM DISTRICT

Area: 150,000 square miles. Comprises Basim, Mangrul Pir, Pusad Taluqs, Nanded District, and part of Purbhani District in Hyderabad.

Population: 832,000. Marathi spoken.

Industry: Agriculture, the chief crops being cotton and jawari (kaffir corn). Most of the land is fertile.

Organization: Work was begun by independent missionaries in 1884, and taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Basim

Location: Head of the Basim Taluq, 1,858 feet above sea level, and fifty-two miles from Akola, its railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Ginning factories, and a cotton press.

Missionaries: Rev. Steadman Aldis (on furlough) and Mrs. Aldis (on furlough), Rev. G. B. Thompson. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss May E. Sutherland.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage.

Hingoli

Location: Thirty miles south of Basim. Reached by rail from the south.

Population: 14,000.

Nanded

Location: Head of Nanded civil district in Hyderabad, on the Godavari River, and on the railway. Contains the second largest Sikh temple in India.

Population: 23,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1915.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

S. ALDIS, Superintendent

Evangelism

Throughout the year the men have been faithful in preaching the Word in the hundreds of towns and villages to which they go in season and sometimes out of season. The Centenary campaign has brought the matter of intercessory prayer very much to the front and I know that our people are praying as they never have before. Just one illustration. Several boys are at Narsinghpur attending our high school. One of these wrote to me as follows: "Sahib, I have been reading an article on prayer in a paper and in it was stated that if we really pray that we shall be saved from temptation, and if we do fall into temptation, in that temptation we shall be kept from sin. Since reading that I have given the matter much thought and I have determined from now on to be a man of prayer. I am going to live the prayer life." This young man is one of the brightest boys I have. He always leads his class and if he also becomes a praying man he may develop into a man of great power.

Last July I was able to send 3 young men away for theological training. One young man came back to us last May having completed the course in our Thoburn Biblical Institute in Jubbulpore. Three other young men will graduate from our Kampti Bible Training School this next May. 7

Educational Work

There has been an encouraging increase in attendance in our Christian Boys'

School in Basim, there being 52 now on the roll as against 35 last year. I have also been able to send one young man away to Normal Training School.

At Umerkhed, a town of about 6,000 inhabitants, 60 miles from Basim, a new school has been opened at the request of a number of the low caste people. The importance of education is just beginning to dawn on the minds of these village people and it is quite a common thing to be asked to start a school.

New Work

This year we have been able to start work in two new out-stations. Risod is a town 24 miles from Basim. The people there are friendly and have asked that a preacher be sent to them, but until now we have been unable to do so. We have secured two nice plots of ground and as the money is already in hand we hope that workers' houses will be built there this cold season. Our preacher at that place at present is living in a rented house. Kalamnuri is a town 12 miles east of Hingoli. Here we have been able to buy two small houses ready built and our men are living in them. The prospects there are encouraging. At Umerkhed, where we began work about two years ago, our people have been living in rented houses. This year we have been able to build comfortable small houses at a cost of Rs. 1,400.

Self Support

In spite of the hard times and high prices our people have kept up to their former record in giving, although there is no great increase. One rather interesting incident happened at our District Conference. At that time the matter of tithing was presented and discussed and a large number who previously had not been tithing pledged to do so. After the meeting several of the workers who had pledged the tithe came to me and said: "Sahib, when you send us our pay please cut out our tithe. We have pledged that to the Lord but we are afraid that if we have it in our houses we shall be tempted to use it for other things, so please cut it out and pay it on the benevolences." This clearly showed me that some of those that pledged really meant to give the tithe.

Summer School and District Conference

The best session of our summer school and District Conference that has ever been held closed on August 13th. Rev. G. L. Lorenzo, one of the coming leaders of our church in India, was with us for several days. Although he had to talk through an interpreter, as he does not know the vernacular here, he spoke with great power and God greatly used him in helping the people to higher things. I have heard of meetings where the Holy Spirit just took charge and led the meeting, of meetings where men would get up and confess before the whole congregation to wrongs done and lies told, etc., where they would ask each other's forgiveness, but I had never seen such things. Now I have, for just this thing happened in two of our sessions. They both lasted several hours and the prescribed program had to be abandoned as the men one after another got up and made things right. Oh, it was wonderful, it was worth coming to India to see.

The Year's Work

Last year 38 Sunday schools were reported, this year 66; last year 720

scholars, this year 1,489. The number of workers has increased from 77 to 88, and our Scripture sales have gone up from 4,497 to 6,518. Our Christian community numbers 364, an increase of 22.

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Area: 3,900 square miles. Includes Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur civil districts. Part of the great water-shed of India.

Population: 698,600.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Work is carried on among Hindus, Mohammedans, and Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.

Jubbulpore

Location: Headquarters of Jubbulpore civil district, 616 miles from Bombay, 733 miles from Calcutta, by rail. Situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. Second city in the province, and includes a cantonment of troops. Commercial and industrial town.

Population: 100,000, including the cantonment population of 13,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Christian Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists.

Missionaries: Rev. Conway Boatman and Mrs. Boatman, Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Gertrude A. Becker, E. Lahuna Clinton, Mildred G. Drescher, Maud E. Hunt, Lydia S. Pool, Mrs. Alma H. Holland (on furlough).

Institutions: Thoburn Biblical Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Johnson Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Christian Training School.

Narsinghpur

Location: Headquarters of Narsinghpur civil district, on the railway, 564 miles from Bombay.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Hand weaving, dyeing, and bookbinding.

Organization: Work conducted by Swedish missionaries, was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. L. King and Mrs. King.

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (at Hawa Bagh).

F. R. FELT, Superintendent

General Conditions

The epidemic of influenza had not left us as the year opened. The imprint of its heavy, withering hand is still visible in weakened physical frames, orphaned children and sorrowful homes. Another epidemic visited us at the close of the rains. It was much milder than the first. It swept over our community as before but we had no local death. One worker died in the district after going home from the District Conference. Many people died in the villages and among them were a number of Christians, especially in the Gadarwara Cotegaon Circuits. Bubonic plague, present at the beginning of the year, has been in our area more or less through the months, and at the present time many thousands of people of the City of Jubbulpore have left their homes and have gone out into the fields and surrounding villages to escape it. Owing to these precautions the death rate has not been very high. The hot weather brought a severe visitation of cholera, which was especially bad in the villages and carried off a number of Christians.

We have also had famine and the accompanying high prices right through the year. At one time before the rains more than forty famine kitchens were

in operation in the Jubbulpore civil district. Prices are still very high, and we have distributed help in money, clothing and blankets to all the circuits of the district. In the face of this combination of circumstances it has been a very serious question many times during the year as to whether it would be at all possible for us to hold fast that which we had, to say nothing of making anything of an advance. The Lord of the Harvest has been very good to us right through the months and we do thank Him that it is as well with us as it is.

Staff

There have been more than the usual changes in the missionary staff during the year. At the last Conference G. B. Thompson and Miss Sweet were transferred to the Khandwa District. F. D. Campbell and family and Mrs. Holland were on furlough. The congregation of the English Church gave Rev. and Mrs. Boatman a hearty welcome as they arrived in February to take up this important work. Miss Maud Hunt arrived from home for work in the Girls' School at Hawa Bagh, and Miss Clark has recently arrived for the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. We have just welcomed Miss Pool back from furlough. The result of all these changes is that only three of the regular missionaries who were in the work last year are here as the year closes. The total workers of the district is now 129 as against 119 last year.

Evangelism

Several things stand out prominently in this branch of the year's work. The month of aggressive evangelism. This was observed at the regular time, but in many places work was most difficult because of the epidemics. To a greater extent than ever before the people are not only accessible but interested. Increasing numbers listen to the gospel. More scriptures have been purchased than during any other year, even during these times of famine prices.

We never before had more inquirers under instruction, nor baptized more people. Owing to the fact that from the great need of help some might come for baptism from unworthy motives we declined to receive a good many people, confining ourselves to families some members of which were already Christians. The number baptized since the close of the statistical year 1919 is about two and a half times as many as were baptized in 1917. The increasing momentum of this phase of the work must carry with it an increasing demand for more primary schools and workers. In both these items we have gained over last year's figures.

The greatest movement is in the Gadarwar Circuit, where Onkar Nath has steadily conserved all the interests of his work and closes the year not only with a good report but with added encouragement for the new year. There has been as yet no break in the Katangi-Patan area. Paltu Das, the preacher in charge, has a number of baptisms on one side of the circuit, but, as a whole, it is not yet yielding much fruit, but we look for a quickening advance in the near future. The same might be recorded of the two vernacular circuits in Jubbulpore. Faithful work has been done by Shiv Lal Mathew in the city and pastor Puran Das in the Sadar Bazaar; both have had baptisms and a general good report of progress.

The matter of cooperation. There has been a monthly exchange of pulpits

during the year among three missions in Jubbulpore, the Christian Mission, Wesleyans and ourselves, and a united communion service has been held quarterly. The pulpits of the two other missions will be occupied on Conference Sunday by members of this body. Acting in connection with the Missionary Conference we have been able to effect some things in the way of temperance interests, and the matter of cruelty to animals is being taken up. We have placed a large part of the staff of the missions at the disposal of the municipal authorities for help in the plague epidemic. As a preparation for this work I have begun a class in the first aid course of the St. John's Ambulance Association which is being attended by our students and workers and by some from the Christian Mission. We should like to follow it up by courses in home nursing and in practical hygiene. There is a wide field for work along the lines of social service activities and we feel it a duty to give our people more of a preparation.

The series of meetings were held in Jubbulpore City in October by E. Stanley Jones. The missions of the place acting in concert made a thorough canvass of the place and secured a list of the English-speaking non-Christians. Each of these received a program of the series of meetings and a personal card of invitation. A non-Christian presided on each of the five evenings and the interest grew from day to day. The ability with which the great themes of Christianity were presented and the perfect fairness of the speaker in answering questions made a fine impression. It has created an entirely new atmosphere and situation. Follow up means are now being used.

Sunday school work has had its full share of attention. The district Sunday school secretary visited the various circuits from time to time. Results of the efforts of the year are seen in an increase of 16 schools and about 600 scholars. The increased interest in the scriptures is very encouraging; at Melas, in bazaars, practically on all sides openings have been such that the sales have been almost 14,000 during the year, almost 50 per cent of an increase over last year's figures. Many tracts have also been distributed.

An encouraging advance has also been made in temperance effort during the year. The M. I. R. Council of Missions at its September meeting passed resolutions on the subject. The educational department has arranged for temperance instruction in Government schools. The visit of Miss Campbell to these provinces in September stirred all classes. At a general meeting in the town hall in Jubbulpore the bulk of the audience were Hindus and Mohammedans and thirty-seven of them signed the pledge. A number of these have since joined the society which was started some time ago by our city pastor. The non-Christian people are taking an active interest in temperance, and if we do not wish to see the initiative taken from us we shall have to bestir ourselves on all sides. We have been told that the municipality will welcome temperance instruction in the schools under their control. The Temperance Society at Gadawara is increasing in membership and influence. We are aiming at having at least one strong society in each circuit of the district. As an illustration of the great interest manifested by our non-Christian friends, a Hindu gentleman, member of the C. P. Legislative Council and a Mohammedan gentleman, the headmaster of the Anjuman High School have consented to serve on the Centenary Temperance Committee of which the writer is chairman.

Reports from the circuits at the District Conference showed increases in nearly every item. A day was given to the Centenary. Two years ago the objectives of the Centenary were divided among the Annual Conferences, and the share of this Conference was apportioned among the districts. Jubbulpore District apportioned its part among the circuits and we have been working at these objectives since then, but in the face of considerable difficulties. The reports at the District Conference showed that with the exception of scripture sales and tract distribution we had practically gained our aims for the two years in question. We were able to appoint two more workers to the new Burgi Circuit, the area taken over from the Wesleyan Mission last year, thus getting nearer fulfilling our obligations to that work.

The women's part of the evangelistic work of the district has been well conserved in spite of the epidemics of disease. In Jubbulpore the workers under the supervision of Mrs. Omond have been generally faithful and the regular teaching of the Bible women is bearing fruit in a more general appreciative hearing from all classes. In addition to class work in the Thoburn Biblical Institute, Mrs. Felt has had charge of the Bible women in the Gotegaon, Gadarwara, Katangi and Burgi Circuits, and all the interests have been well cared for as well as could be done. In all probability much of the results we see in baptisms and otherwise is due to the patient work of our sisters out in the circuits, often amidst discouragements, and always handicapped by the absence of that sympathy and encouragement which comes from the larger number of workers at headquarter stations. The people at Burgi are asking for a school for their girls, and the spirit of the times is calling for such schools in various parts of our area. The establishment of these day schools would enable us in a larger measure to assist in the building up of communities.

English Work

The English Church in Jubbulpore under the leadership of Mr. Boatman has made definite and important progress in several ways during the year. The proposition to enlarge the church building which had lain dormant for some time has been taken up and actively pushed. The mid-year Finance Committee meeting promised Rs. 6,000 to the project provided a similar sum be raised by the local church. The members and friends accepted the challenge with a zeal which has resulted thus far in cash and pledges amounting to over Rs. 8,000. They are now proposing to build a new parsonage. The organization of an English Mission will result in giving a full time pastor for this most important work. The church should have a deaconess and we trust this need may be met in the near future. A series of sermons on intercession and tithing has resulted in enlisting a number for both these forms of service; more than fifty signed cards pledging themselves to tithe. The children's day collection this year, Rs. 500, is the best in the history of the church.

Thoburn Biblical Institute

This is a most important part of our evangelistic activities. We have an enrollment of 21 men and 15 women. The senior class numbers 7 men. The new school building affords ample accommodation for the classes. Men and women taking the same subjects recite together and the plan is working well.

The new class which began in July are taking an hour a day each in Old Testament and New Testament. Following this plan through their course will give them three years upon each of these subjects. It is hoped that this will give our students a better grounding in scripture. By arrangement with the Christian Mission, students of both Missions taking subjects relating to Hinduism are being taught in the Bible College, those taking Mohammedanism are taught in the Thoburn Biblical Institute. This cooperation saves both missions something in teaching staff. A number of books have been added to the library this year.

One teacher was discontinued during the year which put heavier burdens upon the rest. To produce the best results we should have two more full-time teachers for the coming year. B. R. Judah and Wali Ullah Ward are the only ones who have given full time to class work, and both have done exceedingly well. Pastor Puran Das of the Sadar Bazaar Church has helped very acceptably in class work, in addition to his own circuit duties.

The three books of the teacher Training Course of the Union are being taught to both men and women during the first three terms of their course, thus leaving time for taking the advance courses in training if students desire them.

The old thatched bungalow has been reroofed with tiles, some alterations have been made in verandahs and rooms, and the whole structure is now of brick. The cost of this plus remodelling and enlarging the line of students' quarters, building another new line for unmarried students, teachers' quarters for two families and servants' lines has been about Rs. 14,000. A verandah on the back of the bungalow and the mess house are not included in this sum. To complete our plant we still have to build verandahs to the servants' lines, latrines and two sets of rooms for students. The old line of mud buildings in front of the teachers' line is to be demolished. A small plot of land has been purchased from an adjoining compound, thus straightening our boundary line and at the same time giving our property a larger head frontage. We feel that we are now in a fair way to the realization of a plant which will enable us to do better work in this most important part of our Conference task.

Educational

Both the high schools, the one for boys at Narsinghpur and the one for girls at Hawa Bagh, are working without a settled or systematic plan. The attendance of non-Christians in the former has been falling off for two or three years due largely to the fact that the poorer people are not able to continue their sons in school after they have once failed in the matriculation examination. The staff with E. L. King as principal and Abdul Rahim as headmaster is meeting the teaching requirements of the department. They still face the very urgent need of more equipment, especially for the science classes. In addition to caring for the evangelistic work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. King has given much time to the smaller boys, but has been handicapped by the distance of the bungalow from the school. The matter of hostel accommodations for these boys is most important. Their general health has been good. They have proven their physical abilities by winning a hockey cup again this year. The matter of the athletic field has not yet been brought to a conclusion.

The High School at Hawa Bagh has had a good year, it did not suffer

from the epidemics, adequate arrangements being made by those in charge. There are seventeen girls in the high school classes, one of the matriculation class is a Hindu girl. Miss Clinton and Miss Hunt have had the care of all the departments, they are most fortunate in their able staff of assistants. The return of Miss Pool from furlough will give the normal school the full attention of a missionary. There are twenty-four girls in this department and it continues to merit the confidence of the missions it serves. It seems to have solved one phase of cooperation work—the training of students from several missions in one school whose staff and arrangements meet the general approval, and without the added machinery of an inter-mission board, which would be much less flexible in working and efficient in administration.

The need of a new high school building and added equipment is most urgent. It is our only high school for girls in the Conference, and our growing Christian community will soon be taxing its resources.

Our primary school work has suffered a good deal during the year from different epidemics, some of the schools having been closed for months. Our general policy for this branch of work is to try to provide teaching for our Christian people and inquirers. We suffer from a dearth of trained teachers for such schools. The year closes with one more school on our list than was reported last year.

Financial

The serious loss in exchange has made it extremely difficult to conserve the workers and students, all of whom are supported on special gifts. We are indeed thankful that no work has had to be closed and that our students could be kept in the institute. Unless something better is our portion for next year we shall be obliged to reduce. Our faith is that this will not have to be.

A plot at Garha for a worker's house has been bought, completing a transaction begun some years ago. The Sanitarium at Pachmarhi is having an enlarged verandah built and other improvements are being made. Our property valuation is a good bit above last year's figures and thus far no debt has been incurred. Very favorable property offers have been made in Tentukhora, Barman and Katangi. We have growing communities in both the former places, and the parsonage at Shahpura has been completed. We need such at Burgi, Patan and other places where we have workers stationed.

Our fears that the efforts of the year would not show anything of progress because of our quartet of obstacles has been largely rebuked. Part of what has been accomplished is shown in an increase in the number of baptisms, in that of Sunday schools and scholars and of workers. In spite of famine times we have a gain of Rs. 200 in pastoral support from the Indian Church, of over Rs. 100 in benevolences. The total collected on the field is almost three times the amount reported for 1918, and our scripture sales have been about 50 per cent greater.

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Area: 4,600 square miles. Includes part of Kandesh civil district north of Tapti River, and all of Nimar civil district. District is divided into five large circuits—Khandwa, Burhanpur, Pandana, Mortakka, and Harsood.

Population: 500,000, including the state of Makrai.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only evangelical denomination at work. The Roman Catholics are in Khandwa and Pandana circuits.

Khandwa

Location: Headquarters of Nimar civil district, 353 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 25,000.

Industry: Center for the exportation of cotton.

Historical: One of the chief seats of Jain worship in the twelfth century.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1880.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. O. M. Auner and Mrs. Auner, Rev. C. C. Herrmann (on furlough) and Mrs. Herrmann (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edyth A. Huff, Ethel E. Ruggles, Mary E. Sweet.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage, Training School for Village Workers.

Burhanpur

Area: Largest town in the district. Under Mogul rule the city covered an area of five square miles.

Population: 25,000.

Location: On the Tapti River, surrounded by a rampart of brick.

Industry: Manufacture of gold and silver brocade, silks, cotton, and muslin.

Historical: Once the capital of Kandesh. In the center is a brick palace erected by Akbar, who built here many marble halls, mosque and gardens now in ruins.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887. The property was purchased from the Burhanpur Faith Mission—the Free Methodist Mission.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

O. M. AUNER, Superintendent

Christian Community

Our Christian community now numbers 2,837. Of these 305 were baptized during the year, an increase of 23 over last year. The entire Balahi caste of 20,000 or more is open to Christianity.

Staff

Besides the missionaries we have all told 101 paid workers. Three of these are members of Conference, two are local deacons, twenty are local preachers and the rest are exhorters, pastor-teachers and Bible women.

Centenary

It has not been difficult for the district thus far to meet the objectives set by the Centenary. In some cases we have doubled or trebled. The Khandwa circuit entirely supports its preacher in charge and Burhanpur, Pandhana and Mortakka circuits have made a beginning at self-support and with a process of diminishing grants we hope that these three circuits may soon entirely support their preachers in charge. In addition to the other objectives the District Epworth League has undertaken the support of Martha Keshov Nilkant, who began her studies in September in the Ludiana College of Medicine. At the Epworth League Rally during District Conference Rs. 386 were subscribed per year for four years, which insures the support of Miss Nilkant. The district has fully organized for the Centenary and committees have been appointed and we expect to go on from victory to victory.

Famine

Our village Christians are farmers, cloth weavers, and laborers. For the last two years thread has been so expensive that cloth weaving had to be

abandoned; besides, the hand weaving can never again compete with the machine. For the last two years crops have been almost complete failures and our village Christians suffered greatly. April, May, and June were the worst months and not only was there a scarcity of food for man and beast but there was a water famine as well. We helped the people in several places to get water and with the famine money that was placed in our hands, it seemed only wise and humane to help the people get seed for the next crop. The money was not given but loaned in small sums with security on a buffalo or bullock. This year the crops are the best the district has known for years and the money loaned is beginning to be returned and we believe but little of it will be lost.

Colportage

Never have the Indian people been so eager for God's word as at the present time. In all during the year 14,582 Bible portions have been sold, which is an increase of 6,201 over last year.

New Property

The erection of the line of houses for the Training School was completed during the year and another line of six rooms is under construction. Land and small houses have been purchased in Khirala, Emidpur, Golkhera, Jeswara, Roshnai and an addition had been made to the land at Harsood. Also Rev. G. B. Thompson has secured from Government two and one half acres in the heart of Burhanpur for the erection of a school building. If we own even a mud hut in a village it helps to establish the work, for the people know that we have come to stay.

Education

The boys' and girls' boarding schools are our chief supply houses for preachers, teachers and workers. We have an enrollment of seventy boys and there is about the same number of girls boarding. The children are the sons and daughters of our workers and children whose parents are villagers, but about half of the number are orphans.

The boardings cannot supply the district with workers fast enough and Rev. G. B. Thompson in addition to having charge of Burhanpur and Harsood circuits has organized a Training School for village workers. The idea is to bring in some of the best young men from the Christian community and give them two years' training in the Bible and the ways of the Christian Religion and then send them back to their villages to teach others the ways of Christ. At present there are eight young men in the class. There are other applicants but because of limited quarters no more could be admitted. With the careful supervision that Mr. Thompson has given, the progress of the men is very marked and we hope the time is not far distant when we will have sufficient workers to man the district.

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Area: 10,700 square miles, embracing much of the Marathi speaking section of the Central Provinces.

Population: 1,969,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scottish Episcopal, Church of England (English work), and United Free Church of Scotland.

Nagpur

Location: Capital of Central Provinces, on the railway, 520 miles from Bombay, 701 from Calcutta.

Population: 130,000. Eighty-five per cent Hindus; 4,000 Christians.

Industry: Leading industrial and commercial town in Central India—principal trade with Bombay.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. Leroy Lightfoot and Mrs. Lightfoot.

Kampti

Location: Ten miles from Nagpur; the cantonment for the capital.

Population: 10,000.

Industry: Rich manganese mines near the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874. In 1889 the school and property of the United Free Church of Scotland were transferred to the Methodist mission.

Missionaries: Rev. A. N. Warner and Mrs. Warner. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. Mabel Fisher.

Institutions: Bible Institute, Boys' Boarding School.

Gondia

Location: A railway junction station in Bhandara civil district, eighty-one miles from Nagpur, and 601 miles from Bombay.

Population: 5,000. Hindustani spoken. Vernacular is Marathi.

Industry: Railway center, receiving goods from surrounding country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Annie Goodall.

A. N. WARNER, Superintendent

No Report.

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Area: 17,105 square miles.

Population: 2,532,181. Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Telugu, and certain aboriginal languages spoken.

Organization: 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. American Mennonite Mission has work forty-eight miles from Raipur.

Raipur

Location: Headquarters of Raipur civil district, 513 miles from Calcutta; 188 miles from Bombay. On an open plain, near the Karun River. Commercially important.

Population: 34,000. Eighty per cent Hindus, seventeen per cent Mohammedans. Hindi is the vernacular.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Missionaries: Rev. D. G. Abbott (on furlough) and Mrs. Abbott (on furlough), Rev. H. C. Scholberg and Mrs. Scholberg. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Josephine Liers, Elsie M. Reynolds, Hazel Rogers, Vera R. Thompson (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage and School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Orphanage and School.

Jagdalpur

Area: Circuit 13,062 square miles.

Location: Capital of the feudatory state of Bastar, near the Indravati River.

Population: Circuit 46,300; town 4,000. Hindi spoken. Half the population are aborigines. Christians over 2,000.

Missionaries: Rev. F. D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. J. T. Perkins (on furlough) and Mrs. Perkins (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary, and Girls' Boarding School.

Drug

Area: Circuit 4,645 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Drug civil district, twenty-six miles from Raipur; 536 miles from Calcutta; 685 miles from Bombay.

Population: Circuit 676,313; town 4,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

D. G. ABBOTT, Superintendent

Care for Waifs and Orphans

The outstanding feature of the work in the district during the year has been the caring for the many orphans and waifs which have come to us. A year ago influenza took away more than fifteen per cent of the population and very many of these were adults. A large number of children were deprived of both parents. About 300 orphans and waifs have been admitted to the four orphanages in the district during the year. About 100 other children have come to us because their parents, owing to scarcity and high prices, have been unable to care for them. The parents of these one hundred children are mostly Christian.

Many orphans whose parents had been wage earners were in a pitiable condition. Left without home or friends or food, they begged, picked up grains of rice and wheat from the dusty streets or gutters, ate grass, and bark. They tried to help themselves, but grain was scarce, prices high, and because of these conditions people generally gave less than formerly to charity, and these brave little souls soon found their bodies growing weak. Dysentery, fever, enlarged spleen, famine sore mouth and almost ever present hunger, had dire effects. Many of them died. The police and watchmen of the villages, where we have mission workers, learned that the mission would care for homeless children and thus it was that our orphanages were again filled.

The coming of all these orphans has meant much extra work as well as care, anxiety, and sorrow for those in charge of the orphanages. A number of the children were greatly emaciated when they came. Dysentery, famine sore mouth and other disorders occasioned by starving had preyed upon their weak little bodies too long. About 80 have been laid away in our little cemeteries.

Relief Funds

We are grateful for the money received from the Christian Herald Famine Fund and also for money for relief received from the Board of Foreign Missions. We are thankful to the Board also for 30 famine scholarships for each of the boys' orphanages, the one in Raipur and the one in Jagdalpur. We admitted all these orphans without knowing where the money would come from for their continued support. Our faith has been rewarded and we believe that God, through some of His faithful ones, will care for the 160 for whose support there is as yet no provision.

Schools

One result of the coming of so many orphans has been a conspicuous increase in the attendance in our schools. Additional teachers had to be employed and more class room provided. The schools at Raipur and Jagdalpur now number, with the three village schools, 471. Three new village schools were started during the year. One of these was discontinued in July but will be resumed as soon as the schoolhouse can be repaired.

Evangelistic Work

Another result of the coming of so many orphans and the helping of needy people is a large increase in the Christian community. None of the orphans as yet, however, have been baptized nor have the adults who have been receiving famine help. We have thought it best not to baptize many people during the stress of famine and hard times.

We have been instructing all the children and adults to the intent that they might know Christ as their personal Saviour. The statistics for next year will probably show a large increase in the number of baptisms as a result of the work started in the hearts of these who have come to us in their distress and have learned of Him who died that they might live."

It is interesting to note that the non-Christians in the villages not only know about the mission but they know what it stands for. And believe in it. One Hindu farmer brought several orphans to one of the preachers for the orphanage. Many a poor widow has given her child to the village worker for the mission, never doubting but that it would receive good care and training, and non-Christian leaders in the villages have used their influence to get orphan children to come to us.

For about two months during the touring season the preachers worked together in bands of three or four, holding special meetings among Christians, enquirers and others who had been hearing the Word gladly from the local worker. They carried the message to new villages also and everywhere found ready listeners.

On the Jagdalpur side of the district many more could have been baptized in the village had there been an ordained man there throughout the year for that work. The Rev. J. T. Perkins writes: "One of the marked successes of the evangelistic work has been the baptism of a high caste family. The man was a teacher in the boys' school. When his caste people and relatives heard that he intended to become a Christian they tried to prevent him from doing so. They pleaded, offered money, clothes, work, and property, and when he refused the officers they began to threaten him. It was all in vain for he steadfastly declared that nothing they would or could do would keep him from becoming a Christian. He told them that he believed Christ had saved him and that he would not rest until some of them had found peace in Christ too. Finally they gave up in despair.

A couple of weeks later he and his wife and four children were baptized. Their faith has been further tested by the death of their youngest daughter but through all their faith remains firm. The following also is encouraging: "Quite a number of boys and girls from some of the original tribes (Bstras, Muriyas, Parjas) have come into the schools. This is the first time in the history of our mission work in Bastar that boys and girls of these tribes have been brought into our schools. It opens another door of opportunity to reach these particular people which we cannot afford to neglect."

Also: "Parents brought their children to us and begged us to take them. When we told them that their children would become Christians, they replied, 'What do we care? We too will become Christians.'"

There are fewer inquirers on the Raipur side of the district, but one preacher reported a family of five ready for baptism and in another village one of the

Malguzars has asked for baptism. I have visited some of the distant villages and found the conditions encouraging at all points.

Gospel and Tract Distribution

All the preachers distribute tracts and sell gospel portions. During the year over 40,000 gospel portions have been sold and about 70,000 tracts distributed.

Sunday Schools

There are over four thousand children in the Sunday schools. This is about 80 per cent increase over last year. A resolution was passed in the District Conference urging every worker to conduct at least two Sunday schools.

Oriya Training School

Last year mention was made of the urgent need of an Oriya Training school in Jagdalpur. There are now 16 Oriya speaking young men being trained for Christian work. They study during the morning hours and in the afternoon go out in bands to the adjacent villages for evangelistic work.

Missionaries Needed

The work in Bastar needs a second missionary, and a missionary is greatly needed in Drug, where there is a bungalow and a large circuit which needs supervision. We hope that the Centenary will be able to provide the needed reinforcements.

The Centenary

The Centenary plans have been worked and a fair percentage of the objectives have been met. At the time of our District Conference sessions the work was organized in keeping with the new plans suggested by the Commission. The Rev. G. Lorenzo was with us and rendered valuable help. He represented the Centenary as well as the Sunday school work and his sermons were an uplift and inspiration to all. About 75 have signed the tithing cards, 60 the life service cards and a larger number the intercession cards.

Women's Work

The gospel message has been taken by women to women in nearly all the villages where our men are working. The Bible women also conduct Sunday schools and distribute tracts and gospel portions. The coming of so many new boys into the Jagdalpur boys' orphanage brought to Mrs. Perkins many duties which were additional to the supervising of the Bible women.

Miss Reynolds and Mrs. Chew have both had large numbers of new girls, many of whom needed nursing because of sickness, and all of whom required help in getting adjusted to new surroundings in a Christian boarding school. Miss Leers, in addition to the supervising of the work of the Bible women kindly offered to care for the smallest boys in the Raipur boys' orphanage. For some months she has had between 15 and 20 in a room near the Woman's Foreign Mission Society bungalow, and Miss Reynolds has continued to care for two or three of our little baby boys. These helps have been a great relief to the manager of the boys' orphanage. The year has been an unusually busy one for all of the missionaries.

SIRONCHA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles. Picturesque country with extensive forests, hills, and rivers.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Organized as a separate district in 1917.

Sironcha

Location: Headquarters of subdivision of Sironcha, civil district of Chanda. On the Godavari River at its confluence with the Pranhita, 120 miles from the railway.

Population: 5,000. Marathi, Koi, and Telugu spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Cora Fales, Ada J. Lauck (on furlough), Nell F. Naylor.

Institutions: Boys' School.

H. C. SCHOLBERG, Acting Superintendent

No report.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 50,000 square miles.

Location: Borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet, and comprises the section of the United Provinces east and north of the Ganges. A stone road, 1,500 miles long, and three important railways run through the Conference territory.

Population: 31,000,000—nearly one-tenth the population of the empire. Mission work touches 17,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by Rev. William Butler. Northern Conference was organized in 1864, and became an Annual Conference in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, London Missionary Society (in the mountain tracts), Wesleyan Methodists (southeast).

ARRAH DISTRICT

Area: 6,200 square miles. Includes the entire Shahabad Civil District of Bihar, that part of Ghazipur Civil District, United Provinces, which is south of the Ganges, and small sections of the Benares and Mirzapur Civil Districts.

Population: 3,100,000. Methodist responsibility is about 3,000,000. Hindu and Urdu spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906. The present district was formed in January, 1919, by cutting off the southern section of the Ballia-Arrah District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Arrah

Location: Headquarters of the civil district of Shahabad and of the ecclesiastical district of Arrah. It is seven miles south of the Ganges, and twenty miles west of the Sone, on a navigable canal which forms an important part of a large irrigation system extending over the northern and eastern parts of the district. On the railway.

Population: 46,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Pickett and Mrs Pickett. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edna M. Abbott and Jessie I. Peters.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary (Raghubathpur).

J. W. PICKETT, Superintendent

Arrah District was formed in January, 1919, when the influenza epidemic was at its height, and there was indescribable suffering throughout the district. The Ganges River, which forms the northern boundary of the district, was in places so congested with the bodies of the victims, that the Hindus who live along the banks of the river and regard its waters as holy, were compelled to leave their homes.

Our pastors and teachers worked bravely, and through their efforts many lives were saved. Very few of our workers were ill and none died. Neither did we lose any of our students from our boarding schools in Arrah and the villages. The loss of life among our village Christians was comparatively low, and considering that most of these people come from the poorest kinds of homes, and have but recently emerged from the lowest castes, this slight loss of life testifies to the gospel's power to uplift socially under the most adverse conditions.

Famine

Following the epidemic came the famine, which continued throughout the year. Our workers suffered greatly, but were always ready to help those less

fortunate. Gifts from friends in America sent through the Board, and small grants from the National Missionary Council's Famine Relief Fund, provided for our workers and enabled me to receive a number of famine children into our boarding schools. We were able also to care temporarily for a number of adults and children, and to assist many others by purchasing rice from Burma at wholesale rates and selling it at less than cost.

Christian Community

Despite war, pestilence, and famine our work has grown steadily. Our Christian community has increased during the year by 1,031 and now numbers 4,939. This is not only the largest increase ever reported for this district, but is less by only 49 than the entire community reported at Conference preceding the outbreak of the war.

Six years ago we had one circuit with 1,361 Christians; now we have seven circuits with 4,939 Christians. Then, we baptized 192; this year we baptized 1,115. We had 11 Sunday schools at that time, reporting 613 students, to-day we have 53 Sunday schools with 1,037 scholars enrolled. Six years ago there were 10 boys in our school; this year there are 165 boys and 64 girls. Then, we sold 609 scripture portions, this year the sales numbered 16,162. For ministerial support six years ago, we raised Rs. 285; this year we raised Rs. 897. The collections six years ago for all purposes were Rs. 375; this year they amounted to Rs. 1,275.

The baptisms this year might easily have exceeded the present total Christian community, but for the shortage of workers. In all the circuits it has been necessary to refuse baptism to many earnest inquirers because we could not provide for their instruction and pastoral oversight. Our hope for supplying these needed workers is in our Boarding School at Arrah, and the Training Schools at Ballia and Budaun.

Educational

The Boys' Boarding School at Arrah has an enrollment of 43. In order to make room for a few more boys, fourteen of the older pupils were sent to Lucknow, Sitapur and Allahabad. Our quarters are crowded even now, and we have had to refuse admittance to scores of boys. With a Mass Movement that has brought nearly five thousand people into the church and may bring ten thousand within a decade, we should erect a building for a middle school and provide hostel accommodations for not less than 150 students.

The Girls' Boarding School, with Miss Edna Abbott as principal, opened in August, 1918, and has grown steadily. The enrollment for the year was 45. We planned to receive not more than 30 girls, but others were so persistent that we yielded. There are no class rooms, the students meeting on the verandah of the home where Miss Abbott lives. In spite of this drawback the girls have made progress.

Our primary schools number 13 with an enrollment of 229 Christian boys and girls. This is an increase for the year of four schools and 104 pupils. Twelve boys are in village boarding schools. The benefits of the work of the trained and experienced teacher appointed during the year as day school and Sunday school secretary, are evident.

Five men from this district are being trained in the Budaun Training School, and eight more are studying in the Ballia Training School.

Sunday Schools

The number of Sunday schools has increased by 19 and the number of students by 778, there now being on the district 53 Sunday schools and 1,947 scholars. These schools are not uniformly good, but a few are excellent, and others have shown a decided improvement during the year. We hope this year to begin the custom of holding annual examinations under the supervision of the India Sunday School Union.

Scripture Sales

One of the most delightful surprises of the year has been the ease with which a remarkable increase in the sale of scripture portions has been effected. No colporteurs have been employed—all our workers have sold Scriptures. Last year the sales numbered 4,378; this year they were 16,162.

Self Support

The church in Arrah District raised Rs. 897 for ministerial support and Rs. 1,275 for all purposes. This means an increase of Rs. 265 for ministerial support.

The Centenary

The organization of the district for India's Centenary Campaign is complete. A District Centenary Commission has been organized departmentally, and is actively at work. Minute men are speaking at all services, and a five minutes prayer period is observed in many places. The village Christians are observing the setting of the sun as a signal for prayer.

The Mass Movement

In the Mass Movement among the depressed classes is our most compelling opportunity. It would be difficult to exaggerate its possibilities. There are already openings in four castes which number nearly a quarter of a million. There are 128,000 Chamars in the Shashabad civil district alone, and there are few who do not believe that the future of this community is in the Christian Church. Thousands are rushing ahead of the multitudes and preparing the way. The others will come if we can provide a sufficiently large force of workers to care for them. Our present force is utterly inadequate. Instead of but one missionary for the entire district we must have four—one each for Arrah, Buxar, Dehri-on-Sone, and Moghalsarai.

We must without delay build and equip a large boarding school to train lay and ministerial leaders. We must secure the cooperation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which must establish a boarding school for girls, and send out at least two women as evangelists.

The Chamars, from among whom most of our converts are coming, have a virtual monopoly of the raw material of the leather industry which is entering upon an era of remarkable development. Also most of these people are tillers of the soil and own small plots of ground. I know of no people that are so

advantageously situated for rapid and complete economic and social regeneration as they are.

We are convinced that our church has here a rare opportunity for securing an extensive, compact Christian community and raising it within a generation to a position of economic prosperity, social independence and spiritual power. If Methodism is still worthy of the old tribute given her when she was defined as "Christianity in earnest," she will not fail to seize this opportunity.

BALLIA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Population: 2,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Ballia

Location: Headquarters of Ballia civil district. On the Ganges near its confluence with the Gogra. Also on the railway. Seat of the great Dadri fair.

Population: 15,300.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Perrill and Mrs. Perrill. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mary L. Perrill.

Institutions: Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary (Pasra).

F. M. PERRILL, Superintendent

General

Along the north side of the Ganges, about 400 miles up the river from Calcutta, lies the Ballia District. It occupies the southeast corner of the United Provinces. The name Ballia has become well known in India and at home because of the Mass Movement among the Chamars which began here a dozen years ago. At that time it was the Ballia Circuit of the Tirhut District.

For several years the Ballia work was the most important in the district. Then the Mass Movement spread across the Ganges to the south into the Arrah Circuit. The old Tirhut District being too large for efficient administration, the Ballia and Arrah Circuits were formed into the Ballia-Arrah District at the Conference in 1917. For two years this arrangement held and the Mass Movement on the Arrah side developed rapidly. At the Conference a year ago another division was made and the Ballia District, as it now stands, was formed.

Thirteen years ago when I first arrived in India, Ballia Circuit had just been added to the Tirhut District; when I returned from furlough at the beginning of this year I found that I had been appointed to superintend Ballia District. The year began while I was still in America and for three months Rev. J. W. Pickett was compelled to care for Ballia in addition to his own district.

Institutions

In regard to boarding schools Ballia is poorly equipped to carry on the work of a district. At present we send our children to Arrah and Muzaffarpur. We appreciate the service these schools give us, but it is not right to ask workers to send children, six and seven years old, so far away. We cannot expect the village Christians to consent to do so. Ballia District must have a boys' and a girls' boarding school before we can expect satisfactory results.

We have been experimenting with a boys' school at Madhopur where we have a little church building that serves as quarters. We hoped for a large measure of success in getting village Christians to send their boys and furnish clothing at least. The plea of poverty and famine has been made and it has been difficult to be stern when in the villages I would find naked children shivering around a little fire of leaves. We have practically been forced to furnish every thing for the boys we have in school.

The training school has grown. Three students graduated and three were sent to the Budaun Training School. The number stands at sixteen at present. Arrah District is equally interested in the training school and has sent about half the students. Rev. K. Silas is in charge and is making a success of the school. We must build up a strong training school in the southern part of the Conference. We want men trained in Hindi for our village work. The men we send to Budaun forget their Hindi, or grow away from it. And the distance to Budaun too great, it involves heavy traveling expenses.

There is one day school that deserves special mention. It was started a year or more ago and the building in which the preacher lives was finished just before I arrived. The pupils are village boys and girls, some twenty in number. The Beacon Method is used and good results have been obtained. The teacher is the wife of the preacher and has shown great interest in her work.

Christian Community.

Four years ago the Arya Samajh set itself to stop the Mass Movement in Ballia District. How well it succeeded is known by the preachers who have been laboring during these years and is shown by the limited number of baptisms during this time. It was a situation that would have discouraged anyone who did not have his faith rooted deep in the eternal gospel.

Now the tide is turning. The Christians insist that they have never forsaken Christ in their hearts but through fear have hesitated to openly acknowledge Him.

It has been a blessed experience to spend the past months in camp. And here I must sing the praises of the Ford car which I bought in August. I think Ballia District can claim the distinction of being the first in North India to have a motor car. I have been able to reach every part of the district, even over some very poor roads. I have been doing with the car as much as two men could without it and have been working with far more comfort.

I have spent most of the time up to the present in the sections that were the most disaffected. There have been some baptisms from among the Chamars and several villages have declared their intentions to become Christians. The workers are encouraged as they have not been for years, and we are confidently expecting the movement towards Christ to begin again with greater power than ever. We believe God wills it and we are praying that He may be able to use us.

There have been about 100 baptisms during the year. This is not many for Ballia of five years ago, but is double the number of last year.

Christian Workers

At the beginning of the year the district was greatly crippled by the lack of

Indian leadership. We have secured several workers and one local elder, Rev. J. D. Sigler, has come to the Rasra Circuit.

Property

Land has been secured in two important centers for preachers' houses. Bricks are being burned and the buildings will be erected soon. A dressing room has been added to the mission bungalow. As two Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers are living with us in the bungalow this extra room was greatly needed.

Woman's Work

Mrs. Perrill, and Miss Louise Perrill, district evangelist, share responsibilities, and are able to accomplish a great deal. In the villages their visits are especially helpful. Miss Hector is accomplishing wonders with the women of the training school, and also spends much time in village work. Dr. E. M. Baksh continues in charge of the dispensary at Rasra and is greatly respected and appreciated by all. We have recently secured a piece of land adjoining the dispensary and hope to have a hospital ward in good time. It is greatly needed.

Statistics

The district has a Christian community of about 5,000. We have 30 workers not counting the wives of preachers. Towards self-support Rs. 632-7-0 were raised and a total of Rs. 634-3-0 for benevolent collection. Baptisms for the year ending October 31 were 83. 849 Bibles and Bible portions were sold and over 5,000 tracts have been distributed.

Centenary

The Centenary was the central theme of the District Conference. We were fortunate in having Bishop Warne and Dr. and Mrs. J. N. West with us. Practically all members signed the intercession pledge and those who were not tithers almost to a man signed the tither's pledge.

BAREILLY DISTRICT

Area: 4,655 square miles. Includes Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur civil districts.

Location: Geographical center of the North India Conference.

Population: More than 2,500,000. Hindus, 2,007,148; Mohammedans, 481,663; Christians, 17,170.

Organization: One of the three original districts of the Conference, constituted about Bareilly as a center in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. and the Salvation Army.

Bareilly

Location: Headquarters of civil and military administrations of Rohilkhand district, on the junction of two railways. 812 miles from Calcutta; 1,031 miles from Bombay. Climate healthful.

Population: 129,462.

Industry: Manufacture of furniture.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. William Butler in 1856. First public worship in 1857. The city was abandoned in 1857 during the Mutiny, and was reoccupied in 1859. First Methodist press was established in 1861, and Bareilly Theological Seminary was opened in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. L. A. Core and Mrs. Core, Rev. P. S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde.

Rev. C. D. Rockey (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Eleanor M. Chalmers (on furlough), Esther Gimson, M.D. (on furlough), Eva M. Hardie, Ida G. Loper (on furlough), Alice Means, L. E. Huffman, M.D.

Institutions: Bareilly Theological Seminary, Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.*: Woman's Hospital, Nurses' Training School and Dispensary, Girls' Middle School and Orphanage, Bible Training School.

Shahjahanpur

Location: Headquarters of Shahjahanpur civil district, on the west bank of the Garra River; also on the railway, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay.

Population: 71,778.

Industry: Growing of sugar cane and the refining of sugar. Large sugar refineries at Rosa, five miles from Shahjahanpur.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Monroe and Mrs. Monroe, Rev. N. L. Rockey and Mrs. Rockey. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Anna Ashbrook, Ethel M. Calkins, G. Evelyn Hadden (on furlough), Mary Means (on furlough).

Institutions: Abbie Leonard Rich High School, Christian Boys' Boarding Orphanage and Industrial School (Shahjahanpur). *W. F. M. S.*: Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding School.

Lodipur

Institution: Dispensary.

N. L. ROCKEY, Superintendent

General Conditions

Mohammedanism has here one of its strongest holds. It is the seat of their earlier conquests and for some centuries before the advent of the British, was under Mohammedan rulers. Their leaders in this section are progressive and aggressive. They are for everything that is going, against everything that does not submit to their dictation. They command wealth and exercise political power. Many of them are fine gentlemen and by personal qualifications command our respect. Large numbers of their children are seeking higher education, and many read in our mission schools. There is no movement on their part toward Christ; only occasionally do we have an inquirer from among them. They present a rich field for Christian conquest, but to reach them we will have to have missionaries both foreign and Indian specially apart to study their problems and work among them. Up to the present time, Methodism has been derelict in this matter. I regard this as India's greatest need today, certainly so in our Bareilly District.

Mohammedanism used to gain its converts by the power of the sword and consequently made many enemies. Today it is suave and its conquests are greater than we like to admit. It grows in numbers and power far beyond the wonderful strides of Christianity; and only its borders have been scotched.

It captures more of our Christians than we do from among its ranks; but it gets only our worst, our dissatisfied element, the man that never was really Christian but passed only our way from the lower forms of Hinduism to Moslem ranks. Practically all of these converts of theirs are subsidized by Mohammedan money—rice Mohammedans. There is any amount of Moslem money available for such purposes and so great is their wealth, power, influence, and capacity, that they can furnish employment of some kind, somewhere to every neophyte who sets foot among them.

Another reason for their success is that every Moslem is a missionary of his religion, earnest, aggressive, and inured to any hardship that religious duty may demand from him. He will compass sea and land to make one proselyte. Generally Americans consider Mohammedanism only a far-away Eastern question. It has even now become an American question, for they have numerous colonies already in South America and in many of our own cities they spread their mats and say their prayers. They will be more dangerous to American civilization than Mormonism, for they pander to the lowest animal instincts in the most alluring way, and throw around depraved man's basest passions the glamour of religious sanction and duty.

Moslems are peculiarly worth Christianizing, for they are so earnest, persevering, and active. They make splendid missionaries, for in their whole thought there is not the taint of caste. They will go after any soul anywhere. It has been worth much to Indian Methodism that its first convert was a Moslem, a kindly, great soul, who became a leader and our first Indian district superintendent. There are thousands of India's best Moslems as accessible as was Maulvie Zahur-ul-Haqq, if we can go after them with the same sweet-spirited saintliness that was the peculiar fitness of our late Dr. James L. Humphrey who won our first convert.

I pray that America may send a dozen of her keenest, suavest, most Christ-like young men to India to fit for special work among them. India is peculiarly the field for an aggressive movement, and now is the time.

Schools

Our fine high school, the Abbie Leonard Rich Memorial, at Shahjahanpur, has been crowded to its utmost capacity. We passed 70 per cent of our candidates in the Government "School—Leaving" examination. Few schools did better. Mr. R. S. Charan, headmaster, is an efficient educator. The only anxiety for this school is that out of twenty-seven teachers only two are Christians!

The historical old middle school at Bareilly is more efficient than ever though in the crowded, noisy bazaar. The location meets the need of the city. It costs us little to run it, and has sent several good boys each year to our other institutions. Government gave money to make needed improvements.

The Boys' Orphanage, Boarding and Industrial School at Lodipur has been our most taxing problem. We have had no missionary there and we have few small schools, for our people are so scattered that we can get but half a dozen children together at any place. These are laborers, who have little time, and with tired bodies, little inclination to study.

The problem of training, feeding, and clothing the boys has been acute. We have had insufficient funds, insufficient staff, insufficient everything except boys. They grew in number from eighty-nine a year ago to over one hundred and fifty; and the most encouraging feature of this growth is that a number of our converts, who formerly hesitated, now lend us their boys. (I say lend—they expect to profit by letting us have them.) Several times this year we have been down to the last cent but the Lord has supplied our needs.

In the great strait for help at Lodipur we offered Miss Ashbrook, who came to our district for Zenana work at Pilibhit, the oversight of the education and

the care of our small boys for whom we had no provision. She accepted and has helped us face all the grave problems. Pilibhit has had to remain as it was—a sad example of the failure of independent missions. It was not our problem but we tried to take it up and save the situation.

The Board of Education and Finance Committee ordered the complete closing of our many attempted industries at Lodipur, which could never carry on without a specialist to train boys. Such specialist was not forthcoming. We continue the farm and such other simple manual labor as will help make the boys healthful and resourceful. Our strength is to be given to practical education.

Women's Work

Miss Loper at the Girls' Orphanage at Bareilly, Miss Means who carried on the work of the Clara Swain Hospital for nearly a year, until the arrival of Dr. Huffman, Miss Calkins at the Bidwell Memorial School at Shahjahanpur and Mrs. Rockey in charge of the city schools, city and district evangelistic work among women, have put all their strength in the work.

Theological Seminary

L. A. Core, principal of the Bareilly Theological Seminary, reports as follows: The total enrollment this year has been 83, but three dropped out, so that at this time we have 80 men on the roll. Of the three classes the Junior is by far the largest, numbering 36. This is the largest class in many years and is likewise one of the best. In every part of the field the need for trained men is tremendous. District superintendents, especially in the Mass Movement areas, are at their wits' ends to know what to do to keep up with the demands for workers. Old fields are not much better off. In May we graduated a class of 20, but could have found places for ten times as many, and many district superintendents went home almost heartbroken because they could not get men to send to places where the need was imperative. This led us to decide that this year we would not refuse a single candidate for admission if he was only fairly up to the required standard. In receiving this large class we have gone beyond the limits of our means, but I cannot forget the district superintendents who went away last May so sadly disappointed.

During the almost fifty years of its existence, the Bareilly Theological Seminary has been the very heart of the work in all the Hindustani speaking area of India. Without its help the great work that has been done, would have been, humanly speaking, impossible. The men who have gone ahead and opened the way and who have been the life and inspiration of the movement Christwards, on the part of the people, have with few exceptions been trained in this educational and spiritual center. The seminary has done a magnificent work in the past but a yet greater work lies ahead. Never before did such an opportunity face the church nor was there such need of trained, godly leadership. The eyes of the Christian workers representing a field of one hundred millions of people are turned toward this seminary as the only institution of its class. We need the help and the earnest prayers of all the friends of India. Another endowed missionary professorship and another Indian professorship provided will enhance the value of the school and give results through ages to come. Scholarships too are needed.

Rev. C. D. Rockey, Sunday School Professor at the seminary and institute lecturer and Editor of S. S. Literature, has been loaded with duties demanding his full time. He was also in charge of the local Hindustani circuit, schools and English work for soldiers and residents as well as teacher in the missionary language school at Mussooree.

Bareilly District to meet its opportunity and obligations must have three new lady missionaries and two families. We are praying most earnestly for these reinforcements.

BIJNOR DISTRICT

Area: 1,792 square miles.

Location: Between the hills of Kumaun and Garhwal, and the Ganges, in the northwestern part of the Conference. A main line railway runs through the district.

Population: 806,000. All castes of Hindus, and Mohammedans. Of the latter there are about 300,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief products are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice, and millet. Manufacture of ebony work, and glass ware.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859, when the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Parker arrived. Bijnor was set apart as a district in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army (Najibabad), Seventh Day Adventists (Najibabad).

Bijnor

Location: Four miles east of Ganges. City is well paved and drained; residence of the district officials; climate healthful.

Population: 13,000.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Sheets and Mrs. Sheets. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ruth A. Warrington.

Institutions: Lois Lee Parker Girls' School and the Vail Boys' Boarding School.

H. J. SHEETS, Superintendent

Change of Personnel

At the last Annual Conference the Bijnor-Garhwal District was again divided and we were sent to take charge of the former, while the Rev. H. H. Weak was continued as superintendent of the latter. Upon our arrival, Mrs. Mansell was the only missionary who was not new in the district, and her sudden departure for America left an entirely new missionary personnel. Miss Warrington was appointed to the school and Miss Peters to the district. This is the first time to our knowledge that a district evangelist has been appointed here. The untold good done and the excellent results accomplished by Miss Peters among the approximately 4,000 Christian women of this district fully justify her appointment. How vital it is to evangelize India's women the following incident shows.

Women's Rights

In one village I was about to baptize the chaudri. Preliminary to the rite, while in the act of cutting off his choti (the badge of Hinduism) a hurricane in the shape of his wife swept down upon us. I side-stepped and she fell on her husband knocking him down and held on to his choti shrieking: "Don't you dare cut it. I won't let you. He shall not be a Christian. I won't stand for it." He was a Saul towering head and shoulders above his fellows, the headman of several villages, and she was a wee body, but she was in control of the situation.

Now it had not been my intention to baptize the husband without his family. The wife for months had been as keen as he for the sacred rite, but today she

seemed possessed of a legion of demons. The chaudhri much humiliated and puzzled by her pugnacious attitude accompanied us on the way home. Eager as he was for baptism he agreed with us that his wife must be won over first.

When all is said that can be said about the poor oppressed Hindu wife, the fact remains that she believes in and exercises woman's rights and that only as we win her for Christ will we find the solution to many of our most vexing problems. She and not her lordly spouse is the advocate of idolatry, superstition, witchcraft, illiteracy and child marriage. Win her and we have taken the Hindu citadel for Christ forever.

Christian Community

Since coming to India I have been wont to write of increases, but this year I reluctantly have to tell of a decrease. Our Christian community now numbers 8,641, a decrease of about 600. And this notwithstanding the fact that there have been 500 baptisms! The transfer of one circuit to the Garhwal District, plus 1,000 deaths mainly due to influenza, account for our losses. So terrible was this scourge that in our largest circuit 15 villages were completely wiped out. Not a soul was left alive and the Government had to take over the cattle and other property. Among the victims were a number of our preachers, whom it has been hard to replace. This district is more undermanned than it has been for years. At present we have 141 workers, of whom about half are preachers' wives. Of the men four are Conference members, 35 local preachers and the rest exhorters or pastor-teachers. With such a force we ought to accomplish wonders. Five hundred baptisms may look big on paper but when I mention that only about one in three was an adult you will see that we have not made much of an impression on the Gibraltar called Hinduism.

The School Situation

We are striving to increase both the number and quality of our village schools but our success is anything but flattering. The dry figures read thus: 50 boys and 91 girls in the two Bijnor hostels; 334 Christian children enrolled in our 50 village schools. Twenty-five more are studying in the Moradabad High School. Think of it! One in five given a chance! Eighty per cent of our future leaders growing up stone blind and dumb to intellectual knowledge!

At present there is such a scarcity of men that each teacher in addition to his school has from five to fifteen villages to shepherd. The solution of our school problems lies in enhancing both the number and the quality of our working corps. May the Lord of the harvest speedily thrust out more laborers.

Since Mrs. Mansell's departure, the Boys' Hostel has been looked after by Mrs. Sheets. Our fifty boys have continued to go to the Government school for their instruction, where every courtesy and consideration have been shown them. We see no reasons for changing this policy, and many for retaining it. The Bible and English are the only subjects taught in connection with the hostel.

Miss Warrington, who has with rare efficiency performed her duties as principal of the girls' school, reports 89 boarders in the primary school and 8 girls in the training class. She writes: "There seems to be steady progress in the regular school work and I think the majority of the girls are trying to lead Christian lives, and to learn more of what is God's will for them. There are

very few cases of quarreling and disobedience and I feel sure that the children are happy in their school life."

Statistics

One hundred and forty-three Sunday schools with an enrollment of 2,578 are reported. Since we now have a District Sunday School Inspector the number and quality of these schools ought to show a marked increase next year. In the district there are 18 Junior and Epworth Leagues with 496 members.

Every worker is a colporteur. This year over 6,300 Bibles and Bible portions were sold, about 60 per cent increase over last year. Besides this 27,395 religious tracts were distributed.

Considering the prevailing famine prices and the poverty of the people, it is heartening to be able to report an increase of \$129 over last year. In all \$847 was contributed by the church of which half was for the support of their pastors.

District Conference

Our District Conference which convened from October 30th to November 10th was a time of spiritual strength, but of physical weakness. Never have I seen so much sickness at a Conference. For a while it seemed that everyone was falling a victim to fever. Though several cases were critical, all recovered.

Not because of what he said but because he is what he is, Sundar Singh made the most lasting impression. To have a man who literally was nailed not to a cross but to a door, a man who has spent three days and nights in a deep dark well without food or drink and in the company of only dead men's bones, a man who like Paul suffered the loss of all things that he might gain Christ, a man who like Paul has been "in labors more abundantly, in prisons more abundantly, in stripes above measure, in deaths oft," to have such a man preach Jesus Christ melted our hearts and captured us completely for Him whose we are and whom we serve.

Bishop Warne's messages brought home to us our glorious and stupendous task in connection with the Centenary in India. At our Conference 161 signed the prayer cards and 119 the tithe cards. Surely an inspiring beginning!

At the last session before the appointments were read, all the local preachers and exhorters were called to the front. Preliminary to giving them their licenses the district superintendent commissioned them for their task and conducted a consecration service. Realizing as never before the responsibility of their high calling they went forth conquering and to conquer.

At the request of the members a kind of Provident Fund Society was revived. Each member puts a small percentage of his salary into this fund each month and has the privilege of borrowing each year an amount equal to one month's salary. A little interest is charged, but compared with that they would have to pay elsewhere, it is infinitesimal. Most of the preachers are more or less in debt and this fund will enable them to get out of the clutches of these human vultures, the Indian usurers. Once out of debt it will enable them to remain so.

The Centenary

Our district is well organized and every department is in full swing. That

we will go over the top and attain all our objectives, no one doubts for a moment. One aim is to make every Christian village a leavening center. To this end, to paraphrase a saying recently read, the Centenary must raise the right sort of leaders (chaudhris) who are not "little in spirit and crafty rather than creative," but who will be distinguished by "character, intelligence and capacity." What the Centenary has done for the American laymen, it must do for the Indian laymen.

A Mohammedan Converted

In this district there are about 300,000 Mohammedans, among whom, because of the paucity of workers, little work is being done. Since to get a Mohammedan converted is "to get the proudest man in the world to take the thing he hates from the hand he despises," even one such conversion is worthy of record. During the year a certain Mussulman was convinced of the truth of Jesus' claims and with his family was baptized.

What a furor it caused! How the sons of the false prophet fumed and stormed! Bedlam broke loose. Why not? Had not one of their number been baptized and boldly confessed his allegiance to Jesus.

The baptism over, they sent a delegation to interview the Jesus man. Suppressing the volcano within, they calmly asked why he had become a Christian. "I am not afraid to tell you why," was his reply, "but as sure as I do, you will get fighting mad. Why do you come now? When for the past year I did not go to the mosque, why did you not protest then? You are too late. I am Jesus' man and He is my Saviour and Keeper."

Hereupon followed the calm that presages the storm. Suddenly it broke forth. "Mohammed came after Jesus and is therefore greater than Jesus!" "What is the Bible compared with the Holy Koran—God's latest revelation to man given to his servant Mohammed? Every word and letter of it was written by God Himself. Infidel, dare you claim that the Christian's book is on a par with the holy Koran? Speak."

Quick as lightning came the reply: "Mohammed was only a man, a sinner like you and me, and he can save no one; Jesus is the God-man, the spotless Lamb of God who died to save us all. The Bible is God's revelation to man while the Koran is a man-made book, which Mohammed largely stole from the Old Testament and adapted to his own purposes. The Bible—"

He got no further. "Kafir (infidel)! What blasphemy! To the sword with such a renegade!" Blinded with rage they rushed on him. Murder was in their hearts but ere a blow was struck, their leader arrested them: "Stop, he deserves death, but he is servant of the Sirkar (English government). If we kill him, the Sirkar will hear of it and then woe betide us."

For a few moments they consulted among themselves and then their leader made this glittering offer: "It was not our intention to kill you but merely to frighten you. Our love for you compelled us to do so. As a Christian you will go to Jehannum (Gehenna) and we would save you. Here are Rs. 500 (\$167) which are yours if you will deny Jesus and swear allegiance to Mohammed. La-Allah il-lil-lah Mohammed Easul Allah." There is no God but the Lord, and Mohammed is his Apostle.)

What a temptation! Our Jesus man earned \$2.00 a month and here at one

stroke was offered him 83 times this amount. To him it was a fabulous sum, enabling him to live like a prince the rest of his days. Jesus and poverty or Mohammed and riches?

"Gentlemen, I have counted the cost. Five hundred rupees without Jesus spells poverty to me; six rupees a month with Jesus is riches untold. Having Jesus I have everything; without Jesus, everything is nothing. I have decided. Go." And they went.

Modes of Traveling

To hold the Quarterly Conference has each time necessitated my traveling 235 miles. To reach some places miles of sand had to be ploughed through, rivers forded and steep embankments climbed. Most of the roads, however, were good. My traveling was done chiefly on a bicycle. To "bike" 10 to 25 miles in the teeth of a storm is no joke.

Some of the roads were so dusty I had to ride in an ox cart behind slow moving oxen. If there is any greater time killing device than such a cart I have not heard of it. Not seldom did the oxen go on a strike in the middle of a river. Sometimes we got across without a wetting and sometimes not. I have crossed streams on men's shoulders, on camels' and elephants' backs, yea, once I was even pushed across by men swimming while I remained squatted in a big bronze cooking vessel. Verily a missionary's life is anything but dull. Do you wonder I am rejoicing in the arrival of the Ford car?

Our Patrons

I cannot conclude this report without a word of sincere appreciation for the loyal support of our American patrons. Special mention ought to be made of the generous gift of Mr. David Morris, who in addition to his many other services has given the munificent sum of \$1,000 for the Boys' Hostel. Special thanks too are due the kind friends who sent the money for our newest missionary, a Ford car. A more welcome or more useful helper could not have been sent us.

BUDAUN DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles.

Location: Between the Ganges and Bareilly District. A level plain crossed by small rivers.

Population: 1,000,000. Christians 17,830.

Industry: Sugar refining, and manufacture of indigo. Cotton, opium, wheat, rice, and millet are raised.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Budaun

Location: Headquarters of Budaun civil district. On the railway.

Population: 38,230.

Missionaries: Rev. J. N. West and Mrs. West. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Celeste Easton (on furlough), Ruth Hoath, Frances A. Scott (on furlough).

Institutions: Christian Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Sigler Girls' Boarding School, North India Conference Training School for Village Workers.

J. N. WEST, Superintendent

Increased Sale of the Printed Word

This year there have been 13,004 Bibles, New Testaments and gospels

portions sold within the bounds of the district. This is an increase of over fifty per cent. More than two thirds of these were sold by regular workers, who are expected to do this work; the remaining third by the three official colporteurs in the district. There is no part of our work that gives us more delight and satisfaction. We may err in speech or method but when the pure Word of God is directly read by the people it bringeth light. When we think that these thirteen thousand Bibles or portions have every one been purchased we know that they will be read and not discarded. When we consider that many of those who read are school boys whose minds are alert and susceptible we know that the Word will form new mental and moral ideals in them. And when we think that each copy may be read by a dozen people or by one person to a listening crowd one catches a glimpse of the influences that have been set to work. The usual verdict will be that of the farmer villager who said to me in village dialect by the roadside on the way home from a mela "I am an ignorant old villager. I don't know much of anything but I know the teaching of the book is good and the religion is good." May God send his Spirit to accompany the thirteen thousand Holy Books that have this year been scattered among the million people of the district. Closely allied to this work is that of tract distribution. Not only with each gospel portion sold is a tract given free but on an average five times as many tracts are given out as portions sold. We were especially favored this year in having available so many beautifully colored illustrated tracts furnished through our Methodist Publishing House by the Milton Stewart Fund.

Baptisms and Full Membership

The baptisms numbered 1,105. Of these 513 were Christian children and 592 direct from heathenism. This is the largest number of baptisms for many years and it came about without any great stress being put upon the number of baptisms. Taking last year's baptisms as a basis for the Centenary objective--an increase of twenty per cent every year for five years--we have reached our allotted percentage for this year.

It is gratifying to be able to report that, after having been prepared by our workers, 677 probationers were received into full membership in the church. There were 41 Christian marriages during the year.

The Ganges Mela Campaign

Budaun is bounded on one side for eighty miles by the Ganges River. Almost in the center of that is situated Kakora, the seat of the famous Kakora mela, which is held for a week and is attended, it is said, by half a million people.

This year a campaign was planned that included not only an attendance at the mela itself from the beginning to the end but also to spend from four days to a week in going to the mela, and an equal amount of time in returning from the mela. Chosen men and women selected from each circuit group, took separate routes, some of them having to go seventy miles. They were to go by short stages, holding a meeting in a grove in the day and in some village at night, using their songs with musical instruments freely, and armed with gospel portions and tracts, to talk with every person on the road who would

stop to listen to the story of Christ. The result of this campaign on the way to the mela was that evangelistic meetings were held in 180 villages, in 63 baghs (groves). Personal religious conversations were held with 571 people; 802 gospel portions were sold, and 21,162 people heard the gospel. A similar work was done returning from the mela.

At the mela itself, when the groups from the various circuits, including a band of singers from the Training School, had arrived there were 104 workers including missionaries. Ten tents had been erected, so the work at the mela could begin at once. The workers were divided into eight bands. Two bands went to the four hundred Christian sweepers who were there. One band of women, led by Mrs. West and Miss Hoath, went out to work among non-Christian women. Another band remained at the large tent and the other four bands went out to different places in the mela. Thus preaching went on from 8:00 to 11:00 A.M. and from 3:00 to 5:00 P. M. each day for a week. At five in the evening a mass meeting of all workers would be held just outside the big tent for an hour. Then just at dusk Rev. H. H. Weak would begin his lecture with the beautifully colored stereopticon pictures on the Life of Christ and the people would be held there for two or three hours longer. On two days there was at the tent a continuous meeting from 7:30 in the morning to 10 o'clock at night. 3,400 gospel portions were sold during the time the mela was held.

Education

The number of boys in the boarding school was 58 in the time of William Peters, it was increased under Dr. Core and last year it reached about 100. But we felt that in view of the eighteen thousand Christians on the district that number should be increased to 200 especially as the boys were available. So a plan having this increase in view was sanctioned by the Board of Education and the Finance Committee and was approved by the Board in New York. The Board granted \$6,000, which enabled us to erect the additional hostel accommodations. At the first Quarterly Conferences over 80 additional boys were recommended and out of these about 50 were admitted, the present number being 148. It is hoped that in July next we shall be able to receive the number of boys necessary to make it up to 200. This has involved heavy expenses during this time of high prices, but we are looking to the scholarships placed for our district in the Centenary askings to help us out.

The management of the school is in the hands of Mrs. West, who cares as would a mother for the boys under her charge. She is assisted by a capable manager, Jai Singh.

One interesting new feature in the school is the establishment of a primary department in the boarding school building for 78 of the smaller boys, and these are taught by two experienced and capable Christian women teachers. It is the first step toward the Sitapur Model Primary School Plan.

Christian girls in the district are equally needy and equally available. But the hostel capacity of the Sigler Girls' School has reached its limit with 125 girls. It is sad to record that 40 girls who were regularly recommended by the Quarterly Conferences could not be taken in for lack of room, and ten of these were the children of workers.

For years the North India Conference deplored the fact that there were

fewer boys than girls in our schools. In Budaun there are more boys than girls in school. But we do not want this difference to continue. We want to see 200 Christian boys and 200 Christian girls in these two schools.

Miss C. Easton is completing nearly six years of successful work in the Sigler Girls' School. She will hand over the school to her successor with the satisfaction of knowing that it is on a high level of efficiency. She has earned and has received the respect and love of her girls and of the Christian community of the district.

Conference Training School

The North India Conference Training School for village workers has had a successful year. In May we sent out a class of 21 men and 9 women who had completed their course. This year a larger class will be sent out. If this stream of trained workers for villages can be sent out year by year into the several districts, in ten years it ought to change the character of our lower grade workers.

There are at present in the school 68 men and 31 women and 23 children. The difficulties and problems of this work are great. The candidates come to us from the village, mostly raw material, void of any previous discipline physical, mental or moral, and even in three years we cannot transform them into angels or even into perfect men and women. But we do notice a distinct and helpful improvement as the months pass and there is a marked change by the time they complete their course. Much stress is placed upon learning and committing to memory the fundamentals. Much emphasis is laid on music—singing of bhajans accompanied by Indian musical instruments. Every week the students go to village and bazaar preaching and conduct Sunday schools and also attend local melas and thus get practical experience.

It is now settled as the policy of the North India Conference that there should be one training school for village workers for the Conference. But it is now felt that there should also be in each district a training class into which a few every year can be gathered and taught the first year of the three years' course. From these the brightest and most promising can be sent on to the Budaun Training School. In this way the small district class will become a place of sifting and will be a feeder to the training school.

Self Support

Our workers are all titheers and the amount of two pice a month from each family has been raised from our people throughout the year. We have many needs and we start into the Centenary epoch with a sense of responsibility but also with a spirit of hope and faith.

EASTERN KUMAUN DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: Lies along the east bank of the Kali Ganga River, and extends from Tibet 175 miles to the plains. Great Tibetan road runs through the district.

Population: 350,000. Chiefly high caste Hindus.

Industry: Raising of sheep and goats. In the valley much fruit is grown.

Organization: Created a district in 1912.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Pithoragarh

Location: Central town in the Himalaya region called Shor, noted for the beauty of its scenery. At the crossroads of two trade routes leading into Tibet and Nepal.

Population: 1,000. Shor region 36,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. M. Wells Branch and Mrs. Branch. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Edith Boggess.

Institutions: Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Dispensary, Women's Home.

Chandag

Location: A mountain station two and one half miles from Pithoragarh. Fine scenery. A leper asylum of the Leper Association, but supervised by the Methodist district superintendent, is located here.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mary Reed.

Institutions: Leper Asylum (Leper Association).

Champawat

Location: An important station in the Kali Kumaun region, thirty-two miles from Pithoragarh.

Industry: A central place of trade between the hills and the plains.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary.

H. J. SHEETS, Superintendent

A Contrast Due to the War

What a change the world war has brought in these mountains! The belief of the people in their gods and shrines has been shaken. "What can these dead idols do for us?" is the skeptical query. The war has lifted them out of their provincialism and given them a world vision. Thousands left their mountain fastnesses and fought for their king-emperor in France and Mesopotamia. There they came in touch with the Jesus religion—the religion which (to quote them) "serves others." Returning home with their skies lifted and their horizons widened, they have contributed to the influence of Christianity.

Knowing of Jesus, sympathetic with and grateful to His followers, dissatisfied with their ancient beliefs and hungry for more intellectual knowledge for themselves and especially for their children, they are looking to our mission to satisfy these cravings. Wealthy, they are ready to give largely to enable us to adequately equip our school, raise its standard and make it the intellectual beacon light for all Eastern Kumaun.

Verily "a great door and effectual" is opened unto us here. They ask only one thing of us and this is that a missionary be sent to take charge of the school. If we fail to do this, the ubiquitous Aryas will get control than which nothing could be more fatal to the spread of the Kingdom in Eastern Kumaun.

Change of Administration

At the last Annual Conference the Rev. Dr. Dease was appointed acting superintendent of the district while I was made the financial agent. Since May the burden of the superintendency has been mine. The superintendency of the Bijnor District alone is a job big enough for any man. By making two trips to and spending about three months in this district, I got fairly well acquainted with the situation. Bijnor is nineteen miles off the railway in one direction while Pithoragarh is nine days' march off the railway in the other direction. Thus

it is patent at once that to go from one district to the other required much time and energy. To superintend from such a distance is not only hard on the superintendent but is even harder on the two districts involved. With the Centenary drive now an accomplished fact, surely never again ought any one man be weighed down with two districts.

Christian Community

If the number of baptisms is the criterion of the success of the past year's work, then we will have to write Ichabod over it all, for there were only 27 baptisms. If leavening the lump called Hinduism with Christianity is the criterion, then we have had a good year.

The Christian Community now numbers 739, a net increase of 13. There are 106 workers in all, most of whom are Bible readers. Of the men, 5 are Conference members, 19 local preachers, and 16 exhorters and pastor-teachers.

Sunday School

To this district belongs the unique distinction of having a larger enrollment in our 39 Sunday schools than we have Christians in the district. In fact the Sunday school enrollment outnumbers the Christian community two to one. In Pithoragarh the girls meet separately, the attendance of men and boys in the church is so large that half of the classes have to meet out of doors. Literally this Sunday school has an overflow meeting every Sunday. Not only does every day school become a Sunday school, but in several places, the Government school building is handed over to us for Sunday school. The attendance on Sunday is about as large as on the week days. What an opportunity for impressing these plastic minds with the truth of Christianity!

Self Support

During the year \$437 was given for all purposes. This is a slight decrease over last year. Of this \$220 was given for pastoral support.

District Conference

On account of financial stringency, only the male workers were invited to the Conference which was held in Pithoragarh from June 1st to 8th. Professors Hanson and Wellons as well as Mr. Henry Wilson of Lucknow by their sermons and addresses rendered invaluable help. If a Conference is to be judged by the degree of faith, hope and love it inspires in the workers, by the renewed consecration of lives to the task of working with and for and like the Master, then this was a good Conference.

The School Situation

For reaching and saving the childhood of these mountains, the schools give us an incomparable opportunity. We have 16 primary schools, taught by 27 teachers and attended by 639 pupils, all except 15 of whom are Hindus. All of these schools receive a Government grant-in-aid and consequently are largely self-supporting. Because of the dearth of qualified Christian teachers, we are compelled to employ trained Hindu pundits to a large extent. This no doubt accounts for the fact that though some of these schools have been in existence

for fifty years, no conversions have taken place. True the Bible is taught daily and some of these Hindu teachers are secret disciples, but the fact remains that the sine qua non of bringing these lambs into the fold of the good Shepherd is by replacing the Hindu hirelings with qualified Christian shepherds. This is one of the Centenary objectives which when met will work miracles in our schools.

In the Girls' Middle School, there are 102 Christian pupils. Miss Sullivan, who has so long and efficiently been in charge of this school, sends this heartening word: "In all these previous years this school has been entirely supported by the mission. For four years I have been making strong application to the Government school authorities for a grant for our school but until this year it was not allowed. This year we have been much pleased and encouraged by the grant of Rs. 100 (\$33) per month for our school, a very acceptable aid in these times of high prices." To quote again, "The seasons have been normal, so the farmers have gathered fair harvests and the prices of some grains have been somewhat reduced. Consequently we have been able to buy the necessary food for the girls without bringing it from a distance as in other late years. We hope this long five years' famine is at last ended."

Mr. C. A. Newton in addition to his duties as headmaster of our Boys' Middle School with its 190 pupils, has acted as school inspector for the district. The deputy commissioner, the inspector of schools, and all the influential Indian gentry are urging us to raise the standard of this school.

The Boys' Hostel is a disgrace to our mission. The location is bad, the quarters cramped and unsanitary, the buildings dilapidated and of poor material. The boys are huddled together like sheep and when they all go to sleep on the dirt floors not a foot of room is left unoccupied. We rejoice that Centenary funds are now available which will enable the mission next year to erect an up to date and adequate hostel on a suitable site.

Property

The property this district boasts of is surprising. To say that we have seven churches and 19 parsonages does not begin to express it. In every circuit there are Board or Woman's Foreign Missionary Society houses and fields. Most of this property was acquired at "the psychological moment" at a nominal cost by Miss Budden. It is good property and well located. Since it is almost impossible to rent houses in the hills, to have houses for most of our workers is a great boon. Before we took possession, many of these houses were haunted by bhuts (ghosts). The fact that these ancient ghosts do not trouble the Christians is a miracle to the Hindus and is attributed to the power of Christ who alone can drive out demons.

Jit Singh lives in a house where bhuts used to dwell. For this reason we got it for a song. The Hindus even now will not approach it at night, but they frankly confess, "Surely your Jesus is greater than bhuts, for he protects you. We expected harm to come to you and lo! the bhuts became afraid and fled because Jesus is with you."

Peculiar to this district is the Land Committee, formerly called the Jubilee Land Committee. It originated in the Jubilee year (1906) when certain lands were purchased with Jubilee funds and rented out under certain conditions to poor Christians. Later all the unoccupied tracts of land owned by the

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were handed over to this committee. The object of the committee is to help poor Christians to stand on their own feet financially and thus promote self-support in the church. The tenure is dependent on the passing of the character of the tenant each year. He pays the Government land tax, besides a slight tax to the mission. In caring for the interests of this committee, Miss Budden has given largely of her time. Though retired, she continues to devote herself wholeheartedly to the uplift of the women of Kumaun.

Colportage

If there is one Centenary objective harder than the rest to reach it is this of colportage. All portions and tracts have to be brought in from the railway terminus by coolies—an expensive and difficult procedure. To supply each circuit with literature requires more coolies. Then the villages are so small (often only two or three houses constitute a village) and so scattered that the sales are negligible. The melas give us our best opportunity for this work. At Gangolihath where each year tens of thousands of pilgrims from all over the Kumaun section visit the famous Kali temple, our worker has been copiously supplied with portions and tracts and our biggest sales ought to take place there.

A unique method of selling scripture portions is that in vogue in our school in Lohagat, where the preacher uses Hindu pupils for this purpose. The interest displayed by them is surprising. The son of a high Indian official became so incensed at his son's not only selling the Bible, but reading it, that he took Luke's Gospel from him and tore it to bits. Nothing daunted the son purchased a second one and the father gave no further trouble. This year our sales were double and the distribution of tracts nearly quadruple those of last year.

Medical Work

In an isolated district like this, the ministry of healing is all important. We are proud of the two mission dispensaries in Pithoragarh and Champawat, but the former ought to be replaced by an up-to-date and well-equipped hospital, while the latter ought to be better housed and equipped. Miss Hayes writes enthusiastically of the completion of "our hospital shed" and of its utility. In eight months 1,515 patients have been treated in this "shed" while 952 more were treated by Miss Hayes' traveling dispensary.

Here is a partial report of Miss McMullen's successful work: "The epidemic of influenza last winter was light among our Christians and not one died of it; but for three months it was most severe among the non-Christians and many died. After these villagers found that their idolatry and offerings to the gods did not save from death, they began to come to our mission hospital and God blessed the remedies given so that very soon the people came steadily for the Christian medicines and over 800 patients were treated for this disease and many made good recoveries. "Several little high caste Brahmin babies whose mothers died of influenza were given to the hospital nurse, who is devoting a mother's care to them. Frail when they came, they are now strong and sturdy."

With rare devotion and Christlikeness, Miss Reed has ministered another year to the souls, minds and bodies of the inmates of the Leper Asylum in Chandag Heights.

Trip to Bhot

The difficulties of itinerating in the heart of the Himalayas as well as the hospitality of the people may well be illustrated by the trip the assistant superintendent and I took into Bhot. Such rocky precipitous ascents and descents! Often for furlongs at a time we were on the narrowest of paths hugging the mountainside. Yawning below us was a seemingly bottomless abyss. One misstep on the part of either pony, and the rider would have been hurled into eternity. The streams crossed were many and torrential. But there were compensations. The snow-capped mountains everywhere declared the glory of their Maker. For beauty of scenery, for getting close to the heart of nature, for real restfulness, nothing is equal to such a trip.

Then the hospitality and welcome of these people knew no bounds. Again and again they came ten miles in order to provide us with a hot meal at the halfway station. Once a man brought dinner 16 miles. How welcome these courtesies were, becomes evident when I state that though like Wesley we rose at 4 o'clock and arrived at our resting place by 10:30 or 11 it was noon or later before our pack ponies with food overtook us. When these meals were not sent to us we had to wait for breakfast till 1 or 2 o'clock. Once I breakfasted at four in the afternoon. With banners streaming, with the beating of drums and the singing of songs we were met and made welcome.

Bhot, the last resting place of that God inspired woman, Miss Dr. Sheldon, with its prophetic inscriptions, "Bhot for Jesus," made an indelible impression on us. What she wrote in 1906 is still relevant today: "Yes, Bhot is a center for work in Nepal and Thibet. It is a fulcrum on which to stand to move both these countries. Here, under the benign British rule, we can train both Tibetans and Nepalese workers and from here many roads pass to both, as yet, unopened countries. Our Bhotiyas understand the Tibetan and Nepalese tongues and should be good carriers." Here the gift of tongues is needed, for I found that all the following were spoken: Napalese, Tibetan, Garhwali, Bhotiya, Hindi, Pahari (a peculiar patois common to the hills) and English. Of our five male workers here, one is a Tibetan and one a Bhotiya.

"Hitherto"—"Henceforth"

The prospects in this district are as bright as the promises of God. In the Bhot and Kali Kumaun circuits especially are the skies blue with hope. As we enter the new year we are reminded of a story told by Bishop Warne. A few years ago as a visitor was leaving Miss Reed and her leper asylum he descended the steep mountain path to the last spot where he could see this devoted missionary. He turned, looked up the heights and waving to her called out his message in one pregnant word, "Hitherto." Down from the far away, came faintly but unmistakably, the response, "Henceforth."

GARHWAL DISTRICT

Area: 5,629 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas where there are many peaks with an altitude of over 22,000 feet. Rugged, steep, and rocky hills cover the district. Also densely covered with forests. Famous for its shrines.

Population: 650,000. Ninety-eight per cent Hindus; two per cent Mohammedans, Christians, and others.

Industry: Agriculture is the only means of subsistence, and terrace upon terrace has been carved out from the steep hillsides and made into fields.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in Garhwal in 1859, at the invitation of Sir Henry Ramsey, Commissioner of Kumaun division.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Pauri

Location: Headquarters of Garhwal civil district, on the northern slope of the Kandaulia hills, Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet. Forty-six miles from the railway terminus at Kotdwar.

Population: 500.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. H. H. Weak and Mrs. Weak. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura DeW. Soper, Maud Yeager (on furlough), Mrs. M. W. Gill.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School.

H. H. WEAK, Superintendent

Missionary Staff

This remained the same as last year up to July owing to the failure of Miss Hardis to reach India. Mrs. J. H. Gill, whose appointment was that of district evangelist, had to continue to supply as principal of the girls' school until the middle of July when Miss L. D. Soper was transferred by the bishop from Shahjahanpur. The missionary expected for the boys' school has not yet arrived, but we hope that he will be one of the early additions to our forces.

Our Christian Community

The reports for the year show a Christian community of 1,075; made up of 240 probationers, 515 full members, and 311 children. There were 87 baptisms, of whom 36 were adults and converts from Hinduism while the remaining 51 were children of Christian and non-Christian parents. There were many deaths from influenza and some from cholera. We have 55 Sunday schools, which is an increase of 16 over last year, with 1,022 pupils, an increase of 288; there are 9 Epworth Leagues with a membership of 313; and 2 Junior Leagues with 131 members. One of our members joined our tithing band.

There has been in evidence a greater sincerity than formerly, and both laymen and preachers have felt the impulse of a new power in their lives.

"April Showers"

April was our month of special evangelistic effort and the meetings held were greatly blessed. The results as far as they can be known were as follows: 377 gospel meetings, 79 conversions, 31 baptisms, 604 gospel portions sold, 7,170 tracts distributed, and 11 men volunteered to give at least one hour each day to definite Christian work. During Passion week special services were held in both our Pauri centers and in the nearby villages in which many of our Christian boys took part. The Easter service was specially observed over the entire district.

Reapers in the Vineyard

Perhaps our greatest hindrance to any effective campaign in this district is our shortage of workers. These number 114, of whom 89 are paid workers; but deducting the large percentage engaged in school work, the pensioners, old

Bible readers, and laymen who give only a small amount of their time to Christian work, the really effective force is small.

There are at least 24 centers in the district where we have no worker, and where there should be at least two. Nearly fifty thousand pilgrims find their way into Garhwal each year, yet two workers and two colporteurs are all we can spare for this mass of humanity.

We have one student in the seminary, one in the Budaun Training School, three in the high school, and one in the college at Lucknow.

Property and Finance

We have 3 church buildings in the district, 11 parsonages, and enough other buildings and property to make a value of Rs. 101,170, and we hope within two years to more than double this valuation by the erection of a new high school. The benevolent collections for the year were Rs. 442, as compared with Rs. 326 last year, or an increase of 26 per cent. 1918 showed an increase of 200 per cent over 1917. The total for ministerial support and for all collections were Rs. 1,771 as compared with Rs. 1,239 of last year, or an increase of 30 per cent. The figures for 1918 showed an increase of 72 per cent over 1917. This wonderful change has come about through the adoption of the tithing system as the plan for the district. All the workers are tithing and some of the laymen; and we propose to push the matter of stewardship during the coming year until nearly every member of the church shall have adopted the plan. Pauri is entirely self-supporting, and this year in addition to paying the expense of the circuit and increasing all the benevolences, Rs. 200 were set aside as a fund for church furniture. Lohba Circuit trebled its income for the year and every circuit showed a material increase.

Scripture and Tract Distribution

With the aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society we were able to place two new colporteurs in the field at the beginning of February. By using every preacher as an agent for distributing the Word of God we were able at the close of the year to show the following result: Bibles sold, 7; New Testaments, 18; gospel portions, 1,200, and 4,000 tracts distributed in 1918; while in 1919 we sold 12 Bibles, 25 New Testaments, 5,262 gospel portions, and distributed 14,200 tracts.

Our Schools

We have one middle school for boys, with 17 teachers and an average enrollment of 239 pupils; one middle girls' school, with 10 teachers and an enrollment of 84 pupils; and 11 primary schools, with 16 teachers and 276 pupils, an increase of 15 over last year.

There are 43 Christian boys in the middle school and 80 Christian girls, while in the primary schools nearly all of the 77 Christians are boys. The total average enrollment for the year in all the schools was 598, of whom 200 are Christians; this is nearly 20 per cent of our entire Christian population and shows that we have no difficulty in securing the children for our schools.

There were 81 boys in the Christian hostel for boys and 83 in that for the girls. Eight boys are studying in schools outside the district. Two primary

schools were revived during the year, and a new building is under construction for the school at Than for which the Government gave a grant of Rs. 300. The school building at Paidol will have a new roof and general repairs as soon as the work can be done. We need at least 20 more primary schools on the district.

Famine Conditions and Relief

The past year has witnessed no change in the terrible economic situation which has afflicted the people for the last three years, except that the summer crops were fairly good and brought some relief to those who own land. Prices are still high. Cloth is higher than ever. Our workers and Christians would have suffered terribly had it not been for the relief obtained from various sources. Rs. 1,722 were distributed in the district out of which the Government gave Rs. 735, while an additional Rs. 700 were used in providing food and clothing for the boys in school, making a total of Rs. 2,422 used during the year.

One of the larger gifts received for famine relief was \$200 from a brother of Rev. J. H. Gill, and a gift of Rs. 450 from the United Province Famine Relief Fund. Help has also been received from the Mass Movement Commission and the Famine Orphan Fund in the way of scholarships so that we have been able to finish the year without debt. Through the kindness of our deputy commissioner 1,672 yards of standard cloth to the value of Rs. 522 were also placed at our disposal and out of this we used 912 yards, valued at Rs. 286, for our boys and girls while the rest was distributed on the district to those in need.

The Darbar

In 1815 the Garhwal and Tehri Districts were captured from the Nepalese who had plundered and oppressed the people during twelve years of misrule. To commemorate this event a Darbar was held at Srinagar, the ancient capital, on March 18-20. This was a notable occasion and many thousands of people from every part of the district attended. The century of British rule has been a century of progress, as the population during this era of peace and just rule has nearly doubled; roads and bridges have been built; education encouraged; the forests preserved and enlarged in area and quality; trade has been facilitated. Among the honors conferred on this occasion, two bestowed on Christian men, a part of this being a "Jagir," or grant for life, of Rs. 60 per annum. It appeared that our community had then in active service in the army 11 men; in the transport service 36; in the Y. M. C. A. 8 as foreign secretaries; in the volunteers 5; and in clerical positions 15; making a total of 75, or 8 per cent of our Christian community. Rs. 100 were awarded as prizes for crafts and industries, and our Christian women and girls secured Rs. 48 of this amount, mainly for knitting, embroidery and fancy work.

One battalion of Garhwalis was formed in 1888, and another in 1893, and both rendered distinguished service during the war, two winning the Victoria Cross while others secured other distinctions. Rev. James Thoburn reached Garhwal in 1865 and founded our mission in Pauri; at that time there was not a single school in the whole area.

As a result of the efforts he and successors made, education is now popular and there are scores of schools in the district; in those days if a teacher

attempted to charge even a pice by way of fees he ran the risk of being stoned by his students, whereas, now, with a wrecked school building, poorly equipped, in the midst of famine conditions, and charging full Government fees, we have had to double three of our classes this year in order to accommodate the increasing number of boys begging for admission.

District Conference

This was held in the first week of September and proved a blessing to all who were able to attend. Special attention was paid to the method of primary teaching, and we have made a beginning in introducing the Beacon Method; addresses were given on Comparative Religion and on 1st Corinthians; Sunday school methods were studied; the course of study was given due attention; special meetings were held for the children, and the Centenary received its first collective emphasis.

The Centenary

Though far away from the rest of the world we want to have our share in the great triumph of Methodism and we propose to work and to pray as faithfully as our comrades in other areas. There is every prospect of our quota being more than met; our district organization is complete, and instead of the Rs. 266 originally fixed as our quota we are setting ourselves the task of raising a thousand rupees, and we believe it can be done. One Garhwali has given Rs. 100 already, and we have Rs. 152 in hand before anything has been said about money. Every available man and woman will be on the Centenary job this coming year.

Our Building Program

The outstanding task of the coming year will be the beginning of the construction of our new high school which is estimated to cost with equipment and the necessary Hindu hostel nearly Rs. 150,000. The Government has given permission to begin the work and has recommended a grant of Rs. 92,000, and as soon as the plans and estimates are returned construction will be begun. The work of gathering material is well in hand, and all that had been collected for the high school the Government proposed to build on our mission playground has been taken over at cost. Aside from this large enterprise, the money is in hand for the Wandell Training School for village workers and the man who made this enterprise possible has sent another gift which will maintain the institution for the first year. The Christian hostel is in process of erection and it is hoped to have it enclosed before the next rainy season begins. We expect Government to give us half the cost as a building grant. A new preacher's house is to be built at Nandpryag, and the school at Ramni repaired; the new building at Than should be ready by the end of February; and the one at Paidol should be repaired. There remains the task of putting a new roof on the mission bungalow, and of building a new one for the new missionary whom we hope to have with us soon. Though this is the hardest task we have yet faced we feel sure that it can be done.

Progress

During the 54 years we have been here as a mission the Board has had

to representatives here and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society 15. Two thousand people have been baptized during these years, and a little over a thousand remain with us. We should soon see the day when two or three hundred baptisms a year will be quite possible, and my firm conviction is that if we could occupy the field as it should be occupied we would soon gather into the church the 50,000 or more low caste people on the district.

GONDA DISTRICT

Area: 8,232 square miles—1,000 square miles of forest jungle.

Location: Includes Gonda, Basti and Baraich civil districts. Level, well-watered plain, with many small lakes utilized for irrigation purposes. Original home of Buddhism.

Population: 4,290,310. Hindus, 3,554,803; Moslems, 733,043; Christians, 1,532. Urdu-Hindi spoken.

Industry: Agricultural and lumbering country, suited to the production of rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and several small independent missions.

Gonda

Location: Headquarters of Gonda civil district, at the junction of four branches of railway, seventy-three miles east of Lucknow.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Trade in agricultural products.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. J. O. Denning and Mrs. Denning. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ruth E. Huneman, Jennie M. Smith.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School.

J. O. DENNING, Superintendent

District Conference

The most remarkable event of the year was our District Conference, October 15th to 21st. The Centenary had been talked of through the district for months previous. All understood its meaning in a good degree, and came prepared to learn more. The opening sermon was a broad outlook on the world's conditions, the new world spirit, and the needs. The second sermon presented Christ and his Gospel as the only remedy. A spirit of earnest intercession took hold of all present. Our Centenary Secretary, Rev. B. T. Badley, has been with us, and gave such a vivid description of the Columbus exposition that we almost seemed to be walking about in it. The pledge cards had been given out. The last day they were collected, and it was found that every preacher, exhorter and pastor teacher had signed the tithing card. This was a great struggle for most of them as the cost of living has gone so very high. But all were happy, and we ended with a very solemn consecration service.

The Church

We have had 237 baptisms during the year, 43 more than last year. The Christian community shows a gain of 126 over last year. We have 780 boys and girls in our day schools and 1,649 in our Sunday schools.

Need for Workers

Lack of workers is one of our great troubles. The war has taken away many men from India and many have not yet returned. The war has made

wages so high in government service that many are attracted there instead of to mission work. Prices of grain have risen so high that farming is lucrative and not a few have gone into that. However, we expect to have a training class after the camping season is over and start some of our young men in the work. We have four young men in the Theological Seminary at Bareilly, four in high school, and two in college, from this district, all preparing for the ministry. So we are planning for the future. The Centenary campaign is on now and we expect it to turn out some workers.

The Centenary Task

Our district has its Centenary Council formed, with leaders of departments appointed, the strongest men and women of the district. Twelve departments are undertaken. But we have a huge task before us. Our workers are able to preach the gospel in only about 500 villages, while there are ten thousand five hundred villages in this district where the gospel is never preached. To the uninspired human mind it would seem that another century would be required to bring these people to Christ. But there is a Mighty Power leading us, and we expect victory. India, like the rest of the world, is passing through most critical conditions. New thoughts are in the minds of intelligent people, a new sense of individuality, new ambitions, a sense of the equality of men, an aspiration to stand among those at the top. The Centenary "drive" has not come too soon.

Women's Work

The women's work has received special attention. Miss Jennie M. Smith has charge of the Girls' Boarding School with eighty-nine girls, 78 of them studying in the classes, some are little tots too small for school. Miss Ruth E. Hyneman has district evangelistic work and is in camp all of the cool season when camping is possible. Mrs. Denning has district zenana and school work. She is National President of the India W. C. T. U. and is in labors abundant on temperance.

HARDOI DISTRICT

Area: 2,300 square miles. Much jungle and uncultivable land.

Location: Co-extensive with Hardoi and Unao civil districts. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 1,120,000. All castes. Chamars most numerous, and our work is chiefly with that caste, and with the Pasis and Lal Begis. Opposition from the Arya Samajists.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Hardoi

Location: Headquarters of Hardoi civil district. Railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Center for export trade in grain, and celebrated for its woodwork.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1871. The first foreign missionary to reside in the district was Mrs. Lois S. L. Parker, who came there in 1907.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Mrs. Lois S. L. Parker. *W. F. M. S.:* Constance Blackstock.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Christian Girls' Boarding School.

PREM SINGH, Superintendent

Famine

As a result of the famine our poor Christians suffered a great deal, but they

put their trust in the Lord, who wonderfully fed them. We did our best to help them in such a hard time. Our hearts are full of gratitude to Almighty God for the relief sent to our workers during the famine.

Progress

The results, on the whole, in the district, have been encouraging. The following is an abstract from the statistical report: Full members, 667; probationers, 923; children, 776; total Christian community, 2,360; baptisms, 293; deaths, 287; Sunday schools, 62; day schools, 6; day school pupils, 171; number of Christian pupils, 149; pastor fund, Rs. 675; benevolent collection, Rs. 260; for Centenary objective, Rs. 91; total ministerial support and all collections, Rs. 1,118; number of Bibles sold, 23; New Testaments sold, 24; portions sold, 2,862; tracts distributed, 17,076.

Our Christians live in 242 villages. During this year to the end of October, we have had 293 baptisms. Our chief object was to open work among the Chamars. Our work has made its way through eleven villages, and about ten families have accepted Christ. We hope that before long many from among them will embrace Christianity. The spiritual condition of the Christians in the district is improving, and we have every hope that it will continue to do so.

Revival

During the revival month special preaching services were held in the villages, mohallas, and bazars, and the people eagerly heard the gospel message, and some of them accepted the teachings that were given. The following is the report of work on special evangelistic effort: Number of meetings held, 409; baptisms, 117; heathen shrines destroyed, 6; Bible portions sold, 575; tracts distributed, 8,884.

Day Schools

There is a great need of primary schools in our district, without which our children cannot receive proper development, and we hope that arrangements will soon be made to establish such schools. We have an upper primary school, with a total enrollment of fifty, twenty-six are Christian boys living in the hostel.

The health of the school boys during the year has been good. There has been no outbreak of influenza, or any other epidemic. We are thankful to our deputy commissioner, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, through whose kind help and generosity our Hardoi school gets Rs. 96 a year as a grant-in-aid. He also instructed me to open more village primary schools in the district, and promised to give aid. Our nine Christian boys attend the local schools, and our boys who attend the Government school are doing well. One of the boys stood first in the class in the last Annual Examination, and received a scholarship of Rs. 3 per month for two years. The hostel for our Christian boys is located in one corner of the mission compound. It is unsatisfactory, because it cannot accommodate more than thirty boys. We hope to have a new good hostel and school building before long.

Centenary Campaign

During the District Conference, which was an occasion of great spiritual power, nearly two days were spent in discussing the Centenary. Rev. G. L.

Lorenzo, in the absence of the Rev. B. T. Badley, was in charge. All of our workers gladly signed the pledges and promised to fulfill their duties. We raised for Centenary objective Rs. 91 this year.

The Hardoi Mission Girls' School

Miss C. E. Blackstock is in charge and writes as follows: "When answers to prayers are received one's prayers are more definite and faith grows stronger. Such has been the case in our school this year. Our enrollment has dropped off slightly as we felt we could take no extras in until we got new scholarships. Then a great many workers who had children left the district and none have come in to replace them. The health of the school has been unusually good and the spiritual tone has been quite satisfactory. We look forward to another year with new hope and vigor."

KUMAUN DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, and connected with the plains by rail. The Holy Land of the Hindu.

Population: 246,000. Methodist responsibility 100,000, mostly Doms and Hindus.

Industry: Tea growing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, and Roman Catholics.

Naini Tal

Location: Headquarters of Naini Tal civil district, on Lake Naini Tal in the Himalayas, 6,300 feet above the sea. Twelve miles from the railway terminus at Katgodam. Popular summer resort.

Organization: The earliest worship was held in a sheep fold. The first annual meeting was in 1858.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. C. Busher and Mrs. Busher, Rev. S. S. Dease, M.D., and Mrs. Dease, M.D. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rue A. Sellers, Lucy W. Sullivan, Nora B. Deagh.

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), Humphrey High School (Indian). *W. F. M. S.:* Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Hindustani Girls' High School, Girls' School (Dwarahat).

S. S. DEASE, Superintendent

Schools

This district has so many schools that the work done in the schools claims a prominent place in any report.

Philander Smith College for the first time in its history can claim to be out of debt. This has been accomplished by the sale of the Mulligan estate, the proceeds of which are being applied on the debt. The principal, Mr. Busher, is building a long needed hospital which has become possible by reason of a grant received from the government. He also has plans for a new dormitory building which will materialize when his request for help from the Centenary funds is granted. He reports that his staff of teachers have worked most loyally and on the whole the year has been a successful one.

Thomason Civil Engineering College—the candidates have all been successful. There are plans for having a missionary resident in the school who will teach the Bible in the classes and give all the spiritual help he can by keeping in touch with the boys and helping them in every way. The principal and the vice-principal are both local preachers in our church and the house master is an

ex-missionary of another society, so that with so many Christian men as teachers the school cannot but maintain a good moral tone.

Wellesley Girls High School, in spite of a good deal of sickness, has had a successful year. The principal, Miss Sellers, at the mid-year meeting of the board of governors read the last report of the government Inspector of Schools, who spoke in the highest terms of the work done in Wellesley. Miss Waugh, the vice-principal, after many years of faithful and successful work is going on leave. She will be much missed and the extra work that will be thrown on Miss Sellers makes it more incumbent than ever that we receive help in the persons of two more missionaries for whom she has sent her request. The department of music, thanks to Miss Beases' indefatigable efforts, has acquired the reputation of being second to none in the schools of these provinces.

Our Indian schools—we have had no reason to complain of lack of students, nor has the work been hindered in any way. The results of the examination for the "School-Leaving" certificate were better than they have been for years. The religious instruction both in the classes and in the Sunday schools has been most thorough and cannot fail to have good results on the characters and moral conduct of the pupils. By far the larger number of our students are Hindus, but as one recently said, "Our pupils know more about the Christian religion than they do about Hinduism."

Humphrey High School has had a larger number of Christian teachers than ever before. In addition to the regular teachers, the missionary-in-charge and his wife both teach.

Dwarahat Middle School has been a success through the efforts of Mr. Patrick and Miss Oram, and at present the indication is that the government will make the school a high school. Dwarahat is so important a field, with such great opportunities, that we cannot longer leave it without a Board missionary.

The Churches

The congregation of our English Church in Naini Tal has not fallen off in any way and a special feature of it during the summer months is the large number of missionaries of different denominations who are attendants at our services. The interest taken in mission work by the members of the English Church has shown itself in liberal contributions to the Cawnpore Girls' High School and the Dwarahat Girls' School of over five hundred rupees to the Centenary fund.

The Hindustani Church under the able leadership of Rev. P. D. Phillips has done very good work, the collections have surpassed those of any previous year, and street preaching has been carried on throughout the entire year. The secretary of the mission claimants fund has great reason to be thankful to the Naini Tal Christian community for the large sum contributed to this endowment fund. The Christian spirit and unity that has characterized our Indian congregations this year is remarkable.

The work in the Taiai part of this district has had the usual setbacks. On account of the deadly climate of that region we have lost a large number of our members. Others, however, have come in and we are not discouraged, but are planning an extension of our work by opening up another station.

One question that is giving a great deal of anxiety to all our workers is the

continued rise in the price of food stuffs. Salaries that were adequate a few years ago are not now, and though every effort is being made to increase them, our funds do not permit of any great increase. Another question that has agitated our people this year, is the question of temperance. Miss Campbell, a successful worker in this field, has organized a Blue Ribbon army that has received a great many recruits especially from the Hindu students of our schools. The enthusiasm has been great, and we hope in every way to keep it alive. There is no greater need, for drinking habits are spreading both in the Christian and non-Christian communities.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

Area: 8,464 square miles. Includes the civil districts of Kheri, Sitapur, Partabgarh, and part of Lucknow.

Location: West of the Gogra river. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 5,000,000. All castes, occupying 7,154 towns and villages.

Industry: Agriculture. Various crops excellent except during the hot season.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society (English), Seventh Day Adventists, and the Salvation Army. Roman Catholic.

Lucknow

Location: Largest city in the United Provinces, on the Gumti River. Connected with Calcutta and Bombay by rail. Center of literary activity, education, and headquarters of the principal court in Oudh.

Population: 239,398. Purest center of Hindustani language.

Industry: Manufacturing city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. B. T. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. T. C. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Mr. J. W. Bare (on furlough) and Mrs. Bare (on furlough), Rev. H. A. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, Rev. B. C. Harrington and Mrs. Harrington, Rev. J. N. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough), Rev. M. O. Insko and Mrs. Insko, Rev. F. B. Price and Mrs. Price, Rev. Samuel Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. E. R. Tweedie and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. R. D. Wellons and Mrs. Wellons, Rev. O. D. Wood (on furlough) and Mrs. Wood (on furlough), Rev. William Zabilka and Mrs. Zabilka, *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nettie A. Bacon (on furlough), Lucy W. Beach, Katherine A. Blair, Grace Davis, Joan Davis, Marjorie Dimmitt, Phoebe E. Emery, Enola Eno, Grace L. Honnell, D. Margaret Landrum, Mabel C. Lawrence (on furlough), F. E. Pearl Madden (contract, on furlough), Inez D. Mason (on furlough), Ruth C. Manchester, Miranda M. Myers (contract, on furlough), Roxanna H. Oldroyd (on furlough), Alvina Robinson, Flora L. Robinson, Ruth E. Robinson (on furlough), Lillie M. Rockwell, Susan T. Walsh.

Institutions: Lucknow Christian College and High School, Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Isabella Thoburn College, Lois L. Parker High School.

Sitapur

Location: Headquarters of Sitapur civil district. Railway station.

Population: 25,000.

Industry: Chief commercial center of the district, having a large export trade in grain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1861.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. S. Jones and Mrs. Jones. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth Hoge (on furlough), Blanche L. McCartney.

Institutions: Thompsonganj Mission School. *W. F. M. S.:* Christian Girls' Boarding School.

P. S. HYDE, Superintendent

A Large District

Imagine a region almost twice as large as the State of Connecticut, with a

population of five millions occupying 7,154 towns and villages. All Christendom was supplying this spacious, thickly populated territory with just one male missionary free to give his whole time to evangelistic work. But an emergency developed in a distant educational institution and the superintendent of this district had to go to fill in the breach, leaving this field only the fag-ends of his time and strength. It's the old story of the shortage of missionaries, a pathetic common-place in missionary reports.

Increases

The year has been a usual one. The average number of baptisms is 400. There is little variation from year to year. Last year there were 414. This year the number is 424.

There has been an increase in the number of Sunday school scholars of more than 1,000, the total number being 6,603.

Lucknow

Our institutions in Lucknow have continued their admirable evangelistic work through mohalla Sunday schools and street preaching. The evangelistic fervor has been splendidly sustained. Definite results are in evidence. Our educated young men are coming forward as never before to enter our ministry and we have reason to be grateful for the influences in our college that are thus bringing this talent into the service of the Church.

Village Boys

There is still another cause for rejoicing. Last year it was reported that a large circuit with nearly 600 Christians did not have a single boy in a boarding school. I am glad to say that this year eight boys from that circuit are now in our Sitapur school. From the entire district we have a much larger number of village Christian boys in that school than ever before.

English Church

Our English Church in Lucknow has had a good year. All departments have been well maintained. The parsonage was installed with electric lights. The benevolent collections show an increase of Rs. 100 over last year when a considerable increase was reported.

Boys' School

The Sitapur Boys' Primary School, which enjoys the distinction of being the only boys' school entirely under the management of women, has had the largest attendance this year in the history of the school, the enrollments showing an increase of fifty over last year. The present rate of increase will soon make new dormitories a necessity. As it is, more room for teachers is urgently required. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that patrons of the school hold it in very high esteem.

District Evangelists

We have within the district two evangelists set apart especially for work among the educated classes. Jawala Singh is a doughty champion of Christianity

and is much feared by its foes. He is a keen debater. The Mohammedans are glad to join forces with him when a contest is on with Hindus. When in Lucknow he lectures regularly before considerable congregations of both Hindus and Mohammedans. He travels to other parts of India as well, his services having been made available to any that may wish them. I have received letters showing that his services are greatly appreciated. He reports that large numbers of non-Christians are reading our scriptures with great earnestness.

The other evangelist is also at the service of the entire Christian Church in India, irrespective of denominational bias. E. Stanley Jones thus reports his work this year: The past year has been one of exceptional blessing and opportunity. From February to August I was engaged with Dr. Sherwood Eddy in evangelistic work among Christians and non-Christians. Union campaigns were held in 43 cities. The Christians thus began to feel their unity and learned to respect Christians of other denominations. A strong movement for the union in South India of the Mar Toma Syrian Church, the Anglican Church and the South India United Church practically grew out of this campaign. Whether it is consummated or not, it brought out evidence of a sincere desire on the part of Indian Christians for closer union. The church received also a new vision of personal evangelism. Great crowds of non-Christians heard the Message. In some places we had the type of meetings called the covered meetings, where every non-Christian was covered by a Christian; that is, he had been instructed before the meeting by that Christian, who brought him and sat with him and worked with him when the hour for personal work came. No Christian was allowed in the meeting unless he had a non-Christian with him. We feared at first that the non-Christians might not stand for it. But they liked it. This method introduced the Christians at once to their task and took the nervousness and fear out of the atmosphere. Some non-Christians were won right in these meetings.

In Delhi, the High Church Anglicans, the Baptists and the Methodists came together for the campaign. It was the first time they had ever got together for such a campaign. God worked mightily and quite a number of the church leaders were led into real conversion. In the non-Christian meetings there were about 1,000 to 1,500 out each night and the interest was electric. Many signed cards saying they would read the Bible with open heart and mind. In Jubbulpore also the meetings were powerful. An experienced missionary remarked: "I did not believe that a non-Christian audience would sit and listen to a gospel as straight as that given in a camp meeting at home, and still ask for more. Christianity is gradually winning the educated mind of India."

Methodist Publishing House, M. O. Insko, Agent

We are glad to report that in spite of unsettled commercial conditions the Publishing House has had a good year. The amount of business transacted in the various departments was the greatest in the history of the institution. The increase was especially marked in the Printing Department, the gross business totaling Rs. 81,500, being an increase of Rs. 14,000 over the preceding year. The total profits from the Trading Account (Book, Stationery and Fancy Goods, and Printing Departments) were Rs. 25,798. This is the largest in the history of the Publishing House. To this sum was added the income from

property and investments, making a total net profit for the year of Rs. 42,770. This gain is not due to any increase in percentage of profit but rather to the increased business in the different departments.

It has been the policy of the management during the year to supply, so far as possible, the demands for tracts in English and the various vernaculars for free distribution. Several million have been supplied to missionaries and workers in different parts of India. Also the Publishing House has been doing a large amount of printing for the Centenary. Several hundred thousand tracts, pamphlets, and cards were issued in connection with this great campaign and all this work was done gratis.

In addition to the tracts and Centenary printing, we have as usual, subsidized the various periodicals which we publish. The total of the deficits on the "Indian Witness," "Kaukab i Hind," Sunday School Quarterlies and "Children's Friend," together with the sums donated to the Conferences and spent in printing tracts, amounted to Rs. 32,232. Some people think that a tithe of their income is too much to give to the work of the Master, but the Publishing House has contributed over 75 per cent of its income for the year to the advancement of the Kingdom in India.

The Publishing House has been able to contribute the following amounts during the last few years for religious literature: 1915, Rs. 6,183; 1916, Rs. 15,253; 1917, Rs. 22,800; 1918, Rs. 25,235; 1919, Rs. 32,232.

During the year a famine allowance has been given to each employee whose monthly wage was less than Rs. 50. Also a Provident Fund has been established and all employees are required to make contributions each month, at the rate of six pices per rupee of monthly salary. The Publishing House contributes an equal amount.

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,840 square miles.

Population: 1,572,328. Methodist responsibility 1,500,000 low castes.

Industry: Sugar refining. Much wheat is also produced.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Salvation Army.

Moradabad

Location: Headquarters of Moradabad civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay.

Population: 81,168. One third are Mohammedans.

Industry: Center of exports in sugar, wheat and rice. Ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as Moradabad ware, is extensively manufactured.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. R. I. Faucett (on furlough) and Mrs. Faucett (on furlough), Rev. S. R. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rev. M. T. Titus and Mrs. Titus. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ruth E. Bates and Anna Blackstock.

Institutions: Parker Memorial High School and Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Normal Training School.

M. T. TITUS, Superintendent

Things as They Are

If there is one thing above another that distinguishes the true Christian from the followers of other religions in this great country it is that he does not worship the God of "things as they are," but the God of things as they

ought to be. We went to the leper asylum recently. The lepers were smiling and happy, for they are Christians. The Hindu or Mohammedan leper does not smile. He knows the awfulness of "things as they are." He is cast out and left uncared for. It is God's will. His soul sinks into the abyss of hopeless resignation, and he becomes a leper in soul as well as in body. But when this soul is touched by the healing hand of Christ there is a chance.

The Christian can find no resting place in "things as they are." We are not satisfied with the size of our Christian community, numbering 26,895, though this represents the work, planning and prayer of many devoted toilers. We are making every reasonable effort to increase it. We had 1,480 baptisms during the year, and all things being equal we should have had a gain in our numbers of about 1,000; but the terrible scourge of influenza which swept over the country a year ago carried away 1,534 of our people, leaving us with an actual decrease of 148. However, this state of affairs is but temporary. Things are moving in many places, especially in the Bilari Circuit among the Chamars; and with careful, faithful work during this coming year we should have large results to report a year hence. During this past year we have baptized one entire village where only Chamars lived, and made successful inroads into others.

Our greatest anxiety lies in the direction of the supply of workers, and the organization of our village people into self-conscious congregations. Although we have 115 workers of all grades we have still 34 places or charges where there are no workers at all. It is estimated that between four and five thousand village Christians are without any regular pastoral supervision. The situation is desperate, and to help meet it we have started a training school at Sambhal to supplement the supply of men that come to us from the seminary and training school from Bareilly and Budaun.

The next task we have undertaken is the organization of the village Christians into church congregations that will realize their existence as self-governing bodies. It is not an easy thing to do. The people are scattered in many villages, with often only a few in a village. We hope to establish the church as a self-governing, self-propagating organization, and have succeeded in a measure, but there is still a long way to go. We are trying now to make the sub-circuit the unit, and instead of holding the Circuit Quarterly Conferences we are holding Quarterly Conferences in each sub-circuit. The way the village laymen, or chaudhris, and the pastors have taken hold, gives us great encouragement for the future development of a self-dependent church.

Here is a hopeful incident which comes right out of "things as they are." It is the statement of a Y. M. C. A. worker in France. He was on the Somme where there were many Indian Christians in the labor corps. One Englishman who was in charge of a company had been in the Indian Police Service for many years. Like many such men he had the usual prejudice against the Indian village Christian, and the work of the missions in the Mass Movement. But here in France he had a different story to tell. He said: "I have a company of a hundred men. Forty-five of them are Christians, and I wish all of them were. The Christians seem to comprehend my orders better, they respond more quickly, carry out their work more efficiently, and do not grumble when asked to do extra things as the others do." Where, I asked the Y. M. C. A. man, did these men come from? He replied, "From the villages around Moradabad,

Budaun, and Bareilly. Two of them had been servants of Dr. Dease and Dr. Core; and these among others used to come frequently to my tent on Sundays for prayer and fellowship meetings. My impression was that they were true Christians, and I was proud to own them all as my brothers in the Faith." Thank God for the village Christians from Moradabad and elsewhere who in their weakness, ignorance, and lowly condition of life yet were able to glorify Jesus Christ in France, and so justified the faith and hope and prayers of many missionaries and Indian pastors. Do we not owe to such people all the effort we can give to the organization of strong congregations among them?

New Recruits

Our general work has been greatly strengthened during the year by the coming of Rev. and Mrs. S. Raynor Smith for the Parker High School, Miss Ruth E. Bates to assist Miss A. Blackstock in the girls' school, and Mr. Mehdi Hasan Samuel, B.A., who is helping in the village evangelistic work.

Concerning his work in the villages Mr. Samuel writes:

"As I go about the villages I am continually faced with the question, what shall be the place of the Christians in the reconstruction of their country. If they want to be of substantial help they will have to put forth their efforts in a body. Therefore they must organize into churches. I am convinced that our village Christians are just as capable of being organized into strong churches as the Christians of our cities, for the village Christian is on the whole as zealous for his religion, as any of us educated Indians who care at all for our sacred beliefs. I feel strongly that a glorious day is awaiting the Indian Church, and that the village Christian is able to be a worthy member of it."

The Day of the Ford

The day of the ox-cart is past, and the day of the Ford has come. Exit Mr. Bail Wala, and enter Mr. Chauffeur. Our Ford is the generous gift of the Methodist Church, Lakewood, Ohio, to its missionaries. With it we cross the trackless sands, rivers, and open fields necessary to reach the villages. Without it ever so much work that is now done in a day would be an utter impossibility.

The New Parker High School

The new building as conceived, planned and built by my predecessor, Rev. R. I. Faucett, and his co-workers is a great success; and with its new equipment ranks among the first and finest high schools in the provinces. Mr. Webber of Detroit, through the Centenary, contributed the \$8,000 toward the cost of the building.

Mr. Smith, the manager, writes: "Our Christian Boarding family consists of ninety boys, most of whom are the sons of our preachers and workers. Plans for making the life of the boys pleasant have been introduced, such as the separate room for sick boys, a daily inspection of rooms, and a prayer-room. One hopeful sign seems to be the eagerness with which the boys are working to help themselves. We are teaching them to do their own sewing, to cut wood for the kitchen, and attempt other kinds of helpful work."

Mr. Jordan, the head master, gives the following information: "Out of a class of thirty, seventy-three per cent passed. Of these, three are Christian boys

all of whom are now reading in the Lucknow Christian College. The average number of passes in the provinces was 56 per cent for the schools, so it is easily seen that Parker High School ranked among the first. All this we accomplished in our old building. This year since July we have been in the new building, and as our corps of teachers has been improved and strengthened by the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who help in the teaching of English as well as in the Bible teaching, so we may confidently expect to do better next year."

The Parker Branch School

The manager, Mrs. Titus, writes: "In July at the decision of the Board of Trustees of the Parker High School, a second boarding school known locally as the 'Junior Boarding' was opened for small boys. This was felt to be an urgent need because of the fact that very few of the sons of village Christians were then in school, and because of the inadvisability of keeping such small children in the same building with high school boys. So the 'Junior Boarding' was opened in the old boarding. Present hostel enrollment is fifty-five. Twenty-five Christian children from the city who attend as day scholars bring the attendance up to 80."

Girls' Boarding School, and Normal School

Miss A. Blackstock says: "We have 165 girls in the two schools. This has been a good year in every way. The health of the students has been good. No epidemics have visited us. We were pleased with the results of the last Government examinations in the Middle School. Of the six candidates who appeared, five passed, three gaining scholarships, and continuing their studies in the Isabella Thoburn High School. The other two came back to join our Normal class.

"The spirit of the school is good, the girls are all eager Christians. They enjoy their part in the Sunday school and Epworth League. They also have a missionary society which holds its meetings once a month. This is managed by the teacher and girls (all Indians).

"The school is extremely fortunate in its staff. All the teachers are trained, and have the true missionary spirit, which is the reason for the successful results obtained spiritually and mentally. A great responsibility and burden is lifted from the shoulders of the missionary with a corps of teachers who are willing to enter into every phase of the work and school life with energy."

The Centenary

The really big thing before us all at present is the Centenary. Everything is taking color from it. The District Council has been organized, and the work is in full swing everywhere. Lantern lectures supplied by the central office have been used with the greatest success. We are gradually developing a great forward movement which will before the end of the year not only reach the Christians but many non-Christians as well. Thousands are praying and hundreds are working. The outlook is bright. We thank God for the blessings we have in "things as they are," and we move forward with Christ our leader to accomplish the "things that ought to be."

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Area: 3,676 square miles. Southern part of the original Lucknow district.

Population: 2,010,400. Chief responsibility is with the Chamars and the Pasces.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Rae Bareli

Location: On the railway fifty miles southeast of Lucknow. Connected by rail also with Calcutta.

Population: 5,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Seventh Day Adventists.

PRABHU DAYAL, Superintendent

The Church

During the year 75 persons were baptized. The number of Christians in our district has increased from 920 to 1,001. There have been 37 deaths. Our Christians live in 133 villages and almost all of them are laborers, which accounts for the fact that most of them migrate to Cawnpore, the center of mill industries in India, and after a while are lost to us.

Our 39 workers worked with great zeal all round the year. They traveled nearly 27,000 miles and preached to about 89,000 people. Many of these have frequently heard the gospel messages and have declared themselves as seekers after baptism. Such inquirers now number 200 but the real number of heart seekers is much larger than this. We are expecting that the time of reaping a rich harvest among these people is not distant. Our preachers visit every village either once a week or every alternate week.

Bible Distribution

Our district has one colporteur engaged by the Bible Society, but all of our workers attempt to sell gospel portions at the rate of at least one every day. During the year 6 copies of the Bible, 22 of the New Testament, and 7,191 smaller portions were sold. Preaching in the bazaars and fairs has been continued.

Self Support

All of our workers retain their tithing vows and teach our Christians also to tithe. Rs. 439 were collected for all church benevolences. Both the Rae Bareli and the Unao local churches support their pastors.

The Centenary

Our District Conference took up the question of the Centenary, appointing different committees for work. Many pledges were signed. We expect the Centenary will be a success in the district.

Property

With the permission of the Finance Committee a house has been purchased in the Fursatgunj sub-circuit. We have received five hundred dollars from the Centenary Fund for a house and a chapel for the Purwa circuit.

Women's Work

Women's work has continued, as usual, both in the cities and the villages.

Women welcome our messages and the number of homes closed against us is very small. Women, who are always more zealous than men in matters religious, are getting ready to accept Christ. During the District Conference Mrs. Blackstock conducted the examination for Bible Women, and Mrs. Price and Mrs. H. L. Mukerjee gave special addresses on temperance.

Victory

God used America to help in securing victory to the Allies against Germany, and we hope that with the help of America the spiritual warfare against the devil that is being waged throughout the world will also be won and the Prince of Peace, even Jesus Christ, will be victorious.

TIRHUT DISTRICT

Area: 9,000 square miles. Includes Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Barbhanga civil districts.

Location: A commissioner's division in Bahar Province.

Population: 6,500,000. Methodist responsibility is with all castes, but chiefly with the Mallas, Koeris, Dusadhs, Chamars, Lal Begis, and Doms.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1888 by Rev. Henry Jackson.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Regions Beyond, Pentecostal Mission, and the Independent Mission Chapra.

Muzaffarpur

Location: Capital of Tirhut division, and of Muzaffarpur civil district. On the Little Gandak River, Bengal Province.

Population: 46,000, including a colony of English planters.

Industry: Center of indigo plantations.

Organization: 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edna G. Bacon, Laura S. Wright, Winnie M. Gabrielson.

Institutions: Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Indiana Girls' School.

Samastipur

Location: A railway center with a European population.

Sitamarhi

Location: A sub-district government center in the most populous part of Tirhut division.

Population: The depressed classes.

C. E. SIMPSON, Superintendent

Evangelistic Work

We have had an increase in our Christian community this year of 202, which gives us a total of 721. The Christian community has just about doubled in the last two years. The main increase has been at Muzaffarpur, where we have had an increase, this year, of 133. It is interesting to note the growth at Muzaffarpur. At the end of 1917 there was a Christian community of 101. At the end of 1918 it numbered 219. At the end of 1919 we have 362. Work has been opened up in several new places and conducted among the following castes—Mallah, Koori, Dusadh, Dom, Sweeper, Chamar, Marwari, Khatri, Baniya, Brahman, and also among some Musalmans. We have inquirers among the Mallah, Dusadh, Koori, Musalmans and Sweepers. Some from the Mallah caste have already received baptism. Our men as a rule are well received

wherever they go, except perhaps at Hajipur, where there is quite a bit of hostility. A number of families from the old German Mission have come over to us, and the rest are coming. There are also a number of Indian Christians of other churches living at Muzaffarpur who are also coming over to us. If we had a proper church building they would all come. One of the greatest needs now at Muzaffarpur is a good, up-to-date church building. We have had two workers at Darbhanga city during the year, and they have done good work. We have had a few baptisms there and the work is opening up well. There are a few Christians from the German mission there, who need looking after. We need to put in men, money, prayer and labor without measure into this field.

The Zanana evangelistic work has been conducted by Mrs. Simpson and Miss Massey. One little incident in connection with the Zanana work will show the hunger and longing for better things, which is becoming very common among these hid-away souls. She was a high caste parda woman. Her husband was dead, but she had a grown-up son who took care of her. She had everything she needed as far as material things are concerned, but she did not have peace to her soul. She would go out in the daytime into the jungles and to shrines, wandering far off from place to place, continually praying to her gods for peace and rest; but none came. This she did for months. Then our Bible women met her and told her about Jesus. She stopped going to her old gods and began to pray to Jesus. A short time after they met her again and asked her how she was. Her answer was, "Shanti" (rest). From that time she told her people that there was no other God but Jesus. She died not long after that, and her son declares that his mother died a Christian.

School Work

The Girls' School—One of the outstanding features of the work this year has been the securing of what was known as the Planters' Club property at Muzaffarpur for the girls' school, and the locating of the Indiana Girls' School permanently at Muzaffarpur. The entire property costs Rs. 40,000. Of this, Government gave us Rs. 20,000, and the other half was given by the ladies at home. There are ten acres of land and one large building nearly 300 feet long, large enough to accommodate about 150 girls. There is another smaller building, large enough for the missionaries and assistants needed for the school. Bishop Warne estimates that the smaller building is worth nearly all that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society paid for the entire plant, so the main part of the plant was received "muft se" (without cost). The property is well worth Rs. 60,000, and if it had to be built now it would cost much more than that. There are a few additions that will have to be made as soon as we can make the arrangements.

The school has had a successful year. It has now an enrollment of 77 girls, which is ten more than last year. Some of these are from other missions and are paying full fees, which helps out a little with the finances. The total income from fees is at present Rs. 132 per month. We have had some difficulty in securing a sufficient number of teachers this year, but there are prospects of getting more for the coming year.

The Boys' School—The Columbia Boys' School has taken root once more and has started to grow. We have forty boys at present, in place of twenty-six

as last year. We are planning on an increase of twenty boys a year for the next five years, that is, we want, if possible, 150 in the school at the end of 1924. The House Father, Brother Jiwan Dass, was taken away by plague in the early part of the year. One of the little boys also died. When we took away the straw from the roofs of the workers quarters no less than twenty dead rats were found. The great wonder is that we did not have the plague before and much more of it. The greatest part of the first half of the year was taken up with fighting plague. The boys and workers had to be removed to a grove about a mile away. They were there for over a month. During that time Brother Lachman Singh conducted meetings with them, which were of great help and inspiration.

Miscellaneous

Work Among the Lepers—We have this year taken over the management of the Leper Asylum at Muzaffarpur from the Mission to Lepers, which up to the time we took it over was under the management of the German Mission. There are 32 inmates. The asylum is fairly large and can accommodate about 60 lepers. It is well built, has a good location and plenty of land with it. A few of the lepers are Christians, that is they have become so since they came there. Others are being made ready for baptism. This gives us more work, but we do not mind that. It gives us more influence among the people in the city.

District Conference—Every one of the workers signed the tithing card, and most of them joined the prayer legion. A strong Centenary committee was appointed. One of the main features of the Conference was the earnest seeking on the part of the workers after the fullness and power of God. One of the things that greatly rejoiced us was to see how the Conference has grown since last year. At our last meeting we tried to have all present. None from the girls' school could come because of sickness. There were more than 80 present. All of these were workers or children of workers, with the exception of ten. It was a real love feast.

Workers and Finances—Up to date we have taken in eight new workers with their families this year. This does not include three workers taken over in connection with the Leper Asylum work. Eleven families have come to us during the year. We pray and hope that we may get twenty new ones this coming year. The Christian community has increased to 721. The collections have increased almost in proportion. Our total collections for this year are Rs. 769. Last year we paid the treasurer Rs. 178 for benevolences. This year, in spite of being hampered by plague the first half of the year, we were able to send the treasurer Rs. 278. This is more than one-third increase.

Outlook

We are in the process of securing three acres of land just north of the Columbia Kothi compound. This will be used for the extension of the boys' boarding school, and for our new training school. Then there are fair prospects of getting at least some of the German Mission property. The evangelistic work is opening up to us. The school work is growing and developing. Property and money are coming our way. We are getting a few additional workers, but we need more. Above all, we need the fullness of the Spirit of God.

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: That part of the United Provinces south and west of the Ganges; also the Punjab, and parts of Rajputana and Central India north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude.

Organization: Formerly part of the North India Conference, but was made a separate Conference in January, 1893.

Report of Northwest India Conference

BY REV. MOTT KEISLAR

Victory

Clearly ringing through every district report is the clarion note of victory. There may have been failures, but discouragement has not been one of them. This spirit has possessed not only the missionaries, but all of our Indian workers, who have been able to look beyond the dark days to the periods of clear shining which we know are ahead.

The Church

One superintendent has said that he has never found so high a standard of life, and so keen a moral conscience. To develop a community baptized from heathendom and impart Christian standards and conscience is a tremendous task, but we feel that we have made strides towards the goal. This Conference, organized 27 years ago with a Christian community of about 24,000, has been expanding by almost phenomenal increases until at the close of this year we are able to report that upon the registers of the church there are 162,345 names. In the beginning the work naturally developed among the Sweepers, for it seemed that they in their depressed condition were the most needy and responsive. Since then we have baptized many thousands of these outcastes, until today we claim the vast majority of them in the villages where we are working. Yet along with them came earnest seekers from many other castes, and we have in our community men and women from among almost every caste and religion.

Twenty-three Thousand Baptisms

This year we have surpassed all previous records. The reports show a total of 23,893 baptisms. This represents a gain of 5,099, or 26 per cent over the number reported last year. This by no means represents the possibilities. In one district alone thousands are knocking at our doors, waiting until we are ready to receive them as they are to come to us. It would be impossible to conjecture what numbers could have been baptized had we sufficient staff. Hundreds of villages cannot be entered—the reapers are too few.

The Staff

The staff consists of 16 missionaries, 9 of whom are superintendents of districts, 4 are in charge of schools, and 3 are appointed to English work. Two new families arrived near the close of the year, and will have places of service assigned at Conference. Fifteen wives of missionaries have been in this work. There are 31 Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries, of whom 6

are appointed to evangelistic work. The remainder are in school and medical work.

Upon the staff of faithful Indians rests the real burden of the work. It is they who must carry the message through storm and sunshine, mould the lives of the coming generation and establish the church. There are 60 members of Conference, 93 ordained preachers, 284 unordained local preachers, 269 exhorters, and 844 others, including Woman's Foreign Missionary Society assistants and Bible readers. There is a total of 2,279 indigenous workers. Of this large number 764 are counted as voluntary, or unpaid from mission funds. For the most part these representatives of Jesus Christ have made great sacrifices for His sake. Many of them accept very much less income than they could have obtained in other occupations. Also much credit belongs to the unseen workers, the wives of preachers who have labored quietly in their homes and when possible among the non-Christians.

Dark Days

The year opened with the influenza raging at its height. Following this came smallpox, cholera and plague. While malaria causes few deaths no complaint compares with it for the number of patients, amount of time taken from work, and the general debility left in the community. This year malaria has been the most severe we have ever seen for years. These epidemics have taken 14,156 from our Christian community.

Village Education

Increasing emphasis is being given to primary education. While our village school system is as yet by no means perfected we are endeavoring to give the children in the villages an opportunity. Every worker feels keenly that an intelligent Indian Church can be built only on a strong educational foundation. Our Christian community must be literate if they are to lead in the religious life of India. At present the ideal before us is to have every child learn to read, write, and to master simple arithmetic. As they develop they will be inspired by their own awakening for higher education, which we are offering in the central institutions. As yet few advance beyond the village school, but this year has seen more than ever before coming to our boarding schools. But the time is not far distant when a new and better organization will be necessary in the villages. We are confidently expecting that as soon as our people are prepared for the opportunity, Government provision will be made for village education. If we can advance the present generation to the place where they can step in as teachers in low caste schools our battle will have been won. In order to advance to this stage we realize the necessity of an increasingly efficient staff of teachers, trained in the best up-to-date methods. To meet this need the Conference Normal School was organized four years ago. Their efforts have resulted in improvement.

Educational Institutions

In our educational plan leading from the unclad village urchin to the college-bred student there are several intermediate steps. The first of these is the District Central School. There are seven girls' schools, and eight for boys.

Of these the Boys' Primary School at Allahabad, the only one of its kind in the Conference, has, with the exception of the pandit, only women teachers. From the middle schools the students go to high school. There is but one in the Conference, the Girls' High School at Meerut. Our higher class boys are sent to North India. Land has been purchased for our new high school at Ghaziabad, and we hope that in a year or two we shall have a splendidly equipped institution for Christian boys.

Practically every boarding school reports larger numbers on this year's roll. In our 8 boys' boarding schools we have had but 4 missionary men whose appointments are school work. In contrast to this, the 7 girls' primary and middle schools receive the entire service of 9 missionary ladies.

Vocational Education

For years our educators have thought that the American rural educational system might be adapted to India. Plans are on foot looking forward to giving vocational training classes a place in our district schools. Those who show an aptitude for handicraft may then be given further training in our Conference Vocational Training School at Aligarh.

The Widow's Industrial Home with its 200 women and girls, teaching various kinds of handiwork fitting them for better service in new homes, or providing a place where they may live respectable lives while earning their own living, is a unique institution. The Boys' Industrial School has justified the policy for vocational training. The instruction has been principally in tailoring, carpentry and shoemaking. This latter department has been so successful that orders are sometimes piled up for weeks ahead. Plans must be made to greatly enlarge this department in order to meet the demands for hundreds of Chamar boys for training. Government is realizing the importance of industrial development in India, and is most sympathetic towards vocational training.

Training the Workers

The Conference Normal School for men is at Muttra. It especially trains them for village school work. The students are selected men from each district.

Also at Muttra is the Blackstone Missionary Institute, an inter-Conference Institute, and the only one of its kind in this field, which has three departments for training women. The English department is intended for Anglo-Indian and high class Indian girls who are able to do the work in English, and stands for the training of leaders. The Vernacular department trains teachers and Bible readers. The village department is for those women who come in from the villages with their husbands, unable to read.

Almost every district has a training school for village workers of its own community. This is raw material, few having learned to read and write. From these small institutions have gone out some of our efficient workers. Some of them progress to ordination.

Summer schools have been held in almost every district to give the workers needed inspiration and time for instruction in the regular courses of study. This is the big annual event of the year for both men and women. In addition to the summer school, Muttra District had a ten days institute, where methods of school and Sunday school work were presented by specialists. Mrs. Briggs

conducted a Normal Institute early in the year for chosen teachers from almost every district.

Sunday Schools .

There is not one but appreciates the fact that our future church depends upon the children of today. In India where we have few churches and school buildings the problem is where to call the Sunday school together. Another is that each teacher has several Sunday schools, and he cannot possibly reach them all on Sunday. Then very few of the children can read the lessons. Because of the difficulties the Central Conference has answered for us the question what constitutes a Sunday school? Five essential conditions have been laid down for these Sunday schools. 1. A specified place. 2. A specified time. 3. A regular teacher. 4. Consecutive lessons. 5. A register. These may seem very meager, in comparison to our well equipped Central Sunday Schools, but they are producing results. We have caught the vision of the possibilities in this work. If there is any field where the Sunday school is productive of future results it is among the groups of India's children. Songs, bright pictures, well told Bible stories are all that is necessary for indelible impressions. With methods increasingly attractive the charm of the Sunday school for the children grows. Much effort is being given throughout the Conference to make the Bible story teller efficient. In some districts institutes on Sunday school methods have been called to give the preachers and Bible readers help on these lines. The Sunday schools show an increase in number of 113, and in Sunday school scholars of 6,599.

Mass Movement Evangelism

No longer can we baptize candidates—here and there a convert—whole families and in many cases whole mohallas, must be baptized at once. So interwoven is the mohalla life that it is difficult for an individual or even a family to live alone. The teachers are among the first to appreciate this. The Chaudhris understand it. The missionary recognizes that the whole community must have the uplift. In a large measure, success in our Conference is attributable to this plan of our leaders. However, it should be remembered that these masses must be considered as individuals, and prepared for individual acceptance of the Christian religion. One of the slogans of the evangelistic campaign has been to reach the remaining non-Christians of a particular caste in the villages where some of them are Christians. Consequently the vast majority of the Sweepers in most districts have been baptized. The great movement among the Chamars in Delhi and Meerut Districts is naturally extending to adjoining districts. Both Aligarh and Muttra report an unusual awakening among this caste. In Muttra the break has already come. Some localities report a growing interest among the higher caste of farmers. The Punjab report has this significant statement: "Missionaries of other missions in the Punjab have repeatedly said that they never knew the people of the Punjab so open to the gospel—Hindu, Mohammedan, and Sikh, rich and poor, high and low."

Melas

The Hindustani word "mela" has a meaning all its own. Put into it a

number of English expressions, "religious festivals," "fairs," "idol worship," "visiting day," and a number of others, yet all put together they do not quite express "mela." Beginning at the great Kumbh mela at Allahabad, right up through Muttra, Brindaban, Garhmuktesar, Hardwar, and down through the heart of Rajputana to Pushkar, these "melas" gather together great crowds of people who have religious fervor. They offer a unique opportunity for disseminating scriptural knowledge. Great numbers of tracts have been distributed, and Gospels sold at these "melas." Preaching to groups, as well as quiet personal work, all aid in the spread of the message.

Medical Work

The prevalence of tuberculosis in India is a serious menace. Nearly all the beds in the sanatorium for tubercular women and girls at Tilaunia have been occupied for the last six months. Plans have been developed and buildings are under construction for greatly enlarging this most needed institution. With the return of Dr. W. W. Ashe we hope that the long planned for men's sanatorium may soon be established.

The Sarah Creighton Hospital at Brindaban for women was this year fortunate in securing Dr. Sarah Vrooman. A Woman's Foreign Missionary Society doctor was not available. They report a good year with fees increased almost 100 per cent. For years the purchase of land for expansion has been one of the problems. A few months ago a large building across the road and directly in front of the gate was purchased, and has greatly relieved the need for more room.

English Work

While we consider evangelizing the non-Christians the main object of missionary work, we would not forget our duty toward the Anglo-Indians and Europeans. In 8 stations regular services are held. At Mussooree, Allahabad and Cawnpore full time pastors are required. The remainder give only a portion of their time to the English work, and carry regular mission work in addition. The chaplaincy to non-Conformist English troops is held by the missionaries in four stations. Many of these young lads, away from home and friends, have found helpfulness in the homes and ministry of the American missionaries.

The Girls' High School at Cawnpore represents our greatest effort for the Anglo-Indian community. With a good staff, most of its members educated in mission schools, the tuitional results are good. We have every reason to be proud of this institution. A number of girls from this school have become assistants in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society work.

Our work for boys in this same community is carried on in the inter-Conference school, Philander Smith College, at Naini Tal, in North India Conference. That school has had the best year of its history.

Finances

The published re-distribution of the Finance Committee for the last year shows that the total estimated expenditure was Rs. 257,045. Of this amount Rs. 30,553 was to be raised locally, Rs. 20,154 was expected to be appropriated

from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and Rs. 42,036 from the Board. The balance of Rs. 155,302 was to be raised by special funds, maintained by the missionaries. This tremendous task has been greatly augmented this year by the unprecedented low exchange. Counting Rs. 3 per dollar as par, we have lost in exchange approximately Rs. 63,000. To a work supported so largely by special gifts this has been a cause of serious embarrassment. In one month one district alone lost over Rs. 1,000 in exchange. Along with this rise in the value of the rupee on exchange, its purchasing power has continually declined. The price of most commodities has been 50 per cent higher than during the great famine. This has made it necessary to greatly increase the monthly allowance of our workers.

In order to keep the work progressing it has also been necessary to increase the number of workers. These items have added thousands of rupees to the Rs. 155,302 which was estimated as necessary to maintain the work supported by special gifts. The Board has relieved to some extent this strain, by sending special help for these emergencies, and has also maintained the par value of the rupee on their appropriation. In such stringent times a decline in the contributions of the people might be expected. Despite these conditions there has been an increase of Rs. 198 in the amount contributed by the indigenous church to ministerial support.

The Chaudhris

Every one appreciates the fact that if we are to project the church into the villages we must have village leaders. Our mission staff alone will not be able to cope with the problems of teaching the masses. For the present, educated, trained leaders in sufficient numbers are out of the question. To shepherd the members and teach the inquirers we must have help of village leaders, who in general are illiterate and untrained. In some districts chaudhri conventions have been held, putting upon them the responsibility, and giving them as much preparation as possible for leadership. The help they have been to the preachers has already proven the wisdom of this plan. Some of these chaudhris have taken the entire care of villages. The chaudhris are not supported from mission funds.

The Language School

Appreciating the fact that the efficiency of missionaries in vernacular work depends largely upon their mastery of the language, a few years ago an inter-denominational language school was organized. The last year 32 missionaries were in attendance in our section, the Mussoorie branch, under Miss Lawson as superintendent. This school gives the new missionary opportunity for six months each year with the best teachers available.

The Leper Asylum

In only one district is there distinctive work among lepers. The Asylum at Rurkee has 40 inmates. In almost every case after being in the institution for some time they become Christians. No pressure is put on any one, but the whole atmosphere is decidedly Christian.

Conventions

There is held every year at Saharanpore a wonderful convention for Christian people. Indians and missionaries alike are benefited by the inspirational meetings, and drawn closer together, consequently closer to the Christ. For the lower part of the Conference the convention at Bareilly calls the people for services similar to the convention at Saharanpore.

Educational Drive

One feature of the work of this year has been the educational drive in Meerut. This took the nature of a contest between circuits, to see which circuit could pass in a formal examination in the life of Christ the greatest number of village Christians. Each worker was expected to teach a number of people, get others to teach their friends, by any and all legitimate means to prepare candidates for this examination in the fundamentals of Christianity. This idea presents something of novelty, and in actual working, produced results beyond expectation. Printed papers with the questions and answers were given to each worker. The candidates were to give the answers as printed. This assured much sound doctrine, and enlisted many voluntary workers.

Special Fields

Bikanir and the newly irrigated regions of the Punjab present new and urgent opportunities. Our church has the only mission in Bikanir, and with the plans for improvement our church will lose one of the greatest opportunities of this generation in India if she is not ready to step in, the moment opportunity affords. The great agricultural and industrial projects call for missionaries trained in both of these.

The new territory in the region of Multan promises rich reward for service and sacrifice. Settlers in the true spirit of brotherly kindness forget old sect distinctions, and recognize each other as brother man.

Indigenous Leaders

This is one topic that is "talked out" in almost every convention, and is considered the long lever for all our problems. One difficulty in this subject is the definition of "leader." To one, he may be the village chaudhri, leading half a hundred illiterate Christians in ways taught him by the preacher, or learned in conventions. The next man may consider that to be a leader he must become a bishop. But it is a far cry from chaudhri to bishop, and much scope for leadership intervenes. Consecration to this work has drawn choice Indian men into the ministry who are giving their lives in service to the villages. To them is due the success which has brought into the church the masses.

The laymen who have been educated for the most part in mission schools and who are now occupying posts of responsibility and trust have considered themselves handicapped by being scattered in small numbers. Now they are awakening to the realization that in reality this gives them greater opportunity. They are grasping the situation. The Centenary will reveal much of what is being done by these men in their own places. The awakening nationalism is also arousing many splendid young people to religious responsibility and activity.

The Interchurch Survey

The missionaries in their districts, and the members of both the men's and women's Finance Committees in session gave strenuous days to this survey. A summary of the stated needs will in some measure illustrate the obligations of the Christian church as represented by the opportunities before Methodism in India. These askings were made with consideration of not what we would wish, but what the work really demands.

In order to meet these demands, we asked for 167 additional missionaries, 70 men and 97 women. Our present staff totals but 47. We stated as our need 3,255 Indian workers, in addition to the 1,515 on our roll today.

The estimated support required for work of all kinds, missionaries, Indians, buildings, equipment and general expenses, was Rs. 4,623,205 for evangelism, Rs. 4,093,906 for education, and Rs. 744,831 for medical, a total of Rs. 9,461,942 in five years, or an average annual expenditure of approximately Rs. 1,892,000 in addition to our present receipts from all sources, which are in round numbers Rs. 400,000.

The Centenary

To attempt to project the Centenary in India—poverty stricken, famine stricken, swept by epidemics, harassed by internal strifes, would seem to spell failure. But such is our confidence in the plan revealed to our great missionary leaders, and our faith in our Indian brethren that in every district may be found a complete Centenary organization, already an active working force. Aligarh District has already taken its first subscription amounting to Rs. 9,000 and expects before the close of the campaign to more than double this amount. All are rallying round the Centenary secretary, and plan to make the Centenary Victory Celebration at Bareilly a second Columbus.

Awakening

India like other countries, has had her after-war upheavals. The war took from our Conference area hundreds of thousands of stalwart young men, gave them a world vision, a conception of the brotherhood of mankind, and an appreciation of the fact that forms and ceremonies do not constitute the realities of religion. Their sudden awakening has thrilled their fellow villages with ambition for progress. While they are ignorant of their needs, this desire, aroused, constitutes a serious menace to their own welfare.

With a new spirit of nationalism has come an awakening and unrest, all the causes of which are not fully known. The political disturbances of March and April in Delhi and the Punjab have not hindered the progress of the church. On the other hand the Punjab report assures us that the Christians have a deeper interest and a firmer faith.

Many of these men who went to the war illiterate have returned able to read. This with their new vision has created a greater demand for Christian literature than we have ever known. In a wonderful way this is opening up opportunities for the spread of the gospel.

i

Looking Ahead

The Church faces a challenge. A new era has suddenly burst upon us.

Progress is the spirit of the time. The things of yesterday are out of date today. New organization, new methods, new machinery are necessary for the opportunities of tomorrow. Specialists in education, social service, agriculture and other industries will give of their best. The opportunities call for evangelism, and evangelism calls for self sacrifice, with young men and women from America and India joining in this glad service. With the waiting multitudes open-minded and sincerely seeking we should count our Christian community not by tens of thousands but by hundreds of thousands.

ALIGARH DISTRICT

Area: 2,156 square miles.

Population: 1,318,619. Methodist responsibility is 1,098,870, with special work among the Sweepers and Chamars.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Aligarh

Location: Headquarters of Aligarh civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay. The Anglo-Mohammedan College, the largest east of Cairo, is at Aligarh.

Population: 70,000.

Industry: Export trade in grain, indigo, and cotton.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. W. R. Clancy and Mrs. Clancy, Rev. F. M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Charlotte T. Holman, Sarah C. Holman, Ellen Lawson, Carlotta E. Hoffman (on furlough); Ruth E. Cochran (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School. *W. F. M. S.:* Louisa Soule Girls' Orphanage, Women's Industrial School.

F. M. WILSON, Superintendent

At the last session of the Northwest India Conference Mrs. Wilson and I were transferred from the Punjab District, where we had been for the preceding three years, to the Aligarh District, so our personal experience and observation of the work and conditions extends over less than nine months of the time covered by this report. In coming to this new field our hope had been that we should be able to spend the greater part of our time itinerating among the villages in evangelistic work, but, unforeseen emergencies in the institutions in Aligarh, and sickness in the institutions, and the home, have compelled us to spend much the larger part of our time in Aligarh. We have regretted not being able to do more work in the villages, but we have had the satisfaction of seeing advancement in the work of the institutions which would have been impossible without more careful supervision than would have been possible had we spent the time we anticipated in the villages.

Sickness and Famine

These have had so large influence on the work of the year that it would be impossible to correctly estimate the various phases of the work without having them in mind throughout the consideration of this report.

In November, 1918, the time when this report begins, the influenza was raging in the schools and in the district, and there were hundreds of deaths from it among our Christian community, and other hundreds from the after-effects. In March measles broke out in our boys' school, and the last cases were still "scaling off" when school closed for the summer vacation. There were a number of cases of pneumonia in connection with the measles, and two deaths,

and during the latter days of this scourge, a number of cases of chickenpox appeared in the school, but fortunately they were mild, and there were no deaths from them. There was one case each of smallpox and cholera.

In September a few cases of a mild form of influenza appeared in the school, and the worst scourge of malaria fever that this section has ever known, began, and while decreasing in power, there are still several cases at the time of the writing of this report, the beginning of December. At times more than half of the teachers and pupils of the schools were sick with this, and through this time there has never been a day when we had less than twelve cases of fever, many of the victims having had two and three distinct attacks. We have had no deaths from it in the schools, but I have never seen a sickness before which so completely saps the strength, and causes such mental and physical depression. This fever has raged throughout the district, and some of our workers who have been the worst, have been unable to do any work for more than two months. There are very few people in the district who have not had at least three days of this sickness, and a great majority a much longer time.

Scarcity of rain for three years, and two or three almost total crop failures would of themselves cause famine prices and great distress. Add to this the spirit of profiteering which war begets, and it is not strange that prices have gone higher than have been known in recent years. As a result of normal rains this year, there was an exceptionally good crop of the coarser grains, but in spite of the fact that there is probably enough grain in this section to carry the people comfortably until the next crop is expected, prices have continued to go up and today less than one third as much wheat can be bought for a rupee as could be bought sixteen years ago. It has been easier to borrow and buy on credit during the years since the war began than before. As a result there has been less starvation than in past famines, but there has been a great deal of acute distress, and the great majority of the people have been reduced to the minimum quantity of food which can keep life in the body, and enough strength to crawl about at the accustomed tasks. To add to the sufferings of the past years, practically all our people have gone so heavily into debt that the interest will take a large part of their income each month.

Evangelistic Work

Special emphasis has been put upon the spiritual development of the Church. Miss Holman, the District Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Evangelist, has spent practically all the time of the touring season in camp, among the villages, in evangelistic work, and the reports she gives, and the reports of the preachers show that great blessings have resulted from her meetings and personal work during these tours. While Mrs. Wilson and I have not been able to get out for extended tours, and some of the time have been unable to leave Aligarh at all, we have, whenever conditions permitted, made frequent one day trips, holding two, three, and even four meetings during the day. We have witnessed the tearing down of several shrines, and heard of many more that have been torn down.

We feel that in spite of the obstacles there has been real progress.

The church in Aligarh has been making gratifying advancement, the attendance at church services and at Sunday school have increased, the

laymen have banded together in a new way for service; and the work of the church is accordingly prospering.

There have been 920 baptisms. This is less than last year, but, as, during the months when most of the baptisms usually take place the malarial fever was raging, and mission, and all other work practically at a stand-still we have reason for rejoicing that there were this many baptisms. There have been 1,010 deaths. The Christian community now numbers 16,621.

Educational

At the beginning of the present school-year the boys' school was raised in grade from lower primary to upper primary. This necessitated the employment of three additional teachers, and the growth of the kindergarten necessitated the employment of another teacher for this department, so we have four more teachers than last year. The attendance has increased from 72 last year to 105 this, in addition to three boys we sent to another school for their middle work.

The Boys' Industrial School has also been making steady growth. There has been an enrollment of 39 for the year. Four have gone out to work in other factories, having made sufficient progress in learning shoe-making that they are earning a good living. There has been such a demand for our trained shoe-makers that it is becoming difficult to keep the boys in school long enough to become finished workmen. As soon as they are able to do medium work, they receive offers of salaries from other factories which we would not be justified in giving to boys who had not yet finished the course. The popularity of the shoes and furniture made in our school is attested by the fact that there are usually from two to three months of orders booked ahead in the shoe department, and there has not been a time during the year when we were entirely caught up with our orders. The carpenter department does not attempt to get out-of-station orders, yet orders for work in this department are also having to await their turn. The tailoring department has made the clothes for the boarding, and the agricultural department furnishes most of the vegetables for the boarding, and the feed for the oxen in use in this department. While we are pleased to report that the departments are justifying their existence through the needs of the school and public which they meet, our greatest pleasure arises from the fact that the boys in these departments are being prepared for a life work of usefulness in which they can earn a good living, and at the same time be kept under such influences and instruction as is preparing them to be useful laymen in the places where they may find employment.

The Village Training School began the year with 21 in attendance. It closed the year with an attendance of 43. Money has been pledged for building new dormitories for the training school, and as soon as these are built we hope to see the number further increased, but this number meets our present capacity. The progress these village men and women are making is astonishing. Three men who a little more than a year ago were just beginning to read are now reading in the fourth reader, and their progress in religious instruction has been even more rapid. We sent two couples out into the work during the year, and they are doing faithful and effective service in the villages. This training school is the great hope of the future for providing the district with teachers and workers.

The Louisa Soule Girls' School also reports a large increase in attendance. Miss S. C. Holman, the principal, is to be congratulated on the excellent work being done. A good percent of her girls who went up for the middle examination passed, and one took a government scholarship, having passed among the highest of those taking the examination in the province.

The Women's Industrial School and Home has been doubly fortunate this year in having Miss Wright as its superintendent, and in the return of Mrs. Matthews after an enforced absence of three years because of ill health. It is hoped that Miss Murray, who has been away on sick leave, will soon be able to return and again take up her work. Miss Ogilvie, who hoped to be able to get out into the evangelistic work this year, has remained in the institution and helped out in the emergency. The home has furnished a safe home for a large number of women who need its protection, and the school has given an opportunity for many girls and women to learn work through which they can support themselves.

In addition to the foregoing institutions which are located in Aligarh, there are a large number of village schools in which groups of boys and girls are learning to read, and write, and do primary arithmetic. The brighter boys and girls from these schools are brought to the schools in Aligarh and given a chance to go further with their studies. It is a great pleasure in visiting the villages to note the number of boys and girls who have learned in these schools to read.

The Centenary

In accord with the general plans for the Centenary campaign in India, the campaign of information and inspiration was begun this Fall, with the intention of spending about a year in this way before beginning the financial drive. By the end of the first month of special Centenary meetings, the laymen of Aligarh had become so enthused that they felt the time had come to undertake the financial drive. The time for this drive was fixed during the District Conference. A layman presided at the meeting, and after an inspiration address by Rev. B. T. Badley, the All India Centenary Secretary, subscription papers were passed. I have seen enthusiastic giving in audiences in America, but nothing that touched this. The boys' school was the first subscriber. The boys had met the night before and pledged each other to do without enough food to meet their subscription which was Rs. 300. Other subscriptions followed in rapid succession until almost Rs. 6,000 had been pledged. The enthusiasm was not expressed in shouts and cheers, but such other manifestations of holy joy as once more proved the blessedness of giving, and people actually stumbled over each other in their eagerness to present their offerings.

It was impossible for the people of Chherat, a suburb of Aligarh where the dairy farm is located, to be present at this meeting, and a few evenings later we went there with Bishop F. W. Warne, and in an equally enthusiastic meeting more than Rs. 3,000 was pledged. While others were presenting their pledges I noticed the 7 year old daughter of the manager of the farm go to her father and carry on quite a conversation, and finally saw her writing. Then with a look mingled with joy and awe which I shall never forget she handed in her subscription for Rs. 200. The little girl had asked her father to let her subscribe all her pocket money for five years, and he had given permission. This sub-

scription of more than Rs. 9,000 is in addition to what is already being raised in the district, and the indications are that our total subscription will reach considerably more than double this amount.

Financial

In spite of the poverty of the people, through the famine conditions and their sicknesses during the year, and the weeks during which our work was at a practical stand-still because of the sickness of the people and workers, there has been a small increase in the self-support raised in the district this year. Last year Rs. 2,064 was raised, this year Rs. 2,109. While this increase is insignificant in Rupees, it is significant as a testimony of the efforts the people have made in these times of financial stress to hold the ground we have gained financially, and to make advancement.

The fall in American exchange has been a matter of anxiety to us, and has made financing the work difficult. Until within the past few months we were able to sell American drafts for not less than Rs. 300 for each hundred dollars. Now if we sell these drafts locally we are unable to get more than Rs. 200 for one hundred dollars. This has compelled us to try and make two rupees do the work that three rupees have been doing in the work which is supported by special gifts, and this at a time when prices are higher than ever before in our experience. God has manifested His loving care for the work by influencing some of the patrons to increase the amounts they have heretofore been sending, and by sending us other money from unexpected sources.

Scripture Portions and Tracts

Believing that the printed Word has had a large influence both directly and indirectly in the spread to the Mass Movement in India, and that it may have an even larger influence in the future, we have laid great emphasis on the sale of Scripture portions, and as a result we have sold and distributed 5,885 Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions; an increase of 2,267 over last year's sales. There have been 26,451 tracts distributed; an increase of 6,767 over last year.

CAWNPORE-ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

Area: 10,000 square miles. Includes the civil districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, and Banda in the United Provinces; the native states of Rewa and Panna; and the civil districts of Cawnpore and Jalaun, with parts of Etawah and Jhansi.

Location: In the United Provinces, Northwest India.

Population: 5,800,000. In the civil district of Cawnpore alone we have six towns, and 1,962 villages.

Industry: Agriculture and the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, shoes, etc.

Allahabad

Location: Headquarters of Allahabad civil district, and the seat of government for the United Provinces. The fifth largest city in the United Provinces. A Hindu sacred city, at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges. Also the seat of a great university.

Population: 180,000 living in 11,000 towns and villages. Ninety per cent of the people are Hindus; the rest are Moslems, Jains, and Buddhists.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Presbyterian Board, Industrial and Evangelistic Mission of India, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. N. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie.

Institution: Boys' Industrial School.

Cawnpore

Location: On the Ganges, 120 miles above its junction with the Jumna. The third largest city in the United Provinces.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: A manufacturing city, with numerous cotton and woolen mills. The largest tanneries and shoe factories of India are at Cawnpore.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. G. W. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs, Rev. L. C. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jessie A. Bragg, Mathilde R. Moses, Clara A. Porter (on furlough), Mary A. Richmond, Marguerite E. Schroepel (on furlough). Lemira Wheat, Ethel L. Whiting.

Institutions: Central Middle and Industrial School (Hindustani). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), and Hudson Memorial Boarding School (Hindustani).

G. W. BRIGGS, Superintendent

General Conditions

The year began with a very serious reduction in our mission staff due to lack of funds. By the beginning of 1919 relief began to come in and during the latter part of the Conference year a large number of vacant places were filled. We offer our sincere thanks to those at home who came to our relief so generously. Our pastors, teachers and Bible readers have borne the hardships of the year bravely and patiently. Famine conditions and the effects of the war have kept prices very high. We have been able to give some relief but not enough to meet the actual needs of our people. Epidemics, and especially the after-effects of the influenza, have resulted in the loss of a number of our workers.

Membership and Finances

In spite of the depletion of our staff, and the trying times, we have made substantial gains. Five hundred and thirty-nine persons were baptized during the year, an increase of 122 or a gain of more than twenty-nine per cent over the record of last year. We have had a net increase of 390 in our Christian community. The reason why the number of Christians has not risen higher is that the death-rate from influenza a year ago was very high and many of the deaths fall within this year's statistics. Three hundred and five died during the Conference year; this is considerable more than double the number reported a year ago.

The net gain in pastoral support from the Hindustani Churches is nearly three and one half per cent, and from the English Churches over five per cent. The amount raised in the District for ministerial support is 304 rupees greater than last year; this is a gain of over five per cent. There is a considerable falling off in benevolent collections this year, but the total sum raised in the district for pastoral support, benevolences, and special causes was 11,534 rupees. This is 906 rupees less than last year. Of this loss only 364 rupees is chargeable to the Hindustani work. Figuring on this basis it is fair to say that the workers in the district have maintained their record of last year, considering that our working staff was reduced about ten per cent at the beginning of the year, and that it was some months before we were able to replace or reinstate workers.

Sunday School

We have lost some ground in our Sunday school work, having fewer Sunday schools and 672 fewer pupils than last year. Famine conditions and epidemics have combined with lack of workers in causing this decrease.

Revival Campaign

The revival campaign during the months of February and March was pushed with vigor. Nearly a thousand meetings were held and almost 400 conversions were reported. One hundred sixty-three persons were baptized during the campaign, nearly 2,500 Scripture portions were sold and about 20,000 tracts were distributed. Fourteen heathen shrines were broken down.

District Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work of the district has had its full share of attention. Miss Richmond, the district evangelist, has spent a great deal of time in the various circuits and has covered nearly the whole of the district. Everywhere she has been received by both people and workers most gladly. Concerning the conditions which are everywhere met she writes: "Those who work in the district see heathenism in its darkest aspect. Untouched by Christian civilization, the people live under the bondage of superstition and idolatry; loose marriage relationships prevail; and the minds of the lower caste seem almost incapable of grasping things spiritual because they have been denied religious teaching under the Hindu system for so long. But we are not discouraged. We feel more than ever the need for sending the light of the gospel into all these villages. For it is only this light which can penetrate such dense darkness.

"We have had more baptisms this year than ever before, and there are more Christian children in school than last year. There has been more systematic teaching. But we are yet very short of workers. Almost a year ago, after having had a most blessed meeting among the Chamars of a certain village, we were urged by the merchants of the village to send a munshi (a teacher) to work there. But still we have no one to send. There are fifty just such villages in our district. I have visited hundreds of villages this year and everywhere I find the people glad to receive Christian teaching. The more I live in the villages the more I feel the greatness and the imperativeness of the task before us."

Schools

There has been a slight increase in the number of Christian children in our village schools. There is also a substantial increase in the number of Christian boys and girls in our boarding schools. On the other hand the number of village schools and the attendance has fallen off with the loss of workers.

The Hudson Memorial School for Girls at Cawnpore has had a successful year under Miss Bragg's management. The inspector of schools gave a good report on the tuitional and general conditions of the school. Two girls passed the Government examinations last April. At present nine girls from the school are attending higher institutions of learning. Seven of the nine Indian teachers on the staff were formerly pupils in the school. On account of famine and of the heavy death-rate due to the influenza, an unusually large number of

orphans and of destitute children have been admitted this year. There is a large number of little girls in the school at present. The school has served its purpose in meeting the real needs as well as in educating Christian girls. On account of the high prices that have prevailed during the year and because so many destitute children have been admitted the strain on the financial resources of the school has been severe.

Of the Girls' High School at Cawnpore, Miss Whiting writes: "During the first term we were handicapped by the lack of teachers, but were fortunate to secure trained teachers in July to fill all the vacancies. We are pleased with the attitude of our teachers and appreciate the fact that most of them were educated in our Methodist schools and trained at the Isabella Thoburn College. It is a tremendous help to us in the social and religious atmosphere.

"The enrollment of boarders has been about the same or a little less than last year; the highest number at one time has been fifty-five. The number of day scholars is considerably larger, being eighty-nine last month. The infants' department, including the kindergarten and the two preparatory classes, has been especially large. Miss Wheat and her assistants are teaching about fifty-five in the three classes. Last year's examination results were all that we could ask for. The six girls who took the Cambridge University (England) examination passed, and the two who were of scholarship age won scholarships. We have fifteen candidates in the three classes this year, and will be most happy if we can make as good a record this year."

The Middle School for Boys at Cawnpore has had a good year. The average enrollment was 152 and the number of Christian boys was sixty-six. The hostel continues to perform its function of making a home for the Christian boys of the district who are in attendance at the central school. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie have had the work in hand along with their care of the Cawnpore Circuit.

The Primary School for Boys at Allahabad has made steady progress during the year. The staff, with the exception of the Pandit, consists of women teachers. One of these is a trained nurse from our hospital at Bareilly. The boys are therefore under careful supervision night and day. In connection with the school a garden is kept under the supervision of a Methodist student from the Jumna Mission Agricultural Farm, and indirectly under the direction of a member of the staff of that institution. On certain days of the week the games for the boys are under the direction of a Christian young man. The inspector's report on the tuition of school is the best that has been made in recent years. The attendance has steadily increased and there are now sixty-eight boys in the boarding school. There are only two non-Christian boys on the roll at present. The school is what we wish to have it, a Christian school for Christian boys.

English Churches

The English church at Allahabad has had another prosperous year under the pastorate of the Rev. T. G. Henry. The regular expenses of the church have been met in full, and considerable has been raised for property improvements. Electric lights have been installed.

The Rev. L. C. Lewis reached India at the beginning of the hot weather,

appointed to the English church at Cawnpore. After spending several months at Mussoorie, in attendance at the language school, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, with their two children, took up their work in Cawnpore in earnest and are winning their way into the hearts and confidence of their congregation.

Outlook

Indications point to rapid developments along certain lines. The baptizing of Chamars in three circuits and the signs of a movement among them in two other circuits is most encouraging. This situation brings forcibly to mind the strategic value of Cawnpore City. Here there are tens of thousands of Chamars from all parts of the district and from beyond the Ganges. Thus the work of our whole area is related in the most vital way to the city. We need additional funds with which to organize the city work. There is need for a forward movement immediately.

Social Service Work

During the last months an entirely new situation has been created in the settlement belonging to the Cooper Allen Company, the great leather factory of Cawnpore. Here a social service program is being inaugurated under the leadership of two experienced Americans. The school program of this settlement offers to us a unique opportunity, provided we take up the work and appoint a thoroughly qualified missionary. In a nearby settlement, belonging to the Woolen Mills, there will be a similar organization before long. This new situation offers us a great opportunity which, if we do not seize it at once, will pass permanently beyond our reach.

Sales of Scriptures

The sales of Scriptures this year amounted to 10,016 copies, a gain over last year of forty-six per cent. The sale and distribution of tracts and religious books has likewise increased to 94,105 copies, a gain of 176 per cent. Everywhere there is a growing interest in Christianity and an increasing knowledge of the Scriptures and of our teaching.

DELHI DISTRICT

Area: Covers five government districts—a territory about as large as the State of New Jersey, and extends ninety miles from north to south, and ninety miles from east to west. It is bounded on the east by the Jumna River, beyond which are the Meerut and Roorkee Districts; and on the west by the Rajputana and Hissar Districts.

Population: 3,000,000. Includes Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, and Mohammedans. Our responsibility is 2,000,000, mostly Sweepers and Chamars.

Organization: Delhi became a separate district in January, 1911.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholics.

Delhi

Area: Fifteen square miles.

Location: Capital of India. Said to be the ninth city of the name, the first having been built fifty years before Christ. Ninth largest city in India and the junction for seven railways.

Population: 232,837.

Organization: Work was begun in 1892. It became a mission station in 1910 when Rev. F. M. Wilson took up his residence there.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, English Baptists.
Missionaries: Mr. R. E. Crane and Mrs. Crane, Rev. J. C. Butcher, M.D., and Mrs. Butcher.

Institution: Training School (Sonepat).

J. C. BUTCHER, Superintendent

Workers

Last year we had fifty male workers in eleven circuits. This year we have had sixty-five, working in seventeen circuits. The hiring and training of satisfactory workers is one of the most difficult tasks of the missionary. If the terms of service are made too attractive, idle, or otherwise unfit men will press into the ranks. If the remuneration is not equal to that given in secular employment, it requires unusual grace and devotion for efficient men to keep in line. This latter difficulty has been much increased by the opening offered by the prosecution of the war, and also by the high cost of living, which is felt as much in India as in America. It has also been increased by the demand for the service of our men in Government offices, on the railways, in business firms, in educational and medical lines, and in positions of trust in the service of Hindu and Mohammedan gentlemen. This is one of the penalties that we have to pay for raising up an educated class of finer moral character than that of their non-Christian compeers.

Sonepat Training School

We expect this year to graduate our first workers from the Sonepat Training School. This institution has been conducted on primitive lines in rented houses, while for a schoolhouse we have had a thatched roof, supported by poles and open on all sides. During the last fifteen months some seventy men and boys and fifteen women and girls have been in attendance, some for the full time, but most of them for shorter periods. Many of them have made rapid progress, so that we hope that some of the men and women will be ready to go into the work during the coming year, while some of the boys promise to become real scholars. During the year we purchased another piece of ground in Sonepat, so now have nearly ten acres in one block, sufficient for a training school and primary boarding schools for boys and girls. Mr. John Kissack has sent us money for the training school, and the buildings will be commenced as soon as the missionary is ready for the job. In the meantime our Indian brethren are making a good beginning, our pastor acting as manager of the school, in which there are three teachers, two men and one woman.

Support of Indian Workers

The changed conditions compelled our two upper India Conferences to adopt a new scale of salaries for our Indian workers. This works out to an increase of about fifty per cent in the portion of their salaries, which falls upon our appropriation from the Board and our special gifts. The average salary and allowances for the families of our preachers and teachers is about a hundred and fifty dollars a year. Of that the people give about twenty-five dollars, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society gives twenty-five, and the other hundred dollars must be provided by grants from the Board of Foreign Missions and special gifts. So we need all the way from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars

for the full support of a worker. But any sum of any size will help in the work, and every dollar given for the work of the district means that more work will be done in the district.

Membership

As reported last year the district began its life as a district in 1911 with 5,388 Christians, which number increased in eight years to 18,933. During 1919 there have been 4,257 baptisms, and we now report 21,391 Christians in our community. The number of Christians would have been larger, but so many have died of plague, cholera, and especially influenza, that over 3,000 deaths have been reported in the last two years. These figures may lead some to think that the battle is being won without an effort. Such is not the case. Compare our 21,391 with the total population of 2,000,000 which we are aiming to reach, and it will appear that we have only made a beginning. And yet, an increase of four-fold in our Christian community in nine years is surely cause for encouragement to further effort. We have in our care 200,000 of the Sweeper caste, and there are 20,000 of them in our community. In all we are responsible for the evangelization of about 2,000,000 people.

Need for Teachers

We need teachers, both Americans and Indians. The work of expansion is largely done by the chaudhris and other leaders of the people. The chaudhris are the hereditary headmen of the tribes or castes. They correspond to the "elders" in Israel. If they are not in sympathy with us, there is not much that we can do, but when they are converted, the work becomes comparatively easy. The Mass Movement is largely expressed by the chaudhris. They first persuade their own people to accept Christ, then they work upon their own people in other villages, and thus the work spreads. But the chaudhris cannot teach more than they know. Hence the danger in baptizing people without some provision for their instruction. And we greatly need workers who are "apt to teach."

How the Work is Done

Of the sixty-five male workers, one has been acting as assistant district superintendent, going over the district on his motorcycle, and giving the younger preachers the benefit of his experience. Seventeen others have been preachers-in-charge of circuits. Usually they have had a number of villages in their own care, and in addition have directed the work of several less experienced men, who have confined their efforts to the villages within a radius of five or six miles of their homes. All of these workers, and their wives also, are supposed to teach, sell the Scriptures and above all to teach the people to pray, to read, to memorize Scripture portions and statements of Christian truths, such as are found in the catechism. Miss F. M. McLeavy, our evangelist, has spent all except the very hot months in camp, and has tried to visit each of the 503 villages in the district where our Christians live. Her visits are eagerly anticipated and highly appreciated. She gets near to the hearts of the village women, and inspires them to trust in God and destroy the reminders of idolatry in which they formerly trusted. Mrs. Butcher and myself have visited every

circuit at least twice, and have made frequent inspections of the training and boarding schools at Sonapat.

Summer School

Our summer school was held in the palace of a rich Hindu and was rented for a hundred and twenty rupees. Practically all of our workers, men and women, were present, and for a month teaching and learning went on vigorously, and the workers were spiritually refreshed. Later the Rev. E. Stanley Jones, our evangelist, held services under the auspices of the Baptist Mission, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Methodist Episcopal Mission which produced a decided impression upon both the Christian and non-Christian communities in Delhi.

Self Support

Signs are not wanting that our people are feeling their own responsibility for supporting the work financially. It is difficult for all of us, missionaries, Indian preachers, and the people themselves to realize the importance of local contributions. Our people are so poor that if people in America should see them, they would want to give to them, rather than take from them. This was especially true last year when famine conditions were prevailing. Now we have just reaped a good harvest, but world conditions keep up the prices, and most of our people are farm laborers, working for others. In spite of all this our contributions for ministerial support were 2,267 rupees, an increase of 733 over last year, while the total collections were 2,495 rupees, an increase of 872 over last year.

Butler Memorial

We have been much gratified to learn of the success of the Centenary effort, and in connection therewith of the subscription of a quarter of a million dollars for the Butler Memorial in Delhi. I reported last year that we were living in the new bungalow, which was finished during this year. We have also built a line of outhouses for Miss McLeavy's camping outfit, and a temporary chapel, which Dr. Clancy has dubbed the Delhi "pro-cathedral." It is the first pretense of a church that we have had in Delhi. I was instructed to purchase two adjoining properties to complete our block. But while negotiations for these were under way, the Government intimated that they might have to acquire from us the land that they had sold to us, as the East India Railway needed it for houses for their officers. At first this seemed like a serious blow to us, but the Government is prepared to help us out, and give us a site that will be sufficient for a really satisfactory memorial to the founders of our mission. By the time we get that, we can have our plans worked out for the new plant.

New Missionaries

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Crane of Auburn, N. Y., have arrived, and have been busy studying the language and otherwise preparing themselves for the work. They have been welcomed by both the Indian and American workers of the district, and great assistance is expected from them.

HISSAR DISTRICT

Area: Hissar Mission District covers an area of 50,000 square miles. It includes, in addition to the Government Civil District, large sections in the four native states of Jhind, Patiala, Nabha, Bhawalpur.

Location: The government district of Hissar is located between 28° 36' and 30° 4' north latitude; and 74° 1' and 76° 22' east longitude. The Mission District lies entirely in the Punjab.

Population: 3,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the English Baptists who have a medical zenana work about forty miles from Hissar City.

Hissar

Location: Headquarters for the local administration. The town was founded in the fourteenth century by Firoz Shah, and was named Hissar Firoza—the fort of Firoz. This has been contracted to Hissar.

Missionary: Rev. James Lyon.

Institution: Hissar Training School.

JAMES LYON, Superintendent

Staff

We have eighteen ordained Hindustani ministers and one hundred and eighty-two other workers, all told, to care for 14,380 Christians and evangelize 3,000,000 people.

Sickness

Last year we were hindered by bubonic plague and cholera, this year we have been hindered more. We have had very severe epidemics of influenza and malarial fever, and no fewer than ten per cent of our converts have died from the ravages of these diseases, also five workers.

The Attitude of the Non-Christian Community

Their attitude is one of respect and sympathy. Occasionally the extremists of the reformed sects manifest great opposition both openly and underhanded, nevertheless generally speaking the community are in a helpful attitude and sympathy.

Visitors

We have had the pleasure of having with us Bishop Warne, and Rev. E. Stanley Jones, our general evangelist; also Rev. G. L. Lorenzo, our Sunday School Secretary. Great blessing attended their ministrations and God was glorified.

Number of Baptisms

During the year we have had 5,596 baptisms, and have opened 20 new primary schools and are training our workers to take care of these new converts and teachers for our schools. Our training school in Hissar assisted by minor training schools in each circuit is doing a great and good work. Families come to Hissar, illiterate in many cases, and learn quickly to read the Bible in their mother tongue, also we take special pains to get them into the light of God and filled with the Holy Spirit, then we send them out to bring in others. One hundred and ninety-one places of idol worship have been demolished by the converts themselves at the time of their baptism.

Our People Die Well

Of the many who have died from sickness, we have had striking illustrations of how the gospel affords comfort in death. A few weeks ago the headman (chaudhri) of one of our villages fell sick with malarial fever, and in spite of all that could be done he grew worse. Before his death he called his family, asked them to pray, joining in the prayer with great joy; in his own broken simple manner he thanked God for his salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ and then bore testimony before all that he was willing and ready to die.

Chaudhris Conventions

During the year five conventions have been held for our chaudhris, or village leaders. They have been well attended and have been the means of great blessings. The chaudhris are the key to the situation which leads us to the conversion of fifty thousand people. Their influence is great and when they come out for Christ tens of thousands follow. We aim to get each and every one converted and filled with the Holy Spirit. These people are exceedingly poor, but they pay their own expenses to our conventions, and contribute to the collections.

Our New Orphanage

In addition to our hindrances mentioned, by the epidemics of influenza and malarial fever, we have had famine, but not so severe in our district as in some others, nevertheless severe enough to leave on our hands in the district quite a number of orphans. These we are gathering into an Orphanage, and now we have a Christian Orphanage, where we are taking care of 20 of these famine waifs, clothing them, feeding them, and bringing them up for Jesus. A number of them have been truly converted and it would delight the hearts of our patrons to hear these boys pray and sing and give testimony for Jesus.

Colportage

While thus engaged in gathering in new converts and opening new schools, all our workers have been busy in scattering the Word of God far and wide and have sold 21,000 one cent gospels and distributed 19,000 gospel tracts. We are reaping the harvest slowly, but surely, from the sowing of the Word of God.

Self Support

Self-support is being pushed at every opportunity in our quarterly meetings, Sunday services and evangelistic services, Sunday schools and day schools, and progress is being made. All our workers give cheerfully their tithes and are thus splendid examples to others.

The Centenary

The spiritual glow of Centenary has caught hold of Hissar district. We are arranging and planning for great things—an increase of our number of tithers, day schools, Sunday schools, workers of all classes and a great advance in the number of church members and new converts. In the next five years we expect to be able to show an increase, at least, of one hundred per cent. The prospects for a great ingathering were never better or brighter. Our workers

are pushing forward in the name of the Master. The calls for help from seekers and the challenges to our faith from the fifty thousand waiting for baptism are great. We are going forward full of faith and the Holy Spirit.

MEERUT DISTRICT

Area: 7,200 square miles, and includes Meerut and Bulandshahr civil districts.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers. Climate healthful.

Population: 2,643,000. Hindus 2,000,000; the remainder are Moslems.

Industry: Soil is fertile—half the population depends on agriculture for a living.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Church Missionary Society, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Ghaziabad

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lydia D. Christensen (on furlough), Emma Donohugh, and Melva A. Livermore.

Meerut

Location: Headquarters of Meerut civil district, and of Meerut commissioner's district. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay. The scene of the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857.

Population: 150,000. Fifty per cent Hindus; forty per cent Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 among Europeans; among Indians in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich, Rev. J. Benson Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough), Rev. T. S. Donohugh (on furlough) and Mrs. Donohugh (on furlough), Rev. E. E. Tuck and Mrs. Tuck. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura G. Bobenhouse, Margaret Dease, Carolyn C. Nelson (on furlough), E. Lavinia Nelson (on furlough), Emma E. Warren.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle School, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Howard Plested Memorial, Girls' High School, Bible Training School.

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

Summer School and District Conference

The year closed with a most helpful summer school and district conference, the former occupying three weeks and the latter one week. Among the speakers were Bishop F. W. Warne, the Rev. B. T. Badley, and the Rev. Dr. Price, all recently returned from the United States, and full of the Centenary spirit. The Christian Swami, Sunder Singh, brought us deep spiritual messages; Miss Campbell spoke on temperance, Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Bannerjee, of the Church of England Mission, Rev. Mott Keislar of Muttra and the Rev. Dr. Core, principal of our Bareilly Theological Seminary, were among the fellow-missionaries who assisted from time to time. In addition to this, Miss Livermore, evangelist in our own district, and Rev. G. L. Lorenzo of the Religious Education Department for India, gave regular lectures to the workers on methods of work, Bible story-telling, hymn-singing, etc., while the other missionaries and all Indian leaders in the district had their opportunity to contribute to the success of both gatherings.

Large numbers of workers, men and women, passed their annual examinations creditably during this month of waiting together; 71 local preachers had their licenses renewed, and new local preacher's licenses were granted to thirteen workers; 45 holders of exhorter's licenses had them renewed, and twelve new names were added to the exhorter's grade and licenses granted; eight men were recommended to the annual conference for ordination as local deacons and

elders, and two were recommended for admission on trial in the annual conference.

At the close of the conference, over three hundred names were read out in the appointments for the coming year. Following the reading, the benediction was pronounced and immediately there went up the chorus-shout, "Yisu Masih ki Jai!" (Victory to Jesus Christ), and, although a fortnight has passed since that blessed day, not a man has offered the least suggestion of a complaint regarding his appointment!

More Workers Needed

During the conference there was ever-present evidence that thousands of people are being denied admittance into the Kingdom of God in this community on account of lack of workers. Thousands of applicants for teaching now stand knocking at our doors; there are hundreds of villages in our territory where no messenger of the Cross of Christ has ever entered. One has said: "There is no end to the sky." It is pretty nearly as true that there is no end to the opportunity for the spread of the gospel in the Meerut District. We need workers.

Christian Community

We now have 6,800 Christian families living in 1,601 different towns and villages, and these Christian families total 46,874 individuals. Although there were 5,983 baptisms during the year, the actual increases in the Christian community was only 3,000, this being accounted for by the fact that there were 2,652 deaths among our people from influenza.

Our work has been carried on among all classes of people—high, intermediate and low; Brahmins, sweepers; land-owners, daily laborers; well-to-do farmers, shoemakers, tanners, proprietors—men, women, boys and girls. The Word has been preached in private homes, in public rest houses, in the bazaars and city streets, in the shade of friendly trees by the country wayside; in fields and in shops; among the thousands in heathen melas, and in the quiet of a moonlight night in the village Christian courtyard. And everywhere the cry has been, "Tell it again!" As our church seating capacity for the whole district is not above 1,500, we need not less than fifty additional churches of good size if we attempt to seat the other 45,000.

How the Story Is Told

The message has been given in story and in song to the accompaniment of Indian and English musical instruments; it has found its way by means of beautifully illustrated tracts, Sunday school charts and picture cards supplied from the homeland; through gospels and gospel portions purchased from the British and Foreign Bible Society in India, and others supplied free by the London Scripture Gift Mission; through tracts and booklets published by our own India Presses. During the year our workers have sold 14 complete Bibles, 100 complete New Testaments, and 13,820 gospel portions. They have also distributed carefully and freely 57,438 tracts. The principal languages concerned in this distribution of the Word are Hindi (used mostly by Hindus), and Urdu (the language of Mohammedans for the most part), English, Greek and Hebrew.

Finances

Our workers are all tithers, and in tithes, and collections from the villages alone, they have this year raised Rs. 5,080-10-9. In days of ordinary exchange this would have equalled approximately \$1,700. At the present rate it equals about \$2,200. Exchange is now one of our most serious problems. In one month alone the funds of this district lost over a thousand rupees in exchange. And the rate is now worse than then. Along with this calamity—for such it must be called—is the advent of the hardest times for India in living memory; perhaps the hardest in history. Never even during those awful famines of 1897 and 1900 were prices ascended to half the excess height which they have now reached. For the ordinary man (to say nothing of the poor man) the problem of procuring the barest necessities of life is a huge one and full of darkness. We have increased the monthly allowances of our workers, though the increase, without special grants for it from home funds, could be but slight. In addition to this we have occasionally been able to give them special help for the purchase of clothing, the cost of medicines, and the expenses of their children in schools. The leaders of district interests have labored in prayer, often wearily, that the needs may be met, our workers properly clothed and fed, their sons and daughters cared for and educated as they should be, and the spread of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ continue to the end. Aside from the financial stringency and the resultant lack of workers we face no serious hindrance in our work. The day is past when it was necessary to urge the people of this region to accept the Christ.

How We Are Organized

For the purposes of organization and administration this district is divided into eleven circuits. The number of Christians in one circuit exceeds the total Christian community of some whole conferences.

Literature

A most encouraging feature in the work is the great hunger of the people for the Word of God and similar literature. Large numbers of tracts were not obtainable; we scattered among the people all we could get. The outlook in this respect is brighter this year, now that the war is over and paper is obtainable for printing purposes.

Religious Education Drive

Near the beginning of the month of June the working force in the Meerut district decided that they would set as an objective to be met during the months of June and July, the passing in a formal examination in the Life of Christ of not less than 2,000 village Christians.

When approximately a month had passed after the examinations had begun, we had more than twice reached our objective, and on the 31st of July the number of those who passed in this examination was 8,888, or more than four times the number set in the beginning of this religious education drive.

Schools

The high department in the Girls' School has an enrollment of 20,

and the other departments are so crowded that some plan will have to be devised at once to provide suitable living accommodations.

Mr. Clemes, principal of the Boys' School, reports an enrollment of 160 boys in 1919, as against 120 in 1916. Various enterprises are on foot among and for the boys, such as a boys' scout organization and prayer bands.

The District Training School, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Clemes, has had a good year. Three workers and their wives were graduated and sent out into the field at the time of the District Conference.

Evangelizing

The evangelistic work has had great stress this year, along with the pastoral. Miss Livermore gives her whole time to this work, and her services have been greatly blessed. The district superintendent and Mrs. Aldrich have also been able to do some district touring, in addition to attending to pressing local duties.

MUTTRA DISTRICT

Area: Includes Agra and Muttra civil districts, and Bharatpur native state.

Location: Extends 100 miles along the Jumna River, has three systems of canals, fine roads, and is the junction for four railways connecting with all the great cities of India.

Population: 4,000,000. The district has seven cities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 80,000, besides many large towns and villages.

Industry: Agriculture.

Agra

Location: On the Jumna River, headquarters of Agra civil district. Fourth city in size in the United Provinces, and a great railway center. Contains many fine buildings, one being the famous Taj Mahal. Also St. John's College (C. M. S.), Agra College (government), and a Roman Catholic College.

Population: 185,000. Sixty per cent Hindus.

Industry: Famous for its native arts.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Baptist Zenana Mission, Church Missionary Society, and Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. L. B. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

Brindaban

Location: in Muttra civil district, six miles from Muttra up the Jumna River.

Population: 30,000. Mostly worshippers of Krishna for whom there are 5,000 richly endowed temples.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ida A. Farmer, Eunice Porter (on furlough), Linnie Terrell (on furlough), Emma Scott, M.D. (on furlough).

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Hospital.

Muttra

Location: In Agra division of United Provinces, on the Jumna River. Also on three lines of railway. The birthplace of Krishna, and the center of Buddhism long before the Christian era.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. S. W. Clemes and Mrs. Clemes, Rev. Mott Keislar (on furlough) and Mrs. Keislar, M. D. (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie L. Ball, Grace Boddy, M. Adelaide Clancy, Isabel McKnight (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Training School, Normal School. W. F. M. S.: Blackstone Missionary Institute, Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Industrial School.

MOTT KEISLAR, Superintendent

Christian Community

The Christian community now numbers 13,561. During the year there have been 1,368 baptisms, a gain of 34 per cent over last year. There have been 1,414 deaths. In two years almost 3,000 have died, most of these deaths occurring during the epidemics.

The Staff

There are 12 missionaries, 3 men and 9 women. Of Indian workers there are 9 members of conference, 8 ordained preachers, 26 unordained preachers, 25 exhorters, and 22 others. Of these 90 workers, 7 are unpaid from mission funds. There are 81 women, wives of the preachers, teachers in the girls' school and a few others directly engaged in evangelistic work. During the last two years death has taken 18 of our staff.

Evangelism

Five years ago because of the lack of workers, I found it necessary to forbid the preachers-in-charge to open up any more new villages. Already our men were attempting more work than could be effectively done, some having the responsibility of the Christians in as many as 40 villages. To open up new work, even though the people were begging for teaching, meant the neglect of some of these Christian communities. The distance between the villages over rough roads presents no little difficulty in the pastoral care of the people. The policy was established that we should make special effort among the chamars, in the villages where there were already Christians. The chamars are a step higher in the social scale than the sweepers, from whom the majority of our Christians come.

For two years we have been expecting a break among the chamars. In four centers of the district this has been an especially hopeful year. One day, after a meeting in Dig, the head chaudhri of some fifty villages came to me to ask for teachers. "We are going to become Christians," he said, "not here and there a family at a time, but 40 or 50 villages at once, if you will send us teachers." In Sadabad the door is wide open. At least 40 have expressed a desire to be baptized. The other day at Kosi two bright young chamars came to the pastor's home while we were there. Their "guru" had told them that all the truth there is in religion is in Christianity. They have no more faith in their old religion, and are seeking something better. In Mahaban four families of chamars have just been baptized, and the whole community is astir. We look for hundreds of baptisms there in the next two years.

Several years ago in one of the large chamar mohallas in Hathras a little boy was baptized. The preacher taught him to read. Being a bright boy, Kanhaya advanced beyond his teacher and studied high school work with other teachers. He was the only Christian in his family. For years he saw his heathen mother continue the offerings before the little shrine in the home. He pleaded with her to give up idolatry, and accept Jesus, but she was obdurate. The father was indifferent. During the revival meetings held in the mohalla last March we saw a wonderful victory in that boy's home. We had been praying for a long time that it might come. With the jostling crowd of people who filled the little court-yard pressing upon us, I baptized Kanhaya's father,

mother, wife, child, and a number of other relatives. Last week I was called to this same mohalla where a great throng had gathered to witness the baptism of a large number of people. After a rousing meeting, full of enthusiasm and joy, I baptized old men and youths, women and children before the waiting crowd. Kanhaya, now a fine, square shouldered young man, had been very active in collecting and seating the candidates. He stood proudly at my side and assisted by cutting the tufts of hair which are the sign of Hinduism.

Miss McKnight, district evangelist, writes:

"During the camping season we pitch our tents in some good center for touring. We have daily meetings with the local workers, besides going out with them to villages. Every night we have a meeting in the village near our camp. We find this intensive work brings good results. Our morning meetings are often attended by people of all degrees—a most interesting group gathered under a tree, perhaps a Brahman pandit, some sweeper Christians, and children—children always."

Itinerating

The automobile has become an indispensable part of the itinerant missionary's efficiency equipment. Our car has doubled our effective service. This year as never before we have been able to tour the villages and help the workers. In cases of sickness it has been possible to reach the patients quickly with medical aid, or bring them in comfort to the hospital.

Evangelistic Meetings and Gospel Sales

In the 1,632 meetings held, 46,655 people heard the gospel messages. The sale of gospels amounted to 4,301 during the month, and 17,635 tracts were distributed. A total of 702 were baptized, including 308 children of Christian parents, and 394 candidates from among non-Christians.

Melas

We are afforded great opportunities for preaching in the religious festivals, living as we do in the Vaishnava holy land. In one of the sacred villages near Muttra a number of workers moved among the crowds that filled the narrow streets, distributing literature and selling gospels. Two or three significant things caught our attention. The purchasers of the gospels were largely from among the young people, showing the growing literacy among the young, and especially the lower castes. The throngs were far more interested in the display of gaudy merchandise in the bazaar stalls than in the temple worship. The villagers, who, a few years ago, in superstitious fear, withdrew from the Christian missionary, refusing his literature, now crowd about him to purchase gospels.

Education

The village schools have lost one in number, but have increased the attendance by 108. The schools in the district center have all had a good year. Miss Clancy reports as follows: "The training school department of the Blackstone Missionary Institute has three separate schools, the English, intended for Anglo-Indian and high class Indian girls who are able to do the work in

English. It stands for the training of leaders. The vernacular, for those educated only in the vernacular, and trains teachers and Bible readers. The village, for those women who come in from the villages with their husbands, and who are unable to read. The attendance this year has been 58. Last May 19 were graduated from the vernacular school. Special stress has been laid on the Beacon method of teaching Hindi and model practice schools in mohallas have been started. Tithing bands and intercessory prayer bands have been organized. So the Centenary movement is inaugurated in our schools."

Miss Ball reports for the Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School: "The girls of the boarding school are specially rejoicing this year because the city water supply has reached them. No more crying because of thirst. The staff has been strengthened by a head mistress, who is a great help. The enrollment this year is 126. In the last Government middle examination five girls passed."

Mr. Odgers reports for the Boys' Schools: "The maximum enrollment of the Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School, counting all branches, has been 186. The staff has been strengthened by the addition of two Christian masters, one of whom is normal trained. The tuitional results have been good, and at his last inspection the inspector of schools said that ours was the best school in the city, and one of the best in the circle. The Normal class opened with 15 students. The village training school is prospering, and the new men are of a desirable type. Muttra District has 8 students, and Moradabad has one. Our boys are all holding responsible positions in the school, and are highly trusted by the principal."

Colportage

There has been a gain in Scripture portion sales of almost 72 per cent, and in tract distribution of over 200 per cent. The picture leaflets sent out by Mr. Blackstone have proved an effective means of presenting the gospel. One feature in tract production which has hitherto been so largely overlooked is attractiveness and color. These are wonderfully combined with the beautifully told and illustrated story, which the pictures illustrate. No other literature we have been able to obtain has proved so helpful in village preaching.

Training the Workers

Early in March we called together the workers of the district for a ten day school of methods. This is the third, and we think the best we have had. Methods of school and Sunday school work were presented by specialists. Mrs. Briggs, who has so successfully adapted the Beacon method to Hindustani work, was with us nearly a week. Miss McKnight, in her report, says of the results of the institute, "Our workers are learning to give the gospel message and teaching in attractive form. We see a greater interest in the village schools."

Summer School

At the close of the year we had the annual summer school for helping the workers in their regular course of studies. Along with the class work there were meetings for the deepening of the spiritual life. Miss Campbell, organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in India, gave us a series of addresses on the second coming of Christ. Swami Sunder Singh, Dr. Buck, Dr.

Price, Rev. A. L. Grey, Rev. C. B. Stuntz also brought us inspirational messages. Bishop Warne thrilled us with accounts of the Centenary, and gave us a deeper appreciation of our great church.

Self Support

Despite the hard times the amount raised for ministerial support from the indigenous church was an increase of a little more than 12 per cent over last year. The total collected for ministerial support and benevolence is Rs. 3,985, a net gain of 7 1-2 per cent over last year.

Sunday Schools

It has been our purpose to improve as much as possible the teaching in the Sunday schools. These village Sunday schools, held amid the surroundings in which most of them meet, cannot be as efficient as we desire. There has been an increase of five in the number of Sunday schools, and of 124 in Sunday school scholars.

Medical Work

Medical work has been carried on in three centers, Brindaban, Muttra, and Mahaban. At the last conference there was no Woman's Foreign Missionary Society doctor to take the work at Brindaban, but God sent us Dr. Vrooman, who has been with us all year. In these three centers there have been 11,804 attendances at the dispensaries, and an increase in fees and contributions of almost 100 per cent. The hospital at Brindaban has been fortunate in the purchase of a large building across the road from the front gate. This serves as a place for non-Christian patients to live while receiving treatment, and also as a school and church. Patients are coming forty and fifty miles for medicine. There are eight nurses, either employed or in training. Miss Farmer, missionary nurse, has been superintendent of the hospital, and has also had the evangelistic work of the city. This is the only mission hospital in this part of the country. Those who come to the dispensaries for medicine carry away not only medicine for the body but a little more knowledge each time of the healing for sin.

English Work

Agra affords a unique opportunity for work among the Anglo-Indian community. Telegraph and railway offices employ large numbers of men. Chiefly from among these come our supporters of our English work in that station. Rev. C. H. Plomer has had charge of this work, in addition to his responsibilities as assistant district superintendent.

At Muttra the district superintendent has performed the duties of acting chaplain to the non-conformist British troops stationed here. In addition to the regular Sunday services and midweek prayer meetings social evenings have been given for the men. The reading and prayer room attached to the chapel has been supplied with stationery and papers. This has been a great boon to the soldiers.

Centenary

Full plans were made at District Conference for our Centenary work.

Miss Campbell started us in the temperance campaign. There was organized in the city a temperance society which has been growing rapidly. It has among its members a great many young men, both Christian and non-Christian. We have talked with influential men in the villages, and are convinced that the best people desire to see the traffic destroyed. Our district committee is pushing this phase of the Centenary. The Scripture and tract distribution department, as well as the evangelism, intercession, tithing and stewardship, have been organized. Already much has been done, and we hope for the enlistment of a great army of tithers. Other departments are also organized and working. We expect the campaign to be one of victory.

Forecast

After six years of work on this district, which I shall soon leave for furlough, I cannot close this report without a bit of prophecy. With the growing interest in education, less rigid observance of caste, the widening circle of those who have heard and understand the Christian message, with the messengers more efficient in presenting Christ, we have reason to expect that in a few years we shall be able to sweep in a large portion of certain castes, numbering hundreds of thousands. With an increasingly efficient village school system our Christian community should become literate, resulting in an intelligent Indian church. There are signs of an awakening to a sense of stewardship in the villages, which should result in a strong lay movement. Among our educated people we see a consecration to the call for service which means greater possibilities for the evangelization of the educated classes. This year five young men of our district are applying for admission to annual conference.

PUNJAB DISTRICT

Area: Includes Punjab civil province.

Population: 13,500,000 living in 21,830 villages. The seat of the earliest Aryan settlement.

Industry: Agriculture. Much wheat raised and exported.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Reformed Presbyterians, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Church of Scotland, Moravian Mission, United Presbyterians, American Presbyterian Mission, Zenana Bible and Medical Society, Salvation Army.

Lahore

Area: Native city covers one square mile. European quarters extend over a large area.

Location: On the Ravi River at the junction of three lines of railway. Important educational center. Rudyard Kipling was educated here. Punjab University is located in the European section.

Population: 210,000. Sixty per cent are Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Presbyterians (North), Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. C. B. Stuntz and Mrs. Stuntz. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marion E. Dalrymple, Lily D. Greene (on furlough), Vivian L. Shute.

Institutions: Johnson Memorial Training School, Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

C. B. STUNTZ, Superintendent

No Report.

RAJPUTANA DISTRICT

Area: 130,462 square miles. Includes all of Rajputana consisting of eighteen native states, two chiefships, and the British Province of Ajmer-Merwara. Intersected by the Aravalli Hills. The district has 1,576 miles of railway. Our chief centers of work on the district are: Ajmer, Bikanir, Churu, Kachaman, Nagaur, Phalera, Pisangan, Ramsar, Ratangarh, Siri Madhopur, Suratgarh, and Tilaunia.

Population: 10,554,418. Methodist responsibility 3,000,000—all castes. Seventeen of the twenty divisions of Rajputana are Rajput, two are Jaj, and one is Mohammedan. Hindus number 8,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland.

Ajmer

Location: Headquarters of Ajmer-Merwara. Also headquarters of meter gauge railway system. Contains many ancient buildings, beautiful gardens, a lake, and the tomb of Khwaja Sahib, Mohammedan saint.

Population: 86,000.

Industry: Manufacturing center. Thousands employed in the car and locomotive shops.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. E. M. Rugg and Mrs. Rugg. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Gertrude E. Richards, Estella M. Forsyth (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

Bikanir

Location: Headquarters of Bikanir native state, and chief city of the Rajputana desert. City has electric lights, water works, fine buildings and gardens, and excellent schools, and hospitals for men and women. Railways extend from three sides of the city across the desert, connecting it with every part of India.

Population: 65,000. Bikanir is the center of a circuit in which there are more than 600 Christians from fifteen different castes.

Industry: Agriculture. Dry farming.

Phalera

Location: Important railway junction in the eastern part of Rajputana, receiving and sending out fifty trains daily.

Population: 1,200.

Industry: Four miles from Phalera are great salt lakes from which thousands of tons of salt are taken annually.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work has begun in 1900. Only mission at work.

Missionaries: Rev. W. W. Ashe, M.D., and Mrs. Ashe, Rev. A. L. Grey and Mrs. Grey.

Tilaunia

Location: Between Ajmer and Phalera, twenty-five miles from either city. The center of medical work for the district.

Missionaries: Rev. W. W. Ashe, M.D., and Mrs. Ashe, Rev. A. L. Grey and Julia I. Kipp.

Institution: Tilaunia Sanitarium (Mary Wilson Sanitarium).

A. L. GREY, Superintendent

Christian Community

Our total Christian community is 5,232. Death claimed 2,624 during the year! This large death rate was due to plague, cholera, and influenza. There were during the year under review 342 baptisms, a gain over last year of 133.

Staff

The staff consists of two missionaries of the Board and their wives, five Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies, one assistant missionary, three

Indian members of conference, seventeen ordained local preachers, thirty-three unordained local preachers, twenty-five exhorters, forty-four Bible readers, and eighteen other workers. The total is 148, of whom 103 receive pay. The problem of securing workers is a growing one. Year by year it becomes more difficult to secure volunteers for mission service. There are two reasons why this is so. First, a lack of vision, and, second, a larger income in other work. But we believe the result of the Centenary campaign in India will be the solution of this problem. Every Methodist in India is going to pray more.

Attitude of the People

The attitude of the people is friendly. They show interest by hearing the verbal message and also by taking away with them the printed message. It is true the critics of missions and Christians are on the increase. Still, their number is small, and it is possible the critic will help instead of hinder. Criticism usually directs attention to the thing in which few had any interest before. In social reform and temperance work there is considerable cooperation on the part of non-Christians. They are taking their stand with the Christians against many evils. It seems to me the peoples of India are coming, if slowly, to the thought that in Jesus Christ there is a remedy for all of their ills.

The War and Peace

The war is over, but its influence is still with us. We have peace, but along with it the temptation to doubt its permanency. The hope of most people is in the League of Nations, and Christians are praying for its success. I might add that non-Christians are also praying for the same thing. We long for the time when conditions will get back somewhere near normal. The cost of living has practically doubled during the past five years. This means suffering for millions in India and real hardship for many others. Prices go upward over night while wages move up at a snail's pace. The war took thousands of India's sons to the various fronts in the countries where there was fighting, which gave them an opportunity to see and learn much. Those that have returned to their country can never be quite the same. They are changed. They will change others.

Ajmer Boys' School

Rev. E. M. Rugg, superintendent, writes as follows:

"We have received fifty-five new boys in the primary, middle, and high school classes during the year and have a net gain of forty-four in total registration. Seven of the boys who have dropped out of school during the year are in good positions, and doing creditable work. There has been little sickness this year, so that school work has been more steadily pursued. Two boys will go up for Government examination in April. In athletics our older boys do well, and the younger are directed in their sports. The older boys are active in Sunday school work among non-Christians. The following religious services are the weekly program for all: daily morning and evening prayers and evening song, prayer meeting on Tuesdays, Junior and Senior Epworth League on Fridays, Sunday school on Sunday mornings, preaching service in the afternoon, and class meetings in the evening."

Ajmer Girls' School

Miss Richards, the principal, writes as follows:

"We have had very little sickness in the school. The attendance has been regular and the routine has gone on with little interruption. The new curriculum has been put into use in full by training some of the larger girls of the boarding department to take charge of the sewing. The other extra branches have been divided among the other teachers. We have ninety-seven on the roll.

Mary Wilson Tuberculosis Sanitarium

Dr. Kipp, physician-in-charge, writes:

"The erection of new buildings for the Mary Wilson Tuberculosis Sanitarium is proceeding as rapidly as labor conditions will permit. The bungalow for the missionary staff has been enlarged. The nursing staff is in new quarters and the first ward for patients in the new plant is well under way. The day school for patients is doing well. The Sanitarium Church has been greatly improved."

English Church Work

The English Church congregation has had six additions to full membership this year. The small congregation of Europeans and Anglo-Indians has been increased by the regular attendance of several educated Indians. A Sunday school for European and Anglo-Indian children has been regularly held with a good attendance. In addition the superintendent holds services in three other places.

Evangelistic Work

Miss Estella M. Forsyth, district evangelist, writes as follows: "Evangelistic work in Rajputana has never been so promising as during the past year.

"In the railway carriage we meet women from far and near. The shaven Bengali widows, in quest of some new place of pilgrimage, show us their arms which some priest has seared with a hot iron, and then we have the opportunity to tell them that salvation is not secured by severe penance and torture of the body, but by faith in the Saviour of men. The educated Indian man, whether he be station master, ticket clerk, conductor on the train, master in Government school or lawyer in the courts, is always ready to converse with the missionary on the theme so vital and interesting. In the villages our heart goes out to the multitudes who are like sheep without a true shepherd. The forty-four women with whom we work are not sufficient to instruct the hundreds of thousands waiting to hear the message."

The Centenary

The Centenary bids fair to be one of the greatest and most successful evangelistic efforts ever attempted in India in the history of missions. The organization has been completed and every one is working with a spirit that wins. From the commission down to the unit the organization is a wheel within a wheel. I believe the Centenary will do more than any one thing ever attempted to hasten the day of a self-supporting and self-propagating church in India.

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Area: 3,808 square miles. Includes Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, and Muzaffarnagar civil districts.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers.

Population: 1,794,710. Methodist responsibility 1,158,041, mostly depressed classes. 80,000 Chamars (leather workers). Two thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans. Hindustani is spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Presbyterians, American Presbyterians, Church of England, National Missionary Society, and Roman Catholics.

Mussoorie

Missionaries: Rev. P. M. Buck and Mrs. Buck. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Anne E. Lawson.

Roorkee

Location: Headquarters of Roorkee tahsil in Saharanpur civil district. Railway station. Thomason Engineering College, located here, is said to be the best of the kind in India.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Reformed Presbyterians, and Mission to Lepers.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss S. Edith Randall.

Institutions: Dennis Clancy Memorial School, Roorkee Leper Asylum. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School.

J. T. ROBERTSON, Superintendent

The Epidemic

In 1918 our church year closed under a heavy cloud of sickness and death. The influenza was still raging and hundreds were dying all over the district. In some places, notably near the Ganges, the living were so weak and ill as to be unable to dispose of the dead. Our workers were too weak to care for or bury their Christian dead. They were unable to get about the villages in time to find out for sure what ravages disease and death had made in their flocks for last year's report, so we show an awful death roll this year, 2,408. We lost two men, and nine women workers, and at least a dozen children, or almost seven per cent of our workers.

Our Staff

During the year our staff consisted of Dr. P. M. Buck and Mrs. Buck, and Miss Lawson at Mussoorie; Rev. J. T. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, and Miss Randall at Roorkee, and Miss Gabrielson. We are eagerly looking forward to the coming of the Rev. E. E. Tuck and Mrs. Tuck. Our Indian staff is composed of five members of annual conference; ten ordained local preachers; nineteen licensed local preachers; sixty-three exhorters, teachers and pastor-teachers; and seventy-three Bible readers and evangelist teachers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, a total of 171.

Our Christian Community

In 1918 permission was granted by the Board, at the request of the Finance Committee of the conference, to withdraw our two workers from Saharanpur, where the American Presbyterians are in force, and where they have their

theological seminary for all their work in the Punjab and the United Provinces. With their large staff it was clear that they could do much better for the Christians in that city than we could. In January we made over the 600 names we had on our Saharanpur register to the Presbyterians. Later in the year we gave 160 of our people to the Hissar District by a re-alignment of district boundaries in the Patiala State. These changes plus the deaths we had reduced our numbers.

We had 2,288 baptisms during the year, as many as we can well care for in addition to our present numbers. Owing to the conditions arising from the influenza practically no baptisms were given during the first three months of the year.

Evangelistic Work

Our greatest gain has been on the Shamli circuit and in Shamli town. We received Shamli and its work in exchange for our work in Patiala, in 1912, from the Reformed Presbyterians. It was then a part of the Meerut District. In 1916 it came to us with Muzzaffarnagar by a readjustment of district boundaries. Our first visit early in 1916 was a great disappointment. Of those baptized there then only one ceased his work to speak to us. No one gave us a seat and we left thoroughly discouraged. Our last visit was such a contrast! We were met at the edge of the town and escorted by a band to the mohalla, where there was no room large enough to contain half the men, and there were the women and children, who had no intention of being left out. We therefore sat in the mud, for it had rained all the forenoon, for our three hours' meeting. The men sang, the women sang, and the children sang, then all sang together. In the same way they answered questions from our catechism and repeated the commandments. Over 300 from the two chamar mohallas have become Christians. Needless to say persecution is rife here. Their land tenure is very slight; strong threats are being made; but so far it has not gone further. And there is no sign of recanting. This story of baptisms followed by persecution is being repeated in the Muzzaffarnagar and Landhaura circuits.

Methodism is responsible in this area for 1,794,719 individuals.

A ten days' campaign in one circuit records fifty-two meetings in fourteen villages, more than 200 gospel portions sold, and over 2,700 having heard the story of Jesus' life. Following this, we pitched a tent on the annual fair grounds held in Muzzaffarnagar, and during the entire time, held several meetings a day, sold and distributed tracts and gospels everywhere, and had personal interviews with scores who came to the tent.

Most of our workers were present at the Saharanpur convention which was held the days following, and the spiritual uplift they received there was carried back to Muzzaffarnagar as we gathered for our own annual district conference. These were each seasons of great uplift as well as affording opportunities for spreading the Word of God.

Persecution was never more bitter. From every section come these reports, and our people are being taken into court on false pretences and bribed evidence. But it does not hinder the work of God. It seems wonderful what our timid Indian people are bearing in many places "for His sake."

Wherever we have gone in the district, the crowds eagerly listen to the

tory of Jesus. In one place, I was invited to speak to a school of Brahman young men who wished to take up a study of the teachings of Christ, and they gladly accepted copies of the Gospel of John. They asked the use of a mission building for their school, and that we arrange to give them daily lessons. They now call themselves a "mission school." The greatest joy, however, has been the more personal talks and prayers with individuals who are really seeking Him. Several high caste young men for whom we have long been praying seem to be coming into the light, and we are praying that their courage may rise to the height of a public confession very soon. We find everywhere a surprising number of secret believers. A break is bound to come.

English Work

We have English work at Mussoorie and Roorkee. At the latter place the writer ministers in spiritual things to all Europeans, other than Roman Catholics and members of the Church of England. We have no organized church, as most of the people belong to other churches elsewhere. They keep their church and parsonage in good repair, both of which belong to the Board, and they pay the salary of the pastor of our Indian Christians living in cantonments as well as contributing to the benevolences. During the period of the war we have had the joy of ministering to the members of Britain's citizen army stationed here.

At Mussoorie the Rev. P. M. Buck, D.D., is pastor. Of the work there Dr. Buck and Mrs. Buck write: "The season has been one of quiet work without especially outstanding things. Congregations have not been large, but results do not always depend on numbers. Love and harmony have been marked among all our people. We have had a fair financial year and at the end of the season were able to raise the amount needed and to send for a new organ for next year. We have had a good season in the Sunday school. As we draw on no day school or boarding school for numbers we call the almost one hundred enrolled 'hand picked.' Many children attend from lone stations who have never before been to a Sunday school and where there is seldom a church service. These are children from good homes whose education is being carefully looked after, but whose parents in good social positions care for none of these things."

The District Conference

For the first time, the session of the district conference was held at a station (Muzzaffarnagar) away from the district headquarters. The compound of Roorkee is full to overflowing and there is absolutely no room for such a large number as attend our district conference. Then, too, we had to hold it at a time when it was comfortable for all to be in the open all the time instead of as hitherto in November when all are ashiver with the cold. We chose the first half of April and this proved a most opportune time, as the harvesting had begun, and until the threshing and winnowing are over we cannot find village Christians at their homes till late at night. We met just after the Saharanpur convention and thus we came direct to Muzzaffarnagar from Saharanpur full of the blessings received there.

In addition to the examinations and business sessions of the conference we had Bible readings each morning and popular public meetings each evening.

Household hygiene, temperance, and kindred topics were presented in a popular way.

The "Satyagraha" troubles were on while we were in session and there were plain clothes men in almost all our meetings, but being right in heart toward the powers that be, we had nothing to fear. For political reasons some, who otherwise take no interest in the Christians, manifested a keen interest in us. Our men on being approached as to their political attitude said, "In our Book we are taught, 'Fear God, honor the king,' and we must." Their united response to the Satyagraha strikes, was to sing "God save our King," twice. This political unrest has not, as far as one can see, affected our workers or members, but it does not tend to make the work easier.

Schools

The District Girls' School (W. F. M. S.) enrollment has steadily increased month by month, averaging 93 -now reaching 121. The day pupils number fifty-one, the number of boarders, seventy.

The Dennis Clancy Memorial Boys' School has a crowded hostel with sixty-two boys in the space provided for fifty. Last year we reported "The hostel is almost full"; this year we emphasize we must have more room if we are to do all we are obligated to our workers for.

The Ridley Clancy Memorial Training School was opened June first. We soon had five families and four bachelors, two men sent by the Reformed Presbyterians, and five village boys who are too old to attend the girls' school. They found the 'scholarships sanctioned by the Finance Committee too small to live on and some left us. To keep the rest we set about to find some means of self-help and decided on work in the garden. We closed the year with seven men, four women and five older boys in the training school.

We have forty village schools this year with an enrollment of 686. Last year we had forty-four schools with 610 enrolled. These are by no means all who are being taught to read, as every worker has one or more whom he is teaching. This work has no tabulated report, but many there are who have thus learned to read the Bible.

The Landour Mussoorie Language School, which has Miss Lawson, one of our workers, as superintendent, has had an enrollment this year of 96 students. Of this number 32 were in attendance in our section, the Mussoorie Branch. Twelve were from North India, ten from Northwest India, and one from the Central Provinces Conference of our mission; three were from the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, and the other six from various smaller missions.

Regarding the educational needs at Mussoorie, Mrs. Buck writes:

"Our little school for Indian children has as usual been generously supported by Mrs. Smallman, whose name it bears. One of the great needs of Mussoorie is a cultured lady in close touch with the Orient to win entrance into the homes and hearts of the scores of Indian ladies that every season come to this place. Many of them have been in touch with higher culture, some have been to England and are well educated. Coming here for the time they have laid aside the seclusion of the zenana. We meet them on the roads walking or riding beside their husbands or friends, and in places of business. Our heart aches for them."

Sunday Schools

It is easier to keep up the attendance at a Sunday school than at a day school. It meets only once a week, and there is not the constant daily strain on both teachers and pupils, in carrying on as there is in a day school. We have 288 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 4,571. Last year we had 201 schools and 3,869 scholars.

Special Work

The National Bible Society of Scotland pays all our colporteurs for us. With their aid we have sold during the year twenty-four Bibles, sixty-four New Testaments, and twelve thousand gospel portions, besides distributing free 34,135 leaflets.

The Leper Asylum

The leper asylum is our other entrusted work. The whole atmosphere is decidedly Christian. The cheerfulness of these people under their affliction is an inspiration. Our numbers have been slowly growing. We are forty now. We have six untainted girls in the Aligarh school, who are doing good work and keeping well.

Finances

Amid their poverty our people have given royally. "The widow's mite" must often have been given during the year. We are Rs. 99 above last year in the grand total of all collections. Last year our figures were: for ministerial support, Rs. 3,667; for benevolences, Rs. 495; and for all collections, Rs. 4,728. This year the figures are Rs. 3,514; Rs. 595, and Rs. 4,821, respectively.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Madras Presidency, part of Bombay Presidency, the State of Mysore, and part of the State of Hyderabad. Mutual agreement with other missions limits our responsibility to approximately one third of the territory of the conference.

Population: Dravidian languages are spoken—Tamil, Kanarese, Malayan; and Marathi in the north.

Industry: Agriculture. Sugar cane, cotton, rice produced in abundance.

Organization: Originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It became an Annual Conference November 9, 1876. Out of the territory comprised within its boundaries, when it was organized in 1876, have grown the Bengal Conference, 1888; the Bombay Conference, 1892; and the Central Provinces Conference, 1913.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles (Bangalore civil district).

Location: Southeastern part of Mysore State.

Population 2,000,000 (civil district).

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Bangalore

Location: Government seat for Mysore State, and second largest city in South India. Junction of four lines of railway, 3,000 feet above the sea. Temperate climate.

Population: 160,000, including many Europeans and Eurasians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, Church of England Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Missionaries: Rev. K. E. Anderson (on furlough) and Mrs. Anderson (on furlough), Rev. E. J. Guest and Mrs. Guest, Rev. J. W. Simmons (on furlough) and Mrs. Simmons (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Muriel E. Robinson.

Institutions: Baldwin Boys' High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Baldwin Girls' High School.

Bowringpet

Location: Eastern part of Mysore State, on the railway forty miles from Bangalore, and eleven miles from Kolar.

Population: 3,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Kolar

Location: Headquarters of Kolar civil district, forty-two miles from Bangalore. A place of great antiquity.

Population: 11,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. H. F. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer, Rev. W. H. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough), Rev. E. A. Seamonds and Mrs. Seamonds *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Fannie F. Fisher, Martha A. Griffin (on furlough), Margaret D. Lewis, M.D. (on furlough), Florence W. Haskell, Julia E. Morrow (on furlough), Emma K. Rexroth.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School (Kanarese). Normal Training and Industrial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage (Kanarese). Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

H. F. HILMER, Superintendent

Christian Community

The strength of the Christian Community in Bangalore District finds its roots in the famine of '76-77. Out of the Kolar Church, then born, have come

two district superintendents, four annual conference members and a large number of local preachers, exhorters, teachers and Bible women.

Educational Work

The Mysore State is grappling with the educational problems, with the purpose to bring educational advantages to every boy and girl in the state. We commend this purpose whole heartedly, and abstain from opening new schools that conflict with that program. Our village schools, largely under the care of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, number eighteen, with 590 scholars.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Girls' Boarding School in Kolar numbers about 160 in the whole range of its work for the physical, mental and spiritual care of girls from infancy and womanhood and from the kindergarten to the high school standards. It ranks among the very best of such schools in India.

The Boys' Boarding School has the stamp of efficient and painstaking effort in every phase of its work from the kindergarten up to high school grades. Effort is made to keep out and weed out false pride and unworthy ambitions, and to instil wholesome views of labor and the real value of factors in everyday life.

Industrial-Educational Work

In 1891 the Industrial School was struggling for existence with but a handful of students, a few dollars' worth of tools, two small rooms in which to work and no working capital. In 1898 the introduction of \$150 worth of hand and foot power machinery and the adoption of a program of service for non-Christians as well as Christians began to transform the attitude of the public toward the school, as well as the ideals of the school. Effort to meet the needs of "others not of this fold" handicapped by their environment brought to the school new powers to serve, and opened up a broad sphere of influence. In 1907 the school began a new era of growth housed in a trades building, well adapted to its needs. About three-quarters of an acre is under substantial roof, and the school has a well chosen equipment of machinery and tools for work in wood and iron, worth about \$5,000.

One aspect of the ideals toward which the school works may be expressed in these words. A self-supporting school for self-supporting students looking toward a self-supporting church. A second aim is the improvement of agricultural methods to better the condition of the people. The third aim of the school is the development of full rounded manhood with trained mind guiding a hand unashamed of honest toil.

No records have been collated of the students benefited by its instruction. We have dealt largely with the lowly and poverty stricken, many of whom have had to seize upon the first opportunity to secure a larger wage than we could pay. Practically all our students have to be helped to self-support by a scholarship or monthly wages. During the last ten years the school has made and sold three thousand and six hundred ploughs, a plough daily for ten years. The sale of nearly six thousand extra shares to take the place of those worn out suggests these ploughs are in successful use. Twenty years ago, it took five years to sell seven ploughs and prove their value. Other implements are made in lesser quantities.

"Made in Kolar mission" are words widely accepted as the high water mark of quality and design in both household and office furniture. This school is the pioneer in the Mysore State in the use of machinery, imported and made for itself, in furniture and implement making. The successful use of machinery has a widely educative influence and has done much to help build up the school on a strong financial basis.

Medical Work

The long overdue furlough of Miss Griffin and the physical break down of Dr. Lewis compelled closing the Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital early in the year. This splendid plant, so well located, offers opportunities for service that some noble women will surely covet in the early future.

Self Support and Indigenous Support

The scriptural method of teaching "line upon line" has brought nearly all the workers in the district to the practice of tithing. The eye of the church is also kept upon co-operation in indigenous support by the methods of production in the trades building and by the farms, orchards and gardens of the school. Self-support by the students and indigenous support of schools and churches through the development of orchards and gardens has been demonstrated as possible in Kolar. The outstanding factor of the year has been the gloom of famine. Recent rains have saved the situation and distress is vanishing.

Progress

A few comparisons will help to visualize progress.

	1891	1919
Church members.....	119	1,847
Boys' boarding schools (enrolled).....	25	75
Girls' boarding school (enrolled).....	30	160
Day school scholars.....	60	590
Sunday school scholars.....	100	2,356
Board property.....	\$10,600	\$44,000
W. F. M. S. property.....	.....	\$34,000
Missionaries.....	2	9
Paid workers.....	27	155

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Area: 7,000 square miles.

Location: Southern part of Bombay Presidency.

Population: 1,573,035, living in 1,680 villages and towns. Methodist work chiefly among Hindus and Mohammedans.

Organization: Work was begun by the London Missionary Society in 1820, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Plymouth Brethren.

Belgaum

Location: Railway station, 2,500 feet above the sea—mild climate.

Population: 40,000. Marathi and Kanarese are spoken. Methodist work is chiefly among the Brahmins.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. A. B. Coates and Mrs. Coates, Rev. A. E. Cook and Mrs. Cook, Rev. C. W. Schärer and Mrs. Schärer (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Judith Ericson, Kezia Munson (contract).

Institutions: Benyon-Smith High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

Gokak

Missionaries: Rev. C. F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp.

C. W. SCHARER, Superintendent

Famine

The famine conditions in some parts of the district were very distressing indeed. Several of our Christian communities left and went miles away in search of work and food. Many others who remained in their village ate cactus fruit, wild berries, roots, or most anything they could find. We were able to purchase grain for some of the most needy with what money we could get for the famine. I wish here to record my thanks for the amounts our friends in America gave. Some responded to our needs by way of special gifts through the Board of Foreign Missions and through the Christian Herald Fund. Government spent over 600,000 dollars, I am told, to help the needy. Many in our district began to give up hope for a harvest for another year, but the rains, though late, came, and now the indications for a harvest are good and the outlook for the coming year is hopeful.

Mass Movement Funds

We have been greatly encouraged with the help received from the Mass Movement funds during the year. We thank the donors for the fund. It enabled us to open up a number of schools, appoint a number of new preachers, and train a large number of men for the work. We are glad the Mass Movement is not ended. The people in many villages are on our waiting list, but it is exceedingly imperative for us to get funds from some other source to continue this work. If we do not get funds we shall have to close up the work begun by the fund.

District Conference

The District Conference was preceded by a meeting in charge of Tamil David. Bishop J. E. Robinson was with us for two days. Our district conference, summer school, and evangelistic meeting have been the best in the history of the district. The bishop's instructive addresses and Tamil David's searching Bible-readings were an inspiration and help to all our workers and the young people of the church and boarding schools. There were many confessions of sin and failure and some restitution. A number of the young people of the congregation and the boarding schools were converted.

Evangelistic Campaign

The evangelistic campaign was carried on in all the circuits. There were a number of conversions and many idols were surrendered. Several thousand scripture portions, tracts and handbills were sold and distributed. All of the circuits show good substantial progress this year. Regular evangelistic work is carried on in all the circuits. The interest among the caste people is growing in Bail-Hongal Circuit. We hope the day is not far in the future when many will come out boldly and own Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour. The work among women is improving, and there has been real definite teaching done among them. This work is in charge of Miss Ericson in Belgaum City and surrounding

villages, and Miss Miller, Mrs. Scharer, and Mrs. Lipp in the district. Miss Miller reports that she has seven village-women taken on as helpers this year. These women work along with and are trained by more experienced women.

Baptisms

The number of baptisms this year is 841. We have many villages on the waiting list. May the day soon dawn when we can care for all the people who are waiting for instruction.

Epworth League

The young people of our Epworth League have taken a more active part in Christian work this year. Some from the hostel and several from the congregation are doing regular Christian work. There are seventy-five members in our Epworth League and seventy-two in our Junior League. The Juniors are taking much interest in their work under the leadership of one of Miss Ericson's trained teachers.

Colportage

The colporteur work has been pushed, and in some of the circuits excellent results have been attained. Sixty-seven Bibles, eighty-two New Testaments, and 9,217 portions have been sold. Ten thousand four hundred and ninety-eight tracts and handbills were sold or distributed.

Sunday Schools

We now have 135 Sunday schools in the district with an enrollment of 3,966 scholars. This is an increase of twenty Sunday schools and 591 scholars.

Gokak Settlement

The Gokak Criminal Tribes Settlement is a new work taken over from Government last January. Rev. C. F. and Mrs. Lipp are in charge of this work, and they have had a very interesting time looking after the people. There have been a number of discouraging subjects among the older people, but a more promising lot of young people would be hard to find anywhere. A number have asked for baptism, and one man announced that some day they all would become Christians. Rev. and Mrs. Moses were transferred from the Belgaum Kanarese Church to help in the settlement work. There are nearly 500 people in the settlement. Government plans to increase this number. Some of these people work in the cotton mills, and some do cooly work. Some of the children work half-time in the mills and attend school half-time. There are over 100 children in school. The district superintendent of police told me that his work is lessened by half since this work began.

Education

This has been a year of advancement in educational work. We have 101 schools in the district with an enrollment of 2,503, an increase of twelve schools and 526 pupils.

Benyon-Smith High School, Rev. A. B. Coates, principal, has had the best year in the history of the school. The enrollment is 537. This is more than can be accommodated in the present class rooms. Several classes are on the

verandahs. A plot of ground has been given to the mission free of the purchasing price by the cantonment authorities for a new building. The plan for the new class rooms has been submitted to Government for approval. We trust that the Centenary funds for the new structure will soon be forthcoming.

There are twenty-two girls in the high school, five of whom are studying in the matriculation class. Eleven of the twenty-two are Christians, eight from our Girls' Boarding School. Fourteen boys passed the matriculation examination last March. The Bible is regularly taught in all classes. A number of scriptures have been sold and more than 3,000 religious tracts have been distributed to the students and their parents during the year.

The Girls' Boarding School has had another successful year. The school dormitory is overcrowded. Eight of the girls attend the High School and three have gone to Dharwar Training College. The Government grant was increased over two hundred rupees.

The Caste Girls' Schools in Belgaum and in Bail-Hongal have an increase in numbers. These schools are well staffed and are doing good work.

The village primary schools have increased this year by twelve. Some of the village boys are attending the high school and a number are working as pupil teachers in the day-time and studying at night. This helps to supply a great need in the work.

The Training School has thirty-two students. Some good work has been done, but unless we get a missionary to give his whole time to this important work, we shall not be able to supply the increasing demand for workers fully trained to look after our circuits.

The boys' hostel in charge of Mrs. Coates is overcrowded. We hope to enlarge the building as soon as we can get the necessary funds from the Centenary.

Centenary

Our plans for the Centenary are to "go over the top." How far we go towards it or beyond will be known later. We call upon our co-laborers and people of the district to accept the high privilege, and to yield themselves and money, and pledge themselves to the call now. We plan to use the endowment that we must raise to endow scholarships, interest to be used to support students in our schools who are candidates for the ministry.

Self Support

Our strenuous effort toward self-support did not meet our expectations in actual cash. The amounts reached show a little advance over last year. This we consider a great victory while famine conditions were so manifest in our field. The net increase for pastoral support by the Indian Church is 21 rupees. The total raised for all purposes for the year, including 1,500 rupees raised toward the Centenary fund, is 4,886 rupees. This is 1,200 rupees more than last year, an excellent record indeed when we consider the conditions.

BIDAR DISTRICT

Area: 6,400 square miles. A mass movement area.

Population: 900,000. All castes. Most of the people are Hindus. Kanarese, Telugu, and Marathi are spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bidar

Location: Headquarters of Bidar civil district, Hyderabad State. On a plateau, 2,330 feet above the sea, and surrounded by thousands of villages. Ancient city of importance with palaces and mosques.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Trade center for the district. Center of the manufacture of Bidar metal work.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Camp and Mrs. Camp. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Florence G. King, Urdell Montgomery.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor-Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Hospital, and Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

Hominabad

Location: A strategic point half way between Bidar and Gulbarga.

Institution: Dispensary.

C. L. CAMP, Superintendent

No report.

ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: Includes all English work in Bangalore, Belgaum, Bidar, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Madras, Secunderabad, Vikarabad, and other places in South India Conference.

Population: 50,000 and British troops.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (all centers), Church of England (most large centers), Wesleyans and Scotch Kirk (Madras and Bangalore), Baptists (Madras, Bangalore, and Secunderabad).

K. E. ANDERSON, Superintendent

No report.

GULBARGA DISTRICT

Area: 6,000 square miles. Mass movement area.

Population: 1,150,983 (1911).

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Gulbarga

Location: Capital of a division of Hyderabad State, and once a Mohammedan capital of great importance. Trade center and sacred place of pilgrimage.

Population: 32,437.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor-Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Anandapur Orphanage.

J. B. BUTTRICK, Superintendent

This is the first report of work on the Gulbarga District as such. Its boundaries are not quite the same as those of the civil district of the same name, as a portion of its eastern section, being Telugu in language, forms part of our Vikarabad District. It is a district, however, whose natural head is the city of Gulbarga, where are centered all the departments of Government. Gulbarga, being the head not only of a district but also of a division of these dominions, is a strategic point for work.

Workers

There has been one missionary, with by no means full time for district work. There are four Indian preachers-in-charge on the district, and they are literally "in charge" on their several circuits. They and their Indian co-workers are

doing what work is being done on the district. It may be acknowledged that we are only partially realizing all that should be attained in what we do. But there are 4,085 baptized Christians on the district, living in 159 villages. For the pastoral oversight of these, and for the evangelization of the multitudes living in these 159 villages, and in more than a thousand other villages, there are 66 Indian workers all told, including: ordained ministers, local preachers, exhorters, teachers, colporteurs, Bible women and helpers. This is the same number as reported last year. The number of workers will need to be multiplied before all our Christians are being disciplined. And they will need to be multiplied yet again before all the villages on the district, where live God's souls and for whose evangelization we are responsible, are reached and visited as they yet must be. I see no way of largely increasing our working force until our Christian people in the villages become members of the living Church of Christ. Baptisms during the year numbered 303, about two score more than were baptized on the seven circuits of the district last year. But these are not all that might have been baptized. To have baptized all everywhere who were willing to be so recognized as Christians would have meant our making disciples of many, for whose discipline and instruction we were utterly unable to make any provision.

Village Workers' Training School

The question of the spiritual state of our people bears close relation to our training school in Gulbarga. There has been an average of six young men as students during the year. Two of them, at our recent district conference, were appointed as pastor-teachers in villages where we have Christians.

Membership

Church membership has increased from 217 to 327, about 50 per cent. But this year's number, encouraging as the increase is, is only about 13 per cent of the total Christian community, so that there is ample pastoral work for consecrated workers. Indeed, every baptism, and its addition of another soul to the Christian community, increases what is distinctively pastoral work. We do not have the chaudhri in this region, but I am trusting that we may find his substitute. Lingayet work is both promising and fruitful. Mr. Nanappa Desai has somewhat of a roving commission in this work. He is in effect our district evangelist, giving special attention to the widely scattered and intelligent Lingayet community.

Sunday Schools

The Sunday schools have increased by 2, and pupils by 71, the pre-enrollment being 720. There is yet ample room for development in this very essential phase of our work, and we are awake to that fact.

Education

Day and night schools are the same in number as last year, but there is reported a decline of ten in the total of scholars. Three circuits on the district report increased enrollment, but four other circuits report a decrease. Schools require teachers; deaths, resignations and transfer of workers during the year have told upon school work as vitally as on other work on certain circuits.

For instance, on Chitapur Circuit there is a loss of four workers, and in consequence there is a decline in both number and attendance in Sunday and day schools alike. We have a youthful community of 1,495 twelve years of age and under on the district, and an increase of capable teachers is an imperative and constant need.

The Kanarese Boarding School and Orphanage in Gulbarga has twenty boys on its roll. Of these only four are orphans. Seven others have only one parent living. The other nine come from very poor families. There are also five more boys at other schools of higher grade, one being at Belgaum, and four at Kolar. Five boys have died during the year. Not only influenza, but smallpox and cholera visited us and laid toll upon our boys.

Colportage

1,780 scriptures and portions have been sold, compared with 851 last year. This is cause of gratitude to God in view of the very low percentage of people who are able to read. Increase in scripture sales will always be more rapid than the increase in literacy. At the same time the vast illiteracy of the people will always limit sales of reading matter.

Self Support

The amount raised by Indians this year is slightly in excess of the amount raised last year. But about half of the total amount reported consists of the tithes of the workers, who are all tithers. The stewardship part of our Centenary campaign will furnish opportunities for intensive instruction on God's ownership and our human acknowledgment of it.

District Conference

We closed the year's work with the first session of the Gulbarga district conference, which met early in November. Centenary campaign literature in Kanarese and in Telugu came to hand just in time to be of definite use, and the campaign was launched in the minds and hearts and lives of those of us who were privileged to be in attendance at District Conference. A District Centenary Council was formed, and chairmen were appointed to nine departments.

Women's Work

There is considerable work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society on the district, but it is still under the supervision of a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions. I am very thankful that Mrs. Buttrick was able to return to India about the middle of the year, and during the few months since her return she has endeavored to get into touch with as many of the Bible women as possible. She has made two short tours into the district, and also met many of her Bible women at the District Conference, a woman's conference being also held. But we both see that, with the Bible women scattered as they are over wide distances, they need the inspiring leadership of a consecrated missionary who can be much with them, and we sincerely trust that this Jubilee year of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will bring the long-looked-for missionary or missionaries. We need two, one for evangelistic work, and one for school work. The boarding school for girls should be reopened in Gulbarga, as that

for the boys has been. If ever the need for such an institution existed, the need is emphasized in these days with a larger Christian community, and with girl orphans more numerous than they were even as late as two years ago.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Population: 1,131,857. Telugu and Marathi are spoken. Very small per cent of the population is Mohammedan, but the territory is under Mohammedan rule. A mass movement area.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Hyderabad

Population: 500,000. Mass of the people are Hindus of several nationalities, speaking Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, and Marathi. There are also Indians, Persians, Arabs, and Africans in the city.

Location: Capital of Hyderabad State, fourth city in size in India. On the Musi River. Seat of the Nizam; educational center having three colleges. Also fine public buildings and mosques.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. D. Harris and Mrs. Harris, Rev. C. E. Parker (on furlough) and Mrs. Parker (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alice A. Evans, Nellie Low, Catherine Wood.

Institutions: Hyderabad Bible Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School, Girls' Industrial School.

Yellandu

Location: In Hyderabad State, 162 miles west of the capital.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward began work here in 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society. Roman Catholics also have work in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. Garden (on furlough) and Mrs. Garden (on furlough).

J. D. HARRIS, Superintendent

District Travel

As a student when reading the lives of Wesley, Asbury and other early pioneers I used to marvel at the wonderful distances traveled and the tremendous amount of work that they had and of the varied types of work which they did. But in the first year as a district superintendent, I feel with most district superintendents that we could write a much larger record of miles traveled and the various tasks performed than Wesley or Asbury. By rail I have traveled nearly 5,000 miles this year. By motor, ox-cart, horseback and shanks horses I have done another 5,000 miles. Like Wesley and Asbury, we have to keep accounts, only very much larger in size than they did. We have to buy cloth, medicines, rice, chillies, grains, blankets, etc., just like merchants. In the villages we have administered medicines and performed operations just like doctors. In the office and in the Conference we have sat and tried cases and administered justice just like lawyers. We have crawled under motor cars, dug them out of mud holes, troubled over not being able to find the mistakes in the mechanism just like chauffeurs; but we did not swear like them. We have slept on the soft side of a board, on mother nature's bed, on fine cushions, in cow stables and on a good bed just like all true Indians. We have been away from home almost half of the time; lived out of a tiffin basket and are alive today. We have sat in the school-room, under the trees, in primitive huts and taught by the wayside just like the early disciples. We have preached the

gospel; have had converts; have given baptisms; have helped to bury the dead just like Wesley and Asbury in their missionary days.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work has suffered as usual from the lack of workers and especially because of the famine. The usual rains didn't come last year, and hence there was little food and still less clothes for the poor villager. The evangelistic campaign was conducted in the months of February and March, and our Indian brethren worked faithfully and well. There have been more than 400 baptisms. Everywhere we go on the district the people cry out, "Send us a teacher." In February we baptized 153 voddars, or thief caste people, and with great difficulty found a teacher for them. I have 100 other places crying out for teachers. In connection with our evangelistic work in Hyderabad and Yellandu we held in each place one week's special evangelistic meetings under the direction and leadership of Rev. Tamil David.

Schools

In Hyderabad, the Stanley Girls' High School has about 300 boys and girls. This school is the only Protestant Girls' High School in the Hyderabad State. Miss Evans, with her faithful staff of Indian and Anglo-Indian teachers, believes in co-education and manual labor, and the belief is practically demonstrated every day. The girls cook the food, make, mend and wash the clothes. The boys water the plants, keep their buildings neat and tidy, and have vegetable gardens. The little brethren, seventy in number and ever increasing, have not yet been able to secure a real home. They live in a rented house. But we hope by God's help to have a real home for them before another year closes. Will you not join and pray with us that this may come to pass?

Miss Wood and Miss Morgan have a large number of day schools in Hyderabad. They are well attended and although few Christians attend, God's word and Christian lyrics are taught faithfully.

Our village day and night schools are not as efficient as day and night schools in many other sections of India. We have some schools that are doing very good work. In one, in Kogigoodam, where the teacher is only a village man and works in his fields a part of the day and teaches men and boys at night, we have six village men who can read and write, and read the Bible, and about twenty more are learning. All these are able to pray, give testimony, tell Bible stories and sing Christian lyrics.

In the Yellandu side we have two or three schools like this and good work is being done. The boys and girls come regularly and learn to read the Bible, sing and pray besides the school studies.

The Hyderabad Bible Institute was closed for a part of the year, because the enrollment was so small, and we sent the remainder of the boys to work in the villages. We re-opened the school about mid-year, brought in a lot of our village men who had been tried out in the work and who needed larger training. They have taken a more advanced course and we have laid special emphasis on reading, writing, arithmetic in order that these men and women might be able to teach the village children better and more efficiently. Mrs. Harris has had charge of the women, and with her Indian teacher they have been taught not

only to read and write, to sing and pray, but they have been taught to sew, so that when they go back to their villages they will be able to help their sisters to do some sewing. These women have also heard lectures on sanitation and how to make their home an ideal home in the village. We believe these lessons in social service will work out to good advantage.

The Narsingpet Training School building was completed during the year and we have now sufficient quarters to house our village training school. While this school has not had a large attendance, yet it is large enough to justify our placing a school there. God willing, we hope to have a special campaign for village students during the month of January.

The Yellandu Primary School reported thirty-nine boarders, boys and girls, at the last Annual Conference. This year they are able to report sixty-nine boarders, boys and girls, and about twenty day scholars. We had more boarders than this, but economic conditions in the mining field are such that as soon as a boy reaches about twelve years of age he gets such a large remuneration for his services that his parents take him away from the school to work in the mines. Thus our numbers have been decreased. We have six teachers, three of whom are trained, and the school is being worked up to be recognized by Government. The inspector of schools has passed favorable reports on the school. The boys and girls do their own work. Quarters need to be provided for hostels as the improvised buildings which the children are now occupying are unsanitary, insufficient and too close to the river. If funds and building accommodation were at hand we could have a school of 250 boys and girls without much effort. Most of these children are from our Christian villages.

The Training School has not increased in number this year; but the men and women have tried to learn and we have sent several of them out to work. Here also, just as soon as we can bring in more village men and women to take their places we will be able to send out partially trained men and women into the villages that are so needy and are crying out for help. Hyderabad district takes pride in the distinction of being foremost in conducting co-educational schools.

Epworth League

The Leagues have followed the regular course and suggestions of the Epworth League and are teaching our young men and young women how to become leaders. The Hyderabad Bible Institute League has branched out into some social service work. Seven young men from our Institute and lay Christians have volunteered to organize and teach a night school. The school is composed of young men who work all day but want a chance to better their conditions. It is in session every night.

Sunday Schools

We have 81 Sunday schools with an attendance of 1,640 pupils. This is fewer schools and less attendance than we had last year, but there has been a falling off of workers, especially in Hyderabad city itself.

Colportage

We have not sold as many scripture portions and Bibles and Testaments this

year as in last year through colporteurs, because we have had fewer of these men. We have sold and distributed to other missionaries a large number of Bibles and Testaments and portions. Recently in an Indian school which takes the Cambridge course, a large number of non-Christian boys bought Bibles, Testaments and scripture portions to study for a Government examination. This launching out in an intelligent study of the Bible is a very encouraging feature of our colportage work.

In addition to our colporteurs every worker, even the missionaries, sell scripture portions, Bibles and Testaments. A Telugu Hymn Book is in process of compilation.

Self Support

The workers have all tithed and given their thank-offerings, but our poor Christians, alas, how could they give? In subtraction there is a rule that you cannot take something from nothing. This is a rule of life also. People had little to eat, still less to wear, and so could not give much. Many people left their homes and went in search of work and food to more favored places. Some sold their cattle; some mortgaged their fields; others mortgaged their family as slaves in order to get food. The rich had food and money. Some of these rich were selfish and avaricious and used their money to exploit the poor. Many Christians brought their children to our Boarding schools, where they have their food and clothes and are learning to read and write in order to become useful men and women. They have given, but our returns as compared to last year have dropped off almost one-third. They have done what they could.

Mission Garden

In Yellandu we have a mission garden which produces vegetables and fruits. They have been sold in the bazaars. Some have been used in the school and practically all of the vegetables have been used in the boarding schools.

Finances

One of the difficulties this year which we would like to record has been one of finances. Not that we didn't have enough money, but we lost so much on what we did receive. Previously we received for 100 dollars, American money, 300 British Government rupees, and when that was exchanged into Osmania Sicca Rupees, the money of the Hyderabad State, we received Rs. 348. This year we have received for 100 dollars, American money, on an average of about 240 British Government rupees, and when that was exchanged we received only about 252 Osmania Sicca Rupees, a loss of Osmania Sicca Rs. 96 on every 100 dollars that we have received, or almost 30 dollars on every 100 dollars.

More Workers Needed

On the Hyderabad district we have one missionary and his wife, 3 Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies, 4 lady assistants, 2 members of the annual conference, 2 ordained local preachers, 6 unordained local preachers, 20 exhorters, all other male workers 25, all other female workers 34, making a

total of 99 workers. Out of this number one ordained local preacher is doing translation work. A number of the workers are teachers in our schools. One lady missionary is the principal of a school. The other ladies have their definite work with the women, and that only for the Hyderabad side.

The Yellandu section of the work has no ladies to look after the evangelistic and school work among women. The one missionary and his wife must divide their time between the Yellandu section and the Hyderabad section which are 162 miles apart. Hyderabad city alone furnishes work for two or three missionaries. The work at Yellandu has always had a missionary and his wife, so that when the missionary is in the Yellandu end of the work there is no missionary in Hyderabad. We have a total of nearly 6,000 Christians. Our total constituency, for which we are responsible, numbers more than 1,000,000. This year some of the villages were not visited at all by any missionary. Hyderabad, with a population of 450,000, presents a great open door with tremendous opportunities and possibilities. At present the missionary is divided into so many varieties of service that he is unable to be effective in a huge city like this. We must have help.

MADRAS DISTRICT

Area: Madras Presidency 150,000 square miles. The district includes the city of Madras with its chain of thirty villages; large unevangelized territory near Pondicherry, 150 miles south of Madras; and work in Tuticorin.

Population: 43,000,000, Madras Presidency. Methodist responsibility, 4,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, American Madura Mission, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Mission, American Arcot Mission.

Madras

Area: Twenty-seven square miles.

Location: Capital of Madras Presidency, and third city in size and importance, politically and commercially, in India. Connected by three lines of railway with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations; with Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations; with Madura, Tinnevely, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations. The city has fine streets, unusually attractive buildings, and numerous parks and groves. Important educational center, with a university, ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and many lower grade schools.

Population: 518,660. Fifty-eight per cent of the people speak Tamil; twenty-three per cent Telugu; most of the remainder Hindustani.

Industry: Important industrial center. Fifth among the ports of India, and fourth in tonnage.

Organization: Protestant worship in Madras dates from 1680. Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland, English Wesleyans, American Baptists, London Missionary Society, Danish Missionary Society, British and Foreign Unitarian Association, United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick (on furlough), Rev. W. L. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Kate E. Toll (on furlough).

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Boys' Boarding and Industrial School. *W. F. M. S.:* Madras Christian College for Women, Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' School and Orphanage.

Tuticorin

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Rev. J. J. Kingham and Mrs. Kingham.

G. GERSHOM, Superintendent

Workers

This District has three missionaries and their wives, two assistant lady

missionaries of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, six assistants, two Indian members of conference, two ordained local preachers, eight unordained local preachers, twenty-six exhorters and ninety-nine other workers. I thank God for the return of our missionaries, the Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Kingham, who arrived in Madras in October, 1919.

Evangelistic Campaign

This part of the work was observed with very keen interest throughout the district. 626 meetings were held. There were 27,372 listeners; 164 received a new heart; there were 110 baptisms, twenty altars were destroyed; 14,465 tracts distributed, and 524 Bible portions sold or distributed.

The Christian community has grown from 4,357 to 4,628, an increase of 471. In the Vepery Tamil Church fifty-three were received on probation, seventy received into full membership, and sixty were baptized.

Baptisms

There were 276 baptisms on the whole district, an increase of six. I am hoping to see or to hear of a great Mass Movement in the near future in the southern section of the district.

One more item about the work during the year which is equally interesting: the conversion of K. Paramanandam at Mannoorpet section. This man was a *poojari* (Priest) who made his living by his priesthood. He is now one of our teachers, and does faithful work at Attipedd. In our District Conference, that was held from the 14th-16th November, 1919, he stated to the audience that about a year ago he found the Gospel of St. John through one of our village preachers, and when he studied it by the help of our local preachers, the Holy Spirit seemed to make a deep impression on his heart about the love of God. He at once decided for Christ and was baptized. Within four months' time he won his wife for baptism.

Sunday Schools

There are ninety-seven Sunday schools in the district, with a staff of 105 officers and teachers, an increase of eight schools, four officers and teachers and 319 scholars. In the India Sunday School Union—All-India Scripture Examination 110 candidates appeared, seventy-one passed, sixteen passing in first class and five taking maximum of marks.

Epworth League

There is no change in the senior league, but the enrollment has increased from 75 to 111, an increase of thirty-six; there are seven junior leagues with 311 members, sixty-two more than last year.

Day Schools

We have forty-eight schools, sixty teachers, and 2,371 scholars, of whom 391 are Christians and 1,980 non-Christians.

The Centenary

Our Secretary, Rev. Dr. W. L. King, has been making the Centenary known to our people here in South India, and has supplied tracts on Centenary subjects,

both in English and Vernaculars. I have convened several meetings for our people, and all the workers have with one accord pledged themselves to pay a month's salary for Centenary purposes.

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Area: 6,791 square miles.

Population: 996,684—mostly Hindus. Government is Mohammedan. Kanarese and Telugu are spoken.

Organization: 1885.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Raichur

Location: Headquarters of Raichur civil district, Gulbarga division. Commercial center between the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna. Connected with Madras by rail.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. D. O. Ernsberger and Mrs. Ernsberger. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edna C. Brewer (on furlough), Annabelle Watts.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Workers' Training School.

D. O. ERNSBERGER, Superintendent

No report.

VIKARABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Divided into eighteen circuits.

Population: 500,000, mostly Telugus. Ninety-five per cent live in villages averaging 600 each. A mass movement center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873. Formerly Vikarabad was a part of Hyderabad District, but in 1912 it became a separate district.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Vikarabad

Location: In Hyderabad State, fifty miles from Hyderabad city. Headquarters of our work in the district.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Roman Catholics have a small chapel here.

Missionaries: Rev. H. H. Linn, M.D., and Mrs. Linn, Rev. W. L. Morgan (on furlough) and Mrs. Morgan (on furlough) Rev. M. D. Ross (on furlough) and Mrs. Ross (on furlough), Rev. J. S. Washburn. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rosetta Beck, Actna T. Emmel, Blanche M. Kline, Mabel Morgan, Margaret Morgan, Mildred Simonds (on furlough), Elizabeth J. Wells.

Institutions: Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital, Charlotte Maurice Training School for Village Workers. *W. F. M. S.:* Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

M. D. Ross, Superintendent until July

H. H. LINN, Acting Superintendent

General Conditions

The year just closed has been one exceptionally unfortunate for the Vikarabad District. To begin with our pastors and teachers were just recovering from the ravages of influenza, from which they had suffered much, so that it was not until well on in February that the work began to move onward under a very depleted Indian leadership. Rev. M. D. Ross suffered more or less from malarial fever all the time he was on the district and finally had to leave for America in July, leaving our 25,000 and more village Christians and their pastors without a missionary.

Rev. C. L. Camp and Rev. J. D. Harris, already overloaded with their own districts, were each given three of the larger circuits of the Vikarabad District,

while Rev. W. Morgan took eight circuits and five were left to me along with the office work naturally arising from such a district. Thus with the help of the lady missionaries the district has not been left entirely without missionary supervision. However, when all the missionaries concerned already had more work than they were able to manage to the best advantage it must certainly follow that they could not give their best service to the Vikarabad District.

Educational

Rev. W. L. Morgan reports as follows for the J. L. Crawford Boys' School: "This school is a concrete example of at least two comforting truths, namely, 'Hitherto the Lord has helped us' and 'The Lord will provide.' A brief review of the school's financial experience during the last four years clearly proves the Lord's promises.

"In addition to the rise in prices on all commodities due to the war, the British India Exchange on U. S. currency has fallen nearly 25 per cent. The Hyderabad State exchange on British Rupees has fallen 10 per cent, making a total cut or loss of one-third on all monies from America. The hard times have been farther intensified by epidemics of plague, influenza, besides drouth and famine prices in the last two years, so that the cost of feeding, clothing and educating a boy has more than doubled in the last four years. Our expenses would have been considerable more were it not for the fact that our boys in addition to their regular work of preparing their own food, etc., averaged from one-fourth to one-third of their school days on the farm planting, weeding, and reaping twelve acres of pulse, jawari, wheat and oil seeds. The income would have been larger had not the rains been so irregular the last two years.

"The drop in average enrollment from 115 to 110 is due to retrenching by endeavoring to raise the standard of admission requirements to being able to read the first Telugu reader. This enabled us to drop one of our infant classes. Orphans and special cases are admitted without these qualifications. Our entire third form of five Christian boys were sent up to the Government Middle School English Examination and three passed. We have seven boys in higher schools, one in teacher training, four in the fourth form, one in the fifth form and one in the sixth form. A regular course in Bible study, sexual purity and total abstinence is supplemented by old fashioned class meetings in the dormitories. Opportunity for expression is afforded in the bazaar preaching service. And during last vacation, 1919, sixteen boys spent six weeks as volunteer teachers in our village primary and Sunday schools throughout the district.

"When the Crawford school enters into the use of the interest of Mrs. Crawford's magnificent endowment, it will mark a glorious epoch in its history. Hitherto its management has been sadly handicapped by its inability to secure proper apparatus, equipment and sufficient salaries to hold first class teachers. Now our dreams of a first class Middle and Normal Training School for teachers with industrial shops for carpentry, smithery, etc., and a model farm are made possible by the foresight and generosity of our founder."

The Vikarabad Girls' School, Mrs. Wells, principal, has been able to tide over the financial difficulties of the year through the help received from the Mass Movement and Famine Relief Funds.

Thirty-three orphaned and destitute children have been taken in and cared

for since last year. A new school-house and dormitories for the village children is an imperative need. Three girls passed the Government middle school and ten the upper primary examinations. From this school eight girls are taking their high school course, four are in nurse training and one is in Normal Training School.

The Training School for village leaders with an average enrollment of but thirteen is much below that of last year and the demands of the work. At present the men are given besides their regular school work a certain amount of manual labor about the mission grounds to the edification of the men in training as well as the improvement of the mission property. The rule is that they shall be given three months training and then at least three months in the villages, but as a number of these men were single we have delayed sending them out until they could secure a helpmate, which for some of them appears to be rather difficult.

Our village primary schools have decreased by twenty-three, largely through the death of workers whom it was impossible to replace.

Evangelistic

This year, not only missionary forces were short but the village pastors and teachers were very much cut down through deaths by influenza. This, in a measure, accounts for a decrease in total membership, in spite of the fact that there have been more than 1,000 baptisms. The district is divided into seventeen circuits, which are under the supervision of Indian pastors ranging from second year local preacher up to local deacon. With these are some eighty other helpers, most of whom have not had more than three months training in the school for village leaders.

At the time of the district conference our people were much helped by the teachings of Tamil David, and every one went back to his work with new power, but we must have more workers. One missionary could well spend his whole time in developing the training school for village workers. Where we have had an average attendance this year of but thirteen we ought to have at least 100. Such a missionary would not only supervise the school here but follow the men to their villages and help them in doing the work there and at the same time secure other suitable candidates for the school. We can never build up a strong Christian Church from the class of people we are now baptizing, without giving them at least the beginnings of an education.

The evangelistic work of the district can well occupy the full time of two evangelistic missionaries even if we were not to baptize another of the people who are now asking for admission to the church.

Medical

The medical work has made some advance especially since the coming of Miss Kline in the early part of July. Miss Kline has been loaned to us on account of the closing of the Kolar Hospital and though we much regret the closing of this work we are glad to have Miss Kline in Vikarabad. For some nine years we have insisted that a hospital in India without a trained nurse was not a real hospital. We now have additional evidence in that preceding the arrival of our trained nurse we had but forty in-patients in eight months, while in

the four months after her arrival over four hundred have been cared for in the hospital while the number of dispensary patients has increased as well.

At present the hospital very much needs additional equipment, nurses' quarters, both for Indian and American nurses, kitchen, store rooms, Moham-medan and Hindu wards and private rooms, a sewage system and water works as well as a storage battery to make our electric light plant a paying proposition. In going over a set of questions sent out by the New York office in order to determine the efficiency of the hospital we find the best we can do ours is not more than 33 per cent efficient. Such an efficiency is surely a very poor representation of Christianity at the present day. It does not mean that we should close our medical work, but that we should speedily go about making it more efficient, which will mean an investment of no less than two or three thousand dollars a year for the next five years, in addition to salaries of missionary and nurse.

During the past year over 12,000 treatments have been given from the dispensary and Rs. 2,345 received in fees, etc., an amount far below the outlay for drugs and other running expenses.

MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Straits Settlements, Malay Peninsula, French Indo-China.

Population: 70,000,000—Malays, Javanese, Siamese, Chinese, Dyaks, Arabs, Eurasians, and Europeans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. Mission was organized in April, 1889, the Mission Conference in April, 1893, and the Annual Conference in 1902.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in the following: Gopeng, Ipoh, Kampar, Sitiawan, Sungei Siput, Taiping, Tanjong, Tapah, Telok Anson, Tronah, and other places.

Ipoh

Missionaries: Contract: Mr. R. Blasdell, Mr. M. E. Jones (on furlough), Mr. W. L. Matson and Mrs. Matson. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Carrie C. Kenyon.

Sitiawan

Missionaries: Contract: Rev. R. H. Silverthorn and Mrs. Silverthorn.

Taiping

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Luella R. Anderson, Flora J. Dean, Minnie L. Rank (on furlough), Lydia Urech (contract).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Gopeng), Anglo-Chinese School (Ipoh), Anglo-Chinese School (Kampar), Anglo-Chinese School (Tapah), Anglo-Chinese School (Telok Anson), Anglo-Chinese School (Tronah). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School (Ipoh), Crandon Home and Girls' School (Taiping).

Seremban

Location: Southern part of Malay Peninsula. Capital of Negri Sembilan (nine states).

Population: 9,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholics.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School.

W. E. HORLEY, Superintendent

KUALA LUMPUR DISTRICT

Location: Capital and important railway center of the Federated Malay States.

Population: 50,000—more than half are Chinese; remainder are principally Tamils and Malays.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1897.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventists, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. T. W. Bowmar (contract), Miss Edna M. Elliott, Rev. W. E. Horley and Mrs. Horley (on furlough), Rev. W. G. Parker and Mrs. Parker. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jessie Brooks (on furlough), Mabel Marsh, Fannie E. Richardson, Ida G. Wescott.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School (English), Boarding School and Orphanage.

Klang

Location: In the Malay Peninsula, southwest of Kuala Lumpur. Center of the rubber district.

Population: 8,000.

Industry: Production of rubber.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, and Roman Catholics.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Klang), Anglo-Chinese School (Port Swettenham).

Malacca

Location: Southwestern part of Malay Peninsula. Oldest settlement in the Straits. Contains an ancient cathedral in which is a tablet marking the tomb of Francis Xavier, whose body was removed by Goa in 1588. Malacca was first held by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch. Was taken by the English in 1795 and restored to the Dutch in 1818, and exchanged for Bencoolen, Sumatra, 1824.

Population: 21,213.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1897.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth E. Atkins, Elizabeth Olson, Ada Pugh, Olive Vail (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School.

PENANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the island of Penang, Province Wellesley, part of the mainland opposite Penang, Kedah native state, Perlis territory, and regions up to the Siamese Boarder.

Industry: Production of rubber, tin, and cocoanuts.

Organization: 1891.

Penang

Location: On Panang Island, off the west coast of Malay Peninsula.

Population: 100,986 (1911 census). Chinese, Tamils, and Malays.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. B. J. Baughman (on furlough) and Mrs. Baughman (on furlough), Miss Florence Clemans (contract), Mr. C. W. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Miss Norma C. Keck (contract, on furlough), Rev. Lester Proebstel (contract), Rev. G. F. Pykett and Mrs. Pykett, Rev. R. F. Thomas (contract, on furlough) and Mrs. Thomas (contract, on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Thirza E. Bunce (on furlough), Norma Craven, Clara Martin (on furlough).

Institutions: Hillview Boarding School, Anglo-Chinese School and branches; Anglo-Tamil School, Ayer Etam School (English), Built Mertajam School (English), Nibong Tebal School (English), Methodist Boys' School, Kulim School (English), and Sungei Patani School (English). W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Winchell Home for Girls, and Alexandra Home for Destitute Women.

Parit Buntar

Missionaries: Rev. C. J. Hall (contract) and Mrs. Hall (contract).

Institution: Parit Buntar Boys' School.

G. F. PYKETT, Superintendent

Staff

The sudden and serious break down of Rev. B. J. Baughman towards the end of last year has had serious effects on the district, necessitating the transfer back from Kuala Lumpur to Penang of Rev. G. F. Pykett after an absence of some five years; Rev. R. Blasdell was sent to Ipoh in exchange for Mr. Proebstel, a contract missionary who teaches in school and has charge of the Fitzgerald Memorial Church. Rev. R. F. Thomas finished his contract in July and returned to U. S. A. Miss Nettie Moore and Miss Norma Keck also finished their contracts in July and August respectively and returned to U. S. A. So far the only relief to hand is Miss Carey. We are thus left very short handed in school work.

Twenty years ago we had three missionaries in Penang. Dr. West in charge of Chinese and medical work and the English Church. Rev. A. J. Amery in Anglo-Chinese School and Chinese work. Rev. G. F. Pykett, principal Anglo-

Chinese School and Tamil work. Now we have G. F. Pykett, principal Anglo-Chinese School, three times the size it then was with four branch schools and 700 pupils: district superintendent and missionary of the whole district.

There is no missionary to Chinese or Tamil work and the English pastor is a contract teacher. In school the only American teacher is Mr. Proebstel. There are three American ladies who are supervisors and not teachers. For evangelistic and outstation work there is no one. The district superintendent is also educational secretary and has had a heavy task dealing with the Government for additional aid for all our mission schools. We are fearfully understaffed.

Financial

The increased cost of living has raised all salaries, except missionaries, at least 30 per cent. This has taxed our finances to the utmost, but we have good reason to believe that Government will come to our relief in the schools, if not this year, next. Last year they gave 10 per cent increase on their Grant-in-aid which made about 4 per cent on the pay-roll and this year 25 per cent or 10 per cent on pay-roll. The Straits dollar has decreased and now \$100 only buys 115 rupees worth instead of 175 and \$45 Hongkong instead of about \$110. Missionaries' salaries are still reckoned at 58 gold, which gives a loss of about 12 per cent.

Buildings and Property

Two new buildings for the Anglo-Chinese School in Penang are needed, as the present accommodation of two-thirds of the school is very poor. Government demands some immediate adjustment. Unless the Centenary Fund comes to our relief we are helpless. For several years no additions have been made to buildings, but numbers have increased, and during the War no repairs have been made; these can be postponed no longer. The Chinese, from whom we formerly raised large sums, now have their own Chinese schools and they regard the English schools as a Government affair. Government is also out for big funds for Raffles College in Singapore, which will prevent our getting hold of much money for some time to come.

Evangelistic

We have only two Chinese preachers on the district. The pastor of the Chinese church in Penang has returned his salary each month to put into a fund for a church building which is much needed, as the congregation now worships in the Anglo-Chinese School Hall. There is no Tamil pastor, who is not also the head of a growing school, which demands all his time and energy to meet the requirements of the schools, and some are not even qualified for the standards needed in their schools.

It has been found necessary to close up four small out-station schools as they could not support themselves, and were eating up more than all the appropriation for evangelistic work. We could not staff them with teachers who could be trusted, or who were competent to do the work.

The need of this district is more missionaries who will stay on the field and develop the work now begun. We need support for evangelistic work outside the schools. These can support themselves but they cannot support all the

evangelistic work outside. Here we are losing the greatest opportunities of reaping a rich harvest as the result of our school work, and hundreds and even thousands of young people are slipping away from us, whom we could hold if we had only someone to work with them.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, with Miss Bunce and Miss Craven in charge, is doing a successful work both in school and in the home.

SARAWAK (BORNEO) DISTRICT

Sarawak

Location: An independent state of Northwest Borneo, governed by an English "Raja."

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1902.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Sibu

Location: Important town in Sarawak, Borneo. Agricultural colony located here.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

J. M. HOOVER, Superintendent

No report.

SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Area: 226 square miles. Includes the work on Singapore Island.

Location: On the island of Singapore, off the southern end of Malay Peninsula.

Industry: Production of rubber, and tropical fruits.

Singapore

Location: Capital of Singapore island. Chief emporium of southeastern Asia, and second port in the East. A coaling station for steamers plying between India and China.

Population: 259,578. Seventy per cent are Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, and is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil, Hokkien Chinese, Hinghwa Chinese, Hakka Chinese, and Foochow Chinese.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Presbyterian Church of England, Plymouth Brethren, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. W. T. Cherry (on furlough) and Mrs. Cherry (on furlough), Mr. W. C. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Rev. J. R. Denyes (on furlough) and Mrs. Denyes (on furlough), Mr. Edwin Draper and Mrs. Draper, Rev. C. E. Holman and Mrs. Holman, Miss Emma Olson, Rev. P. L. Peach and Mrs. Peach, Rev. W. G. Shellabear (on furlough) and Mrs. Shellabear (on furlough), Rev. F. H. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan. *Contract:* Miss Frances E. Akerstrom, Miss Margaret L. Anderson, Miss Nell Carey, Miss E. Stella Cass, Miss Camille Chenoweth, Mr. G. H. Little and Mrs. Little, Rev. J. S. Nagle and Mrs. Nagle, Miss Clare Norton (on furlough), Miss Bessie A. Steele, Rev. R. D. Swift, Mrs. Anna A. Zinn. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Sophia Blackmore, Irene Chapman, Minnie B. Cliff (on furlough), C. Ethel Jackson, Eva L. Nelson (on furlough), Della Olson, Mary E. Olson, Rea M. Voke (contract, on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches: (Gelang English School, Sirangoon English School, and Paya Lebar English School); Bukit Lan Industrial School, Jean Hamilton Training School, Oldham Hall (Boys' Boarding School), and Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Short Street Girls' School, Fairfield Girls' School, Mary C. Nind Home, and Bible Training School.

W. T. CHERRY, Superintendent

No Report.

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 448,139 square miles. Includes Java, Dutch Borneo, Banka, and Sumatra.

Population: 48,000,000—Javanese, Madoerese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, Europeans. Chinese are idolaters; Europeans nominal Christians; most of the others are Mohammedans. There are also several aboriginal tribes—Dyaks, Battaks, etc.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and various Dutch and German societies.

JAVA DISTRICT

Island of Java

Area: 48,400 square miles—equal to the state of Ohio. The larger towns are connected by 1,500 miles of railway.

Population: 36,015,000—more people than are found in all the states west of the Mississippi.

Industry: Production and exportation of sugar, coffee, tobacco, rubber, quinine, petroleum, and spices.

Batavia

Location: Capital of Dutch East Indies, on the north coast of Java, western end of the island.

Population: 141,000—Malays, Sudanese, Javanese, Chinese, Europeans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. C. S. Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan (on furlough), Mr. E. J. Bunker (contract), Rev. J. Preston Cole (contract), Mr. H. A. Horn and Mrs. Horn, Rev. A. V. Klaus (contract, on furlough) and Mrs. Klaus (contract, on furlough), Rev. J. B. Matthews (contract) and Mrs. Matthews (contract).

Institution: Preachers' Training School.

Buitenzorg

Location: Thirty-five miles south of Batavia. Residence of the Governor-General is in the finest botanical garden in the east.

Population: 30,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Archer and Mrs. Archer, W. N. Keith, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Keith (on furlough), Rev. H. B. Mansell (on furlough) and Mrs. Mansell (on furlough), Mr. E. F. Starkey. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Hilda Holmberg (on furlough), E. Naomi Ruth.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Bible Training School.

Tjisaroea

Area: Fifteen miles south of Buitenzorg, on the slope of Mt. Gedeh, one of Java's many volcanoes.

Population: Large Sudanese population.

Industry: Great rice estate, and tea plantations.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907.

Missionaries: Miss Alice I. Bielski, Rev. R. G. Perkins, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Perkins (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Preparatory School, Tjisaroea Mission Hospital.

Soekaradja

Location: Mid-Java, the seat of a wealthy Chinese family. Our missionaries secure their own support by teaching in Chinese schools.

Population: 10,000.

Poerbolinggo

Location: Mid-Java. Once the bottom of a great lake, now a fertile valley.

Industry: Cultivation of rice, sugar, tobacco, and other tropical produce.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1916 in response to a request from the Chinese for a teacher. All cost of our work is met by the local school organization.

Foreign Worker: Rev. L. L. Akerson (contract).

Soerabaya

Location: On the northeast coast of Java, the largest city on the island.

Population: 151,000.

Industry: Chief trading center of the island.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1909. Missionaries secure their own support by teaching school.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bower and Mrs. Bower, Rev. J. C. Shover (contract).

Sumatra

Area: 162,000 square miles.

Population: 4,700,000. People are Mohammedan, except some heathen tribes living in the interior. Seventy-five years ago the first missionaries to the Battaks were killed and eaten.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Rhenish Mission is at work among the Battaks.

Palembang (South Sumatra)

Location: Sixty miles up the Moesi River, a port of call for ocean going steamers. Largest city in Sumatra, and fourth in the Netherlands East Indies.

Population: 70,000. Head of a territory with a population of a million.

Industry: Large oil refineries at Pladjoi, three miles below Palembang.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Missionaries: Rev. Mark Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.

Institution: Methodist English School.

Medan (North Sumatra)

Location: Capital of a division known as the East Coast of Sumatra—richest and one of the largest of such divisions on the island.

Population: More than 40,000—mostly Chinese.

Industry: City is surrounded by tobacco plantations, and rubber and tea estates have recently been developed.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Missionaries: Rev. E. R. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard, Rev. Leonard Oechsli and Mrs. Oechsli.

Institution: American Methodist School.

Banka

Area: 25,000 square miles.

Location: An island off the east coast of Sumatra.

Population: 420,000.

Industry: Banka and its nearby neighbors produce one tenth of the world's tin. The government has nationalized the ore deposits.

Pingkal Pinang

Location: Capital of Banka.

Population: 10,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1911.

West Borneo

Area: Borneo, 288,000 square miles; West (Dutch) Borneo, 55,825 square miles. One of the largest islands in the world.

Population: Borneo, 1,800,000; West Borneo, 550,332. These people live along, or near, the coast. Scattered Dyak tribes occupy the interior.

Singkawang

Missionaries: Rev. C. M. Worthington and Mrs. Worthington.

H. B. MANSELL, Superintendent

Staff

The year under review has seen the missionary staff on the field reduced to the lowest number since 1913. Fortunately as the year closed we were cheered

by the return of several workers who had been home on extended furloughs for Centenary work. In this way it was possible for Rev. J. C. Shover to go to the evangelistic work at Tjisaroea, an appointment first made in February, 1918, but not filled until September last. Soerabaya, which had been vacant since the first of the year, is again under the care of Rev. and Mrs. Bower. Banka, however, still waits for the return of Rev. and Mrs. Freeman, who are temporarily filling the work at Medan, while Rev. and Mrs. Oechsli are studying Cantonese in China. We confidently look forward to the return of other workers and hope for some reinforcements which are needed as three men are due for furlough next March.

Cost of Living

The Netherlands Indies have not been spared a share in the troubles arising from the exhaustion of the surpluses of the world. The cost of living, already very high at the beginning of the year, has steadily risen all through the year. Until the close of hostilities in November, 1918, the lack of shipping kept many of the local food products at a reasonable price. But so soon as the European market was open the price of sugar, coconut oil, potatoes, and all other foods which could be shipped began to rise. While much rice is raised in Java yet these islands have always been accustomed to import a part of their rice; the universal shortage throughout the east has raised the price even of the locally grown product and has compelled the Government to put the people upon a limited ration. There is, however, no danger of anything like a famine but the possibility of serious trouble will continue until the next harvest beginning in March.

Tjisaroea Hospital

Our first hospital began work just as 1918 drew to a close. It was not, however, until after the formal opening on February 19, 1919, that patients began to enter in considerable numbers. The total of in-patients for the year exceeded 800. In view of the shortage in our nursing staff and the difficulties in the way of training it was fortunate that more did not come. The arrival of Miss Bielski, a graduate nurse of Johns Hopkins Hospital, brings much needed aid to Dr. Keith. The majority of the admissions have been for anti-opium treatment, though a large percentage of such patients have some other complaint also needing treatment. Many of the addicts claim to have begun the use of opium as a means of relief from illness. Not all will stay until cured and some who stay are not proof against temptations to relapse after being discharged—it is easy to get the drug, as places for its sale are found in all centers of population, even small markets. Nevertheless there are many whose cure gives every promise of being permanent. The income from the paying patients and the subsidy from the Government have been sufficient for all the running expenses, including the salaries of the missionary staff. Practically all of the paying patients have been Chinese, among whom the work of the hospital is still further extending our acquaintance. Lately a considerable number of patients have come from the Lampongs District, the southernmost political division of Sumatra and a territory which is entirely without missionary work of any sort. This is an illustration of the way in which medical work

will act as pioneer for evangelistic and educational efforts while we are developing the native staff for the latter work.

In his remarks at the opening of Tjisaroea Hospital, His Excellency, the Governor General, expressed the hope that the hospital then being opened would be the first of a series in which his Government and the Methodist Mission would cooperate. This manifest friendliness and the fact that the cooperation of the Government means the provision of 75 per cent of the cost of building and very generous annual subsidies is a most urgent call to us to extend widely this great means of usefulness. There are now two hospital projects which are held up only because we are waiting for two doctors and the nurses from America. At Sambas we could have begun any time since the summer of 1916, with every prospect that the whole cost would be met locally. At Bindjei, near Medan, in North Sumatra, we are promised by Government and the Chinese the funds for a \$40,000 (gold) plant if the necessary staff can be secured. Our hope is that among the many doctors who responded to the call to service in France there will be the two who will take advantage of these great opportunities.

Evangelistic Work

The weakest part of our work during the past year has been our evangelistic efforts. Reduction in staff is likely to hamper this work most, unless there is available a strong body of indigenous workers and we are lamentably weak at that point. Institutions have to be maintained and such institutions as the Training Schools are absolutely essential to any aggressive evangelistic campaigns in the future. In West Borneo and Sumatra, where we have missionaries free for evangelistic work, our comparatively meager results bring this fact out clearly. We are taking steps to increase our Asiatic force for next year; but workers trained by other missions in China or elsewhere are an uncertain source of supply, both as to quantity and quality. But training locally requires time and forethought. The appointment of a missionary to our Training School without requiring him to give the best part of the day to teaching in a Chinese school was a distinct advance registered at the conference session. The improvement in the work done by the 12 students of the school has been so encouraging that the Finance Committee authorized the admission of 15 new students in the place of the four who will go out next January. Steps were also taken to increase the enrollment of the preparatory school at Tjisaroea.

Our Chinese preachers, for the most part, will receive their training in Singapore. There is already a young man from this conference in training there, and others hope to enter in 1920. It is a slow process to raise and train an indigenous ministry and system of itinerancy does not encourage the missionaries to sacrifice a present slight advantage to their work for a larger future gain which, quite possibly, will accrue to the benefit of some other station or missionary; nevertheless, no other part of a missionary's work is more important, and in the discovery and training of indigenous workers lies his greatest opportunity for permanent usefulness.

Christian Literature

Another advance has been the establishment of a weekly newspaper in Malay, the "Sahabat Masehi" (Christian Friend). This move had the strong endorse-

ment of Bishops Stuntz and J. W. Robinson. Their experience on other fields has been reproduced here, for the paper has secured a wide circulation which is not confined to our own people but reaches out beyond our borders to help the work of missions in general. With the month of October we began the publication of the Uniform International Sunday School lessons in Malay, and with January we will begin the issue of the colored picture lesson cards with Malay explanatory matter on the back. Rev. A. V. Klaus has done the editorial work for the Sunday school publications, while Rev. J. B. Matthews has edited the weekly paper. A number of tracts and some larger works are in the hands of the Singapore Press for publication as soon as possible. A still larger number of books are in the process of translation. There is much need for such matter, not only for circulation among our own people but also as a means of reaching the growing reading public. All such literature will be a most efficient evangelistic help in our medical work.

Schools—Tjisaroea

Our schools have made good progress with the exception of one English school in which the set back will be temporary. Our village schools have been well attended, especially in view of the scant missionary supervision available for that work. At Tjisaroea the school has grown until it will be necessary to take one of the training school graduates on as an assistant teacher in January, and also to open a second school about a mile away at a village from which 30 children now come. The majority of these are Mohammedan Sundanese and come from a section where prejudice has been very strong. The influence of the hospital has combined with the good work of the native teacher-preacher to produce this satisfactory condition.

Medan

At Medan we have been compelled to markedly increase the salaries paid to our teachers. Fortunately the demand for admission to the school was so great that we could raise the fees and still keep the school full. It must be confessed that we were asking our teachers to make too large a sacrifice while our fees even after the increase are by no means high for this part of the world. The work here suffers greatly because both school and church are confined in very unsatisfactory rented quarters. We hold a valuable block of land and must speedily put a serviceable building upon it.

Buitenzorg

At Buitenzorg, Rev. A. L. Archer has been compelled to take over for classroom use the house adjoining our day school. Both the boarding schools for boys are filled to capacity. The high cost of food and everything else has compelled an increase in the fees charged and makes further increases for next year probable. We hope to maintain a safe margin between income and expenditure, while looking forward to a day when lowered prices will render it possible for a larger missionary staff.

Architects are at work on plans for a handsome set of buildings to be erected on the six acre site we own on the edge of the city. The estimated cost is 400,000 guilders (\$160,000), of which our Centenary Askings from

America included \$20,000. We hope that our local friends and patrons will provide sufficient to enable us to build one half of the plant now, leaving the remainder to be erected later when the needs of the school shall have increased. Such a plant as has been planned is needed and will greatly strengthen our work especially among the Chinese. It will also help to increase the business ties which are now being made between the Chinese of Java and the merchants of America. Best of all it will put the school in such a sound financial position that the nervous energy of the missionary will not be absorbed in merely making ends meet, but will be conserved for the real purpose, the work—the molding of young men into characters like unto that of the young Man of Galilee.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Area: 115,026 square miles. Includes a group of 3,141 islands, of which 1,668 are named.

Population: 9,000,000, half of whom live on the island of Luzon (area 40,969 square miles) the largest in the group. Negritos (aborigines) inhabit the western coast; Igorots and other wild tribes live in the mountains; the Filipinos occupy the lowlands. They speak several dialects—Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Pangasinan, Gaddang, Isanay, Bolinao, and Zambal. One per cent speak Spanish. English is the official language.

Industry: Large quantities of rice, sugar, tobacco, mangoes, bananas, chicos, papayas, lanzones, santol, guavas, are grown. Gold is mined. Coal mines are being developed. Iron, copper, gypsum, and asphalt clays are also found.

Organization: First evangelical sermon was preached by Bishop Thoburn, but mission work began in 1905 upon the arrival of Rev. Jesse L. McLaughlin. The mission was first attached to the Malaysia Conference as a district, but became a Mission Conference in 1905; and an Annual Conference in 1908. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz was the first superintendent, and first delegate to General Conference.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union was organized in 1902 by missions of the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., American Baptists, North American Board (Congregational), United Brethren, Disciples of Christ affiliating. Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventists, also have work here; and the American Bible Society and the Y. M. C. A. are at work among the people.

Allotment of Territory: Methodist Episcopal mission was assigned to the following provinces north of Manila: Zambales, Bataan, Rizal (part), Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Nueva Viscaya, Isabela, Cagayan, and Ilocos Sur, with about 2,500,000 people.

BATAAN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Bataan province, with its twelve municipalities, and principal towns Balanga, the capital, and Limay and Hermosa established in 1917 with a population of 16,000.

Location: In the mountains, and difficult of access, there being some towns that can be reached only on foot.

No report.

CAGAYAN DISTRICT

Area: 6,500 square miles. Includes provinces of Cagayan and Isabela.

Location: In northeastern Luzon. Fertile fields and rich uplands are shut in on the east and west by inaccessible mountains. The trail over the mountains takes ten days. Usual approach is by small boats on the sea.

Population: 350,000, living in thirty-five municipalities and 350 villages.

Industry: Farming. Chief product is tobacco. Corn and rice are also raised. Hardwood and cattle are shipped to Manila.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Christian Mission (Disciples).

Tuguegarao

Location: Geographical center of Cagayan valley, and capital of Cagayan province.

Population: 18,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Christian Mission, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. R. R. Moe (on furlough) and Mrs. Moe (on furlough), Rev. N. Cedarholm and Mrs. Cedarholm. W. F. M. S.: Miss Wilhelmina Erbst.

Iligan

Location: Capital of Isabela province, in the southeastern part.

Population: 18,000.

Aparri

Location: At the mouth of the Cagayan River. All shipping passes through the storehouses here.

Population: 20,000.

Missionaries: Mr. O. G. Taylor, M.D., and Mrs. Taylor.

REX R. MOE, Superintendent

No report.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 1,800 square miles. Includes Nueva Ecija and Bulacan provinces.

Location: In the central valley of Luzon. Well drained, fertile soil. Travel not difficult along the railway line, but many distant villages reached only by trails and over deep rivers. In the district are several government schools, including two high schools with 700 students; two trade schools; sixteen intermediate schools; and as many domestic science classes. These schools employ 600 teachers, and enroll 25,000 students.

Population: 427,000. Bulacan and south Nueva Ecija are occupied by Tagalogs. Northern Ecija is inhabited by Ilosanos.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Independent Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

Malolos

Location: Capital of Bulacan province, on a branch of the Pampanga River, six miles northwest of Bulacan, and twenty-five miles from Manila. There is a government high school here with 400 students, and an intermediate school with 1,300 pupils.

Population: 32,000.

Missionaries: Rev. J. F. Cottingham (on furlough) and Mrs. Cottingham (on furlough).

San Isidro

Location: In the southern part of Nueva Ecija province. Former capital.

Population: 7,000.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Beckendorf and Mrs. Beckendorf.

Cabanatuan

Location: Capital of Nueva-Ecija province at the Cabanatuan branch railway terminal. City has fine buildings, and good streets. Good artesian wells and an ice plant.

Population: 15,000. Of this number 6,000 are Protestants.

Industry: The cooperative farmers have here a large warehouse, rice mills, and eighteen threshing machines.

A. L. BECKENDORF, Superintendent

D. D. ALEJANDRO, Assistant Superintendent

No report.

MANILA DISTRICT

Area: Includes Zambales province, part of Cavite, Rizal, and Bulacan provinces, and the city of Manila.

Population: 400,000—Zambals, Tagalogs, and Ilocanos in the district; Americans, Spaniards, and Chinese in the city.

Manila

Location: Political, commercial, social, and educational center of the archipelago. On Manila Bay, divided into two sections by the Pasig River, the part to the south contains the old walled city, with narrow streets, quaint buildings, schools, and many stately churches. Also Luneta Park, and the newer American and European residences. The northern section contains the commercial and mercantile establishments, and the residences of the Filipinos; has a fine railway system, and direct steamship communication with all parts of the world.

Population: 350,000.

Industry: Manufacture of cigars, cord, rope, thread, buttons, cocoa and ice. Also there are iron foundries, and machine shops.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, and Presbyterian Church of U. S.

Missionaries: Rev. C. J. Bernhardt (on furlough), Rev. T. W. Bundy and Mrs. Bundy, Rev. O. H. Houser and Mrs. Houser, Rev. E. S. Lyons (on furlough) and Mrs. Lyons (on furlough), Rev. M. A. Rader and Mrs. Rader, Rev. E. A. Rayner and Mrs. Rayner. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Maren P. Bording, Anna Carson (on furlough), Bertha Charles, Hazel Davis, Mary I. Dean, Marguerite M. Decker, Mary A. Evans (on furlough), Phoebe A. Ferris, M.D., Bertha A. Kostrup, Rebecca Parish, M.D. (on furlough).

Institutions: Methodist Boys' Dormitory, Union Theological Seminary, and Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Harris Memorial Training School, Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital, and Hugh Wilson Hall.

M. A. RADER, Superintendent

Centenary

Immediately after the close of the last Conference we began the campaign of securing subscriptions for the Centenary which was carefully presented and cultivated for months previous. Each charge was assigned its quota and the pastors and committees went at their tasks with great enthusiasm. The result was that practically every charge reached its quota and some of them went over with a good margin. The financial results during the year have been far better than was anticipated. The Centenary has not only brought better salaries to the pastors but greater funds with which to help build the churches and equip our work. The surprise has been that several of the circuits have actually paid in more money than was subscribed in April. The pastors declare that it would have been difficult for them to have lived through the past year with its high prices had it not been for the increase in salaries made possible by the Centenary. Accidentally I might add that the District Conference at its recent meeting decided to ask that the salaries be increased not less than 30 per cent for the coming year. The laymen are getting back of the working pastor, and they are finding by actual experience that it pays financially and spiritually to honor God with their substance. I have not found a single man on the district who has tried the tithe who has any complaint to make. The only ones on the district who object to the tithe are the ones who have not tried it.

Union Theological Seminary

Manila District has within its bounds several institutions that are ministering to the whole church. First among these is the Union Theological Seminary. This institution brings together representatives of most of the missions in the Philippines to train young men for the ministry. For the past two years our share in that school has been cared for by men who have been heavily burdened with responsibilities elsewhere. The first semester Mr. Bundy, Miss Bertha D. Charles, and I had to share among us the class work assigned to the Methodist Church. The last of October our hearts were greatly gladdened over the coming of Rev. E. A. Rayner, Ph.D., and Mrs. Rayner to take up this work. Since that time they have had charge with the help of Miss Charles. After years of experiment together, the Boards have formally endorsed the Union Theological Seminary and have approved the election of a board of directors. The institution was incorporated the last of November, 1910. In January the directors, at their meeting, chose Rev. George William Wright, D.D., as president; Rev. A. L. Ryan, vice-president, and Rev. E. K. Higdon as secretary-treasurer. The institution is conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Congregational,

Northern Baptists, Disciples, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, and United Brethren Churches.

Harris Bible Training School

The best advertisers of this school are the girls who are sent out to do religious work. They give courage and interest to the women's and children's work wherever they go. With the doors of opportunity open on all sides we shall have to show greater diligence in securing consecrated young men and young women for these two institutions that are to provide our leadership in the Church.

Methodist Publishing House

The Methodist Publishing House, under the leadership of Rev. T. W. Bundy, has had its best year financially. Preparations are being made for moving into a new building on Rozal Avenue, where there will be room for a book store as well as the printing business.

Mary Johnston Hospital

There is no work that so appeals to the masses of the people as does the Mary J. Johnston Hospital. More than 700 babies were tenderly cared for last year, and their mothers will not forget the gentle ministry of the good Samaritans who cared for them while in the hospital.

Dormitories

The dormitories have been crowded all the year and many students have been turned away. Plans are drawn for the annex to the Methodist Dormitory which will provide room for 80 students. We shall need greatly to increase our dormitory space if we are to meet the demands upon us by the students who appeal to us. The Hugh Wilson Hall is filling a large place among the young women of the university and other schools. Every girl in the dormitory but one took the city wide Bible study course which was recently conducted. As soon as possible provision should be arranged for the extension of the building so as to provide for a larger number of girls.

Among the Churches

Central Church has had its best year. Converts have been made a regular feature in the Church's activities, and accessions have been almost weekly. Rev. O. H. Houser and Mrs. Houser are now in charge of this work.

The chapel at Kaybadia has been completed by adding a cement floor and wood ceiling. Meycauayan has put in electric lights, a cement floor and new paint. Muzon has the most beautiful little church on the district. The people have contributed nearly \$2,000 and they are not yet ready to stop. Paranaque has had a hard year for want of a pastor. At Malabon more than 500 have been converted and about 130 new members have been received as the first-fruits. St. Paul's Church has not increased much in membership but the Sunday school and Epworth League are flourishing. Forty-two have been added to the church at St. Ana. The chapel at San Filipe Neri has been rebuilt. A new chapel at San Pedro Macati has just been completed. The largest success at KNOX Church, perhaps, has been realized in the growth of the Sunday school, which

the largest on the district. There has also been a substantial growth in membership.

There are many calls upon us to open an Academy for girls. The public schools are all crowded to capacity, but there are thousands of other students who have to get their education in private schools which are often not up to the standard. Here is one of the most promising groups of students of the city and the islands.

Hill School

We have talked for many years of establishing a hill school for American children. Provision is made for its opening in our Centenary askings, but the immediate demand for the opening of such a school would seem to justify us in doing so this year. A large number of Americans are anxious about their children and have assured us that they were ready to cooperate with us in the maintenance of such a school. With little additional expense, by utilizing our mission houses in Baguio we could begin such a school in June. The other missions are ready to join us in such an enterprise.

Cooperation

The spirit of union is growing stronger in our relations with the other Protestant Missions. Plans are on foot to make the Mabuting Balita a larger paper, to widen its scope and make it a union paper. The same is true of the Philippine Observer, which now has a paid up subscription of about 4,500.

PAMPANGA DISTRICT

San Fernando

Missionaries: Rev. Oscar Huddleston and Mrs. Huddleston. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Elizabeth Parkes.

No report.

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Nueva Viscaya province and Pangasinan province except the towns of Bautista, Alcala, Rosales, St. Tomas, and Balungao in the extreme south.

Population: 600,000. In Nueva Viscaya the people are Ilocanos, Gaddang, Isinai, and Ifugaos. In Pangasinan Ilocos, Pangasinan, Zambale, Tagalog, and Pampanga are spoken. Enrollment in the public schools of Pangasinan province is 36,658.

Dagupan

Location: On the Lingayen Gulf, west coast of Luzon. A commercial center, connected by fine roads and navigable rivers with nearby towns, and by rail with Manila.

Population: 24,404.

Lingayen

Location: Capital of Pangasinan province, on the south shore of Lingayen Gulf. Educational center for the province. The government high school has 1,025 pupils; the trade school, 164; intermediate, 432; and the primary schools, 1,732; total, 3,608 students.

Missionaries: Rev. B. O. Peterson and Mrs. Peterson, Rev. H. F. Zierer and Mrs. Zierer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mildred M. Blakely (on furlough), Orilla F. Washburn (on furlough), and Ruth E. Copley.

Institution: Bible Training School.

B. O. PETERSON, Superintendent

No report.

ILOCOS DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes Ilocos Sur and Abra provinces.

Population: 200,000—Ilocanos, Igorotes, and Tinguianes.

Location: In northwest Luzon, in the mountain. Abundant crops are raised in the valley and plains, and the mountains contain valuable timber. Principal cities are connected by boats.

Industry: Agriculture, grazing, and weaving.

Vigan

Location: Capital of Ilocos Sur, and principal city on the northwest coast. Stronghold of Catholicism in north Luzon under Spanish rule. Fine buildings and streets.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Moore. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Rosa E. Dudley.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Dormitory.

SEVERINO CORDERO, Superintendent

DOMICIANO CORRALES, Assistant Superintendent

New Missionaries

The arrival last October of the Rev. and Mrs. H. F. Zierer brought us great joy indeed. They are abundantly fitted for the work which they have come to do. The Pangasinan language section of the work in this district will now receive the attention it has lacked for many years. Already both Mr. and Mrs. Zierer have taken up the study of the language and are making splendid progress; at the same time that they are taking very active share in caring for the work.

Sunday Schools

Recognizing that the Sunday schools are the right arm of the church's influence, efforts have been put forth to make this branch of the work more effective. The work being done in our Sunday schools is still very primitive and elementary. Close supervision is vital. It is therefore hoped that our Sunday school missionary, the Rev. A. L. Ryan may soon return from furlough to give his expert attention to the many problems needing solution.

Women's Work

The work of the Bible Women's Training School has upheld its past record for good work under the direction of Miss Ruth Copley and her able assistants, Miss Silveria Lucas, Miss Dorotea Beltran, Miss Modesta Bartolome and Miss Saturnina Miran. But the women's work of the district has suffered much for the lack of a district worker who might devote all of her time to the district. A district worker is therefore needed. It is also hoped that on the return of Miss Mildred Blakely from furlough the Bible Women's Training School may enlarge its influence by including the Pangasinan language in its class work. Heretofore the equipment of the school and the needs of the field have limited the teaching to the Ilocano language only. By the including of the Pangasinan language in the curriculum the scope of the school's influence will be very much enlarged.

Chapels

There is a rapidly increasing desire for better churches. The Centenary campaign has made it possible to begin the construction of iron-roofed chapels in several places. At Villasias the roof is on. At Bayombong the work of construction has been held up on account of the impossibility thus far of getting the iron roofing transported over the mountains. Asingan, Tayug and Salasa are gathering materials and funds. The work on the Binalonan church is proceeding. Good narra windows have been made, and brick is being secured for the walls. At Babasit a bamboo shed was bought by the members and is used as a chapel. At Bonfal, Mr. and Mrs. Lucio Cabot have provided 496 pesos to reconstruct the church at that place.

Many of the pledges secured in the Centenary campaign will not materialize until active campaigns for chapel construction are pushed in the localities where the pledges were made. Everywhere the people agree to add to the next year's budget for chapel construction what was not paid during the past year.

Evangelistic Work

For the first ten months of 1919 which this report covers there were 703 conversions. Very adverse circumstances hindered the work in several circuits, especially in the Agno, Bani and Salasa circuits, where for a number of months there were no regular pastors. Four of our preachers were sent to Manila to the Seminary High School, and the doubling of circuits did not keep the work up to the standard. The mission has now arranged that hereafter our preachers and candidates for the ministry who have not finished high school, will do so at the Provincial High Schools. This will allow them to care for circuits at the same time that they attend school. With the initiating of the new plan we hope to see new life in formerly neglected circuits.

Domestic Missions

Two Filipino missionaries have been supported through the year, one, Basilio Balagtas, at Manaoag, and the other, Marcelino Alvarez, at Macdew. Balagtas' work on the Manaoag circuit has met much opposition. He reports 52 conversions. The work among the Igorotes at Macdew has been even more successful, 167 Igorotes having been received into the church.

The congregation at Macdew, through the efficient leadership of their missionary, has built a church valued at 600 pesos and put 200 pesos' worth of labor and materials into a parsonage. The walls of the church are of boards. Each board represents a tree. The Igorotes have no saws, and in order to make a board they go through the laborious process of whittling off the two sides of a tree. The small boards for the sliding windows were made in the same way. The people are so anxious for the missionaries to come that they have built a trail over the worst part of the distance up the mountain. That labor is valued at 500 pesos. Macdew is asking for a school teacher. If the Bureau of Education fails to provide reasonable means for the education of the Igorote children the duty to provide for their education will rest on us. Thus far the government has been trying to get the parents to send their children to Sta. Cruz, 25 kilometers of difficult traveling away from Macdew. Although the Government has dormitories for the children at Sta. Cruz the system is not very

popular with the Igorotes. Schools should be placed convenient for the children so that they can go to and from school each day.

Macdew is at the top of a high mountain. It used to take seven hours to climb up the mountain. With the improved trail it now takes four hours. On my last trip there in November there were 155 shivering Igorotes in the church service, some of them—including an exhorter—having traveled a day in order to be at the service. At the quarterly conference that exhorter, Siano Olani, gave his report by means of knotted strings. 6 knots six sermons, 10 knots ten exhortations. 17 knots seventeen conversions, 22 knots twenty-two funerals. "Why so many funerals?" I asked. "Because the Trancaso (influenza) was very hard on us Igorotes," he answered.

This work among the Igorotes is creating much interest throughout the district. Three additional Filipino missionaries have been stationed at Sta. Cruz, Cayapa, and at Macabenga. Macabenga is an Ilongote settlement. Among the Ilongotes as well as among the Igorotes the door of opportunity is now wide open.

Since beginning this report word has come that Roman Bangonan, our first Igorote convert at Macdew and first Igorote exhorter, has died. The memory of his victorious life will be the foundation for victory in the lives of many Igorotes who had learned to love their Saviour through Bangonan's example and preaching.

Needs

The Dagupan Hospital is still but only a name. When a doctor comes for that work a very large need will have been provided. Two student dormitories, one for boys and the other for girls, is vital for the progress of the work among the students in the Lingayen High School. When suitable sites can be secured for these institutions and missionaries provided for their management a great need for the student life will have been provided and a wide opportunity for evangelizing the student life will have been realized.

AFRICA SECTION

CÓNGO MISSION CONFERENCE

INHAMBANE MISSION CONFERENCE

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

AFRICA

The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission fields in Africa as follows: On the West Coast, in the Republic of Liberia, in Angola and adjacent territories. The Madeira Islands are reckoned in this group. On the East Coast, in Portuguese East Africa. In Central Africa, in Southern Rhodesia and Southern Congo. In North Africa, in Algeria and Tunisia.

The first mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa was Liberia, begun by the Rev. Melville B. Cox, March, 1833. It is now an Annual Conference.

The work in Portuguese East Africa was begun in Inhambane in 1884 by the Rev. Erwin H. Richards, who was received as a missionary and appointed by Bishop William Taylor, Christmas Eve, 1890. This work was enlarged by Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell in 1897, and in 1916 became the Inhambane Mission Conference.

The work in Southern Rhodesia was commenced by Bishop Hartzell, December, 1897. The Rev. Morris W. Ehnes and wife were the first missionaries and arrived October, 1898. This work was organized into the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915.

The mission in Angola was begun by Bishop William Taylor in 1885, and was known as the Congo Mission and included work on the East Coast. In June, 1897, the Mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell. In 1900 the General Conference divided the Congo Mission into the West Central Africa and the East Central Africa Mission Conferences. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the former at Quiongoa, Angola, May, 1902. In 1915 the work in the Belgian Congo was organized into the Congo Mission. East Central Africa Mission Conference was divided and a part of the work became the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915. The remainder was organized into the Inhambane Mission Conference in 1916.

These several fields are under five national flags, namely, Liberia, Portugal, Belgium, France, and Great Britain.

The General Conference of 1916 granted Bishops Hartzell and Scott a retired relationship and elected Bishops Eben S. Johnson and A. P. Camphor for the work in Africa.

North Africa Mission Conference is grouped with the Conferences of Europe.

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 160,000 square miles.

Location: In the heart of Africa. A decade has seen the change from travel by foot or bicycle through dense forests to comfortable trains with dining car service.

Population: 2,500,000.

Industry: Mining. Vast deposits of copper, gold, tin, and diamonds have attracted railroads and river transportation from three oceans.

Organization: This territory was explored by the Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Springer in 1907, and work was established in 1911. In 1915 the mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell, and in 1917 Bishop E. S. Johnson organized the Mission Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Elisabethville

Location: Capital of Katanga Province, Belgian Congo, 2,300 miles from Cape Town, on the Cape-to-Cairo railway. The administrative department of the colony, railway headquarters, wholesale mercantile houses, and a smelting plant producing 30,000 tons of copper a year. The town was founded seven years ago, and has electric lights, a wireless station, and other modern improvements.

Population: 1,000 Europeans and from 6,000 to 10,000 natives.

Missionaries: Rev. E. I. Everett, Mr. J. M. Dana, Rev. R. S. Guptill (on furlough) and Mrs. Guptill (on furlough), Rev. Roy S. Smyres (on furlough), Rev. J. M. Springer and Mrs. Springer (in America under direction of Board of Foreign Missions).

Kambove

Location: On the railroad, 100 miles northwest of Elisabethville. The largest copper mine of the district is located here.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Shields and Mrs. Shields.

Institutions: Fox Bible Training School, Congo Institute, Congo Mission Press.

Kapanga

Location: Northwest of Kambove 400 miles. Near the government post of Kapanga, is the capital town of Mwata Yamvo, paramount chief of the Lunda tribe. The village mission, known as Florence Station, is located on our mission land grant.

Missionaries: Rev. T. B. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton, A. L. Piper, M.D., and Mrs. Piper, Miss C. M. Jensen.

Kabongo

Location: On a high, healthful plateau in the heart of the largest native tribe in Central Africa, the Luba, and is the home of the purest dialect of the Luba language. Rawest heathenism prevails, cannibalism being practiced in the district.

Organization: Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Springer and Mr. Roy Smyres visited this center in June, 1917, secured a concession, and established a mission.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Hartzler and Mrs. Hartzler, Rev. W. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller.

CONGO MISSION

THOMAS B. BRINTON, Kapanga

The center of our work among the Lunda tribe is at the village of Mwata Yamvo. The population of the village is about 1,200. The village is about one half a mile from the residences of the missionaries. On the opposite side about another half a mile is the mission village. The population of our mission village is about three hundred. Five miles away is the village of Kapanga with a population of about 500 people. Most all of the other Lunda villages are small, having a population anywhere from three hundred down to ten people.

Out Stations

One new outstation has been opened since the last Conference. At the

village of Mwine Chiying, five days from the mission, there are five schools, with an enrollment of from 35 to 100 people. In two of the villages substantial school houses have been built of sun-dried brick. Six chiefs have asked for native teachers for their villages and there are many others where teachers could be placed.

Bible Women

The Bible women have been going out on Friday or Saturday of each week to preach to the people and invite them to come in to the service on Sunday morning or Sunday afternoon.

Sunday Services

We have been having three services on Sunday. The church service on Sunday morning at the mission village with about 250 people is followed by the Sunday school session with about the same number. In the afternoon, at 2:30, service is held at Mwata Yamvo with an average attendance of 180 people. Church members now on the roll number 92, baptized children 6.

Witch Doctor

The power of the witch doctor is being challenged. During the time of the Spanish Influenza many of the people were sick in one of the villages. The witch doctor came to the village, called the people, and asked the chief to bring a goat and kill it as a sacrifice. He then blew his medicine around the village to keep away the disease. In the morning the witch doctor himself was taken sick. Our teacher then preached to the people and asked them who was stronger, this man or God. In another village where the teacher refused to take the witch doctor's medicine, the people lost faith in the witch doctor.

Training Institutions

Training institutions are needed for the most promising boys and girls. Young men living in the village have expressed their desire to lead Christian lives. They should be trained on the Lunda field. It will cost about \$20 a year to clothe and feed a child. One of our greatest needs in the Lunda field is trained native teachers.

Development of the Interior

The last year the work has been difficult in many ways. The people are far back in the interior and it has been hard for many to find work unless the mission gave it to them. The wages are small; for a common laborer the wages are ten francs for thirty days' work. For brick layers and carpenters the wages are a franc a day. Many of our mission people have refused to work for these wages, especially Mbunda people who have come from other missions in Angola. Some of them went to Kambove and Elisabethville to work where the wages were much higher. The price of cloth has been high here because of the cost of transportation. It is hard for the people to understand this and they have complained much about it. Our mission people have raised much rice and potatoes, and we have bought rice from them, paying forty centimes a kilo. This is more than the government paid.

Christian Literature

We are greatly in need of books in the Lunda language. The Gospel of John and a hymn book and a catechism have been completed. I trust that these books will soon be printed and sold at a small cost to the people.

Mulungwishi

C. C. Hartzler at Kabongo station reports as follows: After Conference at Elisabethville in April, 1919, I returned to Mulungwishi and discharged all of the workmen but those who were in school or working out their taxes in order to come to school. This action was in accordance with the action of the Conference to give up the property at Mulungwishi and to secure a site elsewhere for the Congo Institute. This reduction in the staff of workers lessened work of supervision and gave me an opportunity to devote myself to the work and problems of the school. School work, however, was not resumed for a month. The trip with the Centenary delegation consumed this time.

Training Teachers

Never in the two and one-half years that I have taught in the Fox Bible Training School and in the Congo Institute have I so felt the presence of the Holy Spirit. The result of these treasured hours has been in part already manifested in the successful work of the teachers whom I sent out the middle of July. Some of these have been working in many compounds. One of them has been reaching eleven compounds. Two of them have brought me lists of hearers aggregating more than 140. All but one of these boys have come to the school since I came here. Three of the school boys have been working in the press room at Kambove. This way of sending out teachers during the vacation seems quite satisfactory. One has gone with his family to Lubaland and one has returned to visit friends in his home. One died of the flu. Another has returned to Koni because his duty lies there in caring for his wife's blind mother.

Likasi

At Likasi there are constantly increasing numbers of people, in all about 5,000 now, and more than 300 white people. Three visits there have revealed the great needs. We have about 200 hearers there, and everywhere the boys are eager for schools, many of them seeking to know the path of God.

Ntambo

At Ntambo, where we started work two years ago, we have ten hearers, one of whom has been taken into the church on probation. The school has 67 enrolled and about 45 in regular attendance.

Kasonkamona

Kasonkamona is a little more than a mile from Mulungwishi and is a large village on an important path to Bunkeya. The native teacher has raised the attendance here in that school from 15 to 69. In this school as well as at Ntambo there is a little French taught and more will be taught as teachers come into the school at Kambove for further work in French.

Church Services

E. I. Everett, at Elisabethville, reports as follows: The spiritual condition of the church has improved, though it is far from what we wish it to be. The people seem to think that to come once a Sunday to a service discharges their obligation to God. We have on Sunday morning at eight o'clock a Sunday school for teachers and others who wish to come. It was started primarily for the boys who wish to do voluntary church work, teaching those in the compounds who want to study the Scriptures. About eight people are now attending, though only four of these go out into the compounds afterwards to teach. One other voluntary worker who teaches every Sunday gets the lesson by attending the Thursday morning class in my office, when Pensulo, our teacher at the Star of the Congo Mine, comes in to report his work. There are five workers in Elisabethville, who go out every Sunday and teach in eleven compounds. Pensulo visits the Chimbi-imbi Mine near the Star in the morning and has a very large number of boys now interested, though these boys are much more eager over their school than over the gospel. Our ambition is that all of the church members who are at leisure on Sunday will in time volunteer for some kind of religious work.

Social Work

The monthly social evenings have been held regularly and much enjoyed by the thirty or forty who gather each time. The people like games, and the meeting for games in the church-school building, though it is but once a month, makes a gradual contribution to the lifting process which the other meetings in the church aim so definitely to carry on. The environment of the compound life is not conducive to the development of the natives for which we are working. One evening a week for playing in the church would not be enough to offset the evil influences of the other nights; yet even this we are not able to have, since the night-school occupies it for five evenings and the hearers' class Saturday evenings. We have a short religious service every Wednesday night, after an early closing of the school, which throws one flash of light into the darkness of the week.

Living Conditions

W. A. Miller of Kabongo reports as follows: Our people in the Christian village seem to be more tractable and less given to complaints than formerly. This is partly due to the fact that some of the Christian boys who were dissatisfied in Kabongo have gone to their homes. Also, our Christian people have become better acquainted with us, and have learned that if we insisted on certain rules being kept under all circumstances, these regulations have been for their own good.

Our Christian village is beginning to assume a proper appearance. The people are keeping a large space cleared around each house. All except three of the disreputable looking grass huts in which the people at first seemed determined to live, have disappeared; and two of these three are now empty and will be destroyed when we return to Kabongo. We now have eight mud houses. There has been much less sickness in our village since we have done away with these grass huts.

Medical Work

When we first went to Kabongo we had many calls for salts, quinine and other medicines for internal troubles. Of late an increasing number of people have come to us for the treatment of burns and sores.

When we left Kabongo for Conference, Mrs. Miller was treating a woman—the daughter of a wise old witch doctor, who after exhausting his own knowledge and skill, sent her to us. The woman improved steadily and at the end of three weeks was quite well.

On another occasion a hunter came to us with a bad sore on his arm—the result of the explosion of his gun. We healed him and sent him on his way rejoicing.

These are merely examples of the kind of work we are doing along this line. We could do more if only we had a larger supply of medicines. It is impossible to overestimate the value of such work.

School Work

The day school in the mission compound is attended by all the children and several of the adults of our village. The average attendance is thirty.

The day school at Kabongo has had irregular attendance, but two or three students have made remarkable progress in their studies.

Other Work

Our morning prayers and the Sunday services are well attended. One of the most successful enterprises has been the Sunday school in the compound. The attendance varies from forty to sixty. Not only the children of our compound, but others from a village nearby attend. A large number of interested children attend the Kabongo Sunday school.

In spite of the hardships and the disappointments—in a great measure caused by the "flu"—God has been with us. We are happy in the work we are doing.

Medical Work Reported by C. Marie Jensen

On September 18, 1918, I started out for Kayembe Mukuru with twelve carriers and a native assistant who was to help me in telling the message of God as we passed through the villages, because I did not feel competent to give them the word of God in the native tongue in the way in which I should have liked. As soon as we reached a village, the people would come to my tent for medicine. I found out later that my carriers had called them in. We usually had a good crowd when the word was spoken, because the well people would come to see how I treated the sick ones; and sometimes they would "get sick" while there in order to get a taste of the medicine.

November 13th we again reached Kapanga. Doctor Piper and his family had left shortly before we came; they had gone home on furlough and the work of the hospital had been given over to Mr. Brinton. As soon as I had moved down to the house where the Brintons had been living, I relieved Mr. Brinton of his hospital duties and got my girls' school started again.

The girls' school is a problem. We need a school which will be a home for the girls, for they need to be taken out of their old environment and its

influence. Many girls have come to me saying: "We want to come to the mission; we want to go to school. If we stay at home our chief will not let us go to hear the word of God."

These are the Lunda girls who are wanting to come to school. They are the future wives of the Lunda teachers, and if we want clean Christian homes, these girls must be trained. This cannot be done unless we open a boarding school.

In the past I have been teaching mostly Umbundu girls, but these are not the ones who will be of the greatest help in evangelizing the Lunda tribe. Many of them will gradually move away to their own country.

There are thirty-five girls on the roll. Before and after Christmas I taught all of the girls. In the months of June and July, Mutumbu, a boy thirteen years old, was my assistant. He had the class of younger girls and I the class of the older ones. Mutumbu is a bright boy and he was of great help to me.

In the latter part of March the influenza reached Kapanga and I closed the school. This was a hard time for us all. But knowing the death rate at Kambove, Elisabethville and other places, we realized we had been well cared for here. We had almost nothing for the treatment of this plague, and many were sick, yet we had only two deaths on our mission. The people coming to the hospital at this time were many. I was at the hospital from 7:30 A. M. until one the next morning, without any rest between.

At present the medical cases number fifteen or twenty per day. The sores here are terrible; sometimes we have fifty cases a day, or even more than that. People are coming more than ever for the white man's medicine and his Christ. Our hope and prayer is that we in our life and teaching may not disappoint them.

INHAMBANE MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all the Inhambane governmental district, and a section of the Mozambique Company territory. It extends from the Limpopo River on the south to the Sabi River on the north, a distance of 400 miles; and from the Indian Ocean on the east to the Transvaal border and southeast Rhodesia on the west, a distance of 250 miles.

Population: 2,000,000.

Organization: The first Methodist missionary in Portuguese East Africa with headquarters at Inhambane was the Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed by Bishop Taylor in 1890. Formerly a part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference, the Inhambane Mission Conference, by an enabling act of General Conference of 1912, and by a vote of the Annual Conference of 1915, was divided into the Rhodesia Mission Conference and the Inhambane Mission Conference.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

Area: Extends from the southern boundary of the governmental district of Inhambane to Makodweni on the north, a distance of 200 miles; and westward to the Transvaal, a distance of 250 miles. The eastern boundary is the Atlantic Ocean.

Location: In Portuguese East Africa.

Population: 1,500,000 representing three principal tribes—Batswa, Batonga, and Bachopi. The entire Scriptures have been translated into Sheetswa; the New Testament into Gitonga; and primers have been translated into Sheetswa, Gitonga, and Chopi.

Organization: In 1909 the Inhambane District was divided into two districts—the Inhambane District and the Limpopo District. Later another division was made and the Kambini District was formed. Kambini District is now called the Inhambane Northern District.

Gikuki

Location: Headquarters of the district, across the bay from Inhambane, on a bluff fifty feet high. The mission property includes twenty-four acres of land, a church, a residence, and several other buildings. Gikuki has thirty-seven out-stations in charge of thirty-eight native pastor-teachers and their wives.

Missionaries: Rev. W. C. Terril and Mrs. Terril, Dr. C. J. Stauffacher and Mrs. Stauffacher, Rev. W. C. Gardner and Mrs. Gardner, Rev. J. D. Pointer and Mrs. Pointer. W. F. M. S.: Misses H. E. Roush and Ruth Thomas.

Institutions: Hartzell Girls' Training School, Native Teacher Training School, and Dispensary.

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

INHAMBANE NORTHERN DISTRICT

Kambini

Location: Headquarters of the district, thirty miles inland from Inhambane. The mission farm consists of 1,200 acres, of which 140 are under cultivation.

Missionaries: Rev. P. W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Rev. R. L. Bush and Mrs. Bush, Rev. I. E. Gillet and Mrs. Gillet, Mr. J. A. Persson (on furlough) and Mrs. Persson (on furlough).

Institutions: Bodine Training School, Inhambane Mission Press, and Dispensary.

P. W. KEYS, Superintendent

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

Area: 41,000 square miles, covering the republic of Liberia. The coast line is 350 miles long, but there are few good bays or estuaries.

Location: On the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, with French Guinea on the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

Population: 2,000,000—mostly indigenous people of the bush. There are about 35,000 Americo Liberians, who are responsible for the making of laws and the administration of the government.

Industry: Agriculture. Most of the territory is dense forest. There are splendid advantages for building up commerce in rubber, fiber, valuable woods, hides, oils, and minerals.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began with the founding of the republic, although when Melville B. Cox arrived in Liberia in 1833 he found Methodist societies under the care of local ministers. The Conference was organized in 1834. This became a Mission Conference in 1836, and later an Annual Conference.

BASSA DISTRICT

Area: 12,000 square miles.

Location: In Grand Bassa County, one of the political divisions of Liberia.

Population: 252,000. Aborigines, 250,000; Americo-Liberians, 2,000. Beyond the thinly civilized centers, it is a "wilderness of heathenism."

Missionaries: Rev. J. A. Simpson (on furlough) and Mrs. Simpson (on furlough).

Institutions: Grand Bassa Academy, and six primary schools.

J. A. SIMPSON, Superintendent

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT

Location: Southwestern Liberia, near the mouth of the Cavally River, which forms the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. Most of the work of the district is among the aborigines.

Garraway

Location: In the southwestern part of Liberia, thirty miles northwest of Cape Palmas.

Organization: First mentioned among the appointments in 1879.

Missionaries: Misses Anna Hall, Maud Morrison.

Institutions: Garraway Training School, and several primary schools.

Harper

Location: On Cape Palmas, near the mouth of the Cavally River.

Population: 500 Americo-Liberians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1849.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Price and Mrs. Price.

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

Wissika

Location: On the Cavally River, sixty miles from its mouth. A flourishing station with several sub-stations.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration.

F. A. PRICE, Superintendent

MONROVIA DISTRICT

Monrovia

Location: Capital of Liberia, at the mouth of the Saint Paul River. The shore-

ward section of the city is occupied by the Kroo and other indigenous tribes. The interior is peopled by the Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls, and traders.

Population: 5,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1833.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the National Baptist Convention.

Missionaries: Rev. J. F. B. Coleman (on furlough) and Mrs. Coleman (on furlough), Miss Diana McNeil (on furlough), Miss Celestine King, Miss H. A. Hooks, Dr. S. J. Ross and Mrs. Ross, Rev. W. L. Turner and Mrs. Turner.

Institutions: College of West Africa, Stokes Theological Institute, College Press.

J. E. CLARKE, Superintendent

SINOE DISTRICT

Jacktown

Location: A native village on the Sinoe River, thirteen miles from its mouth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration, by a local preacher. In 1898 the Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Robertson took charge of the work.

Missionaries: Mrs. Frederika S. Robertson (Mrs. J. B.), Mrs. N. Warner.

Institution: Sinoe River Industrial School.

Nanah Kroo

Location: A seaport town occupied by natives of the Kroo tribe. Thirty-five miles from Greenville, the county seat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened under the supervision of Bishop Taylor. For years no work was done, but activities were resumed in 1905, and later the Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Williams took up their residence in Nanah Kroo.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Williams and Mrs. Williams.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Superintendent

To look steadily back on the year 1919 through the eyes of the missionary who has lived every month of it on the Nanah Kroo Circuit, Liberia Annual Conference, is to glow at its victories and praise God for the unfailing fulfilment of His promises, especially Isa. 54. 17, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper," and Isa. 55. 11, "My word . . . shall not return unto Me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper."

Witchcraft

From the opening of the year the burden for souls was weighing down our spirits, but a power of evil opposed all efforts. We did not know what it was nor where it was, this intangible but deadly influence which set itself so markedly against our work. But preaching seemed futile, prayer unavailing. The unrest was not alone in the missionaries' hearts; it was felt all through the mission. The strain grew unbearable. Then God lifted it. The evil was in the mission itself—three witch women, trained in the ways of devil darkness, who had established themselves in the homes of husband and sons in our Christian town of Bethany, right in our very midst! They were quickly expelled.

Starvation

The signing of the Peace Treaty brought no relief in the food situation in Liberia. The Kroo Coast has been at starvation point throughout 1919. The struggle to get food for our mission children has been a fearful one. Crops have partially failed. Bush animals, particularly porcupines which tunnel under the fences, have almost destroyed the mission cassava farm. Native rice has

not borne well. Imported rice, risen in price from \$5.65 to \$20.00 a bag, has been as scarce as it is high.

God has not removed this "weapon." But He has not allowed it to injure the work. The mission had entered into agreement with various towns whereby the children are required to attend school daily; in some cases, under escort. On this understanding many children who would otherwise be boarders at the mission can now live at home and walk to school. Their parents are not allowed to keep them away. The mission is saved considerable expense, though one good meal daily must be provided for the entire school before studies begin. But best of all it marks distinct progress in the awakening of the Kroo tribes to the need of educating their children. It is a milestone on the road to compulsory education, one of the mission's objectives. Nearly sixty day scholars now come regularly to the mission school from different towns within a radius of five miles.

Disease

The opening weeks of 1919 found seventy convalescents from influenza. The closing weeks of the year were marked by an epidemic of smallpox, still raging on the Kroo Coast. But the mission work goes on.

The first bad accident in the history of the mission brought sorrow to all hearts near the close of 1919. A native preacher carelessly left a loaded gun where the boys could handle it. While the missionary was some miles away, making a sick call, two students played with the gun, which went off, fatally wounding one of the lads, who died that night. The Sinoe authorities arrested the other boy; the missionary was summoned; lawyers had to be engaged; there was quite a fight to free the lad; the costs of the case amounted to \$100.

If the enemy of our work expected in this way to bring the mission into disfavor, this "weapon," too, did not prosper. True, a life was lost, and heavy strain imposed upon the missionary, but the trouble drew our Kroo people closer to us and disclosed how deep a sympathy and love for the mission possesses their hearts.

Witchcraft, slander, starvation, disease, death—these are no mean weapons formed against the Nanah Kroo Mission. But, thank God, not one has prospered in the year just past! "My word shall not return unto Me void—it shall prosper."

Revival

This second promise—how our hearts flame as we dwell on its 1919 fulfillment on the Nanah Kroo Circuit! We recall May 29th when the total eclipse of the sun turned noon into night on the Kroo Coast and forced upon the solemnized Kroos the claims of the "Father of lights in Whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." The faithful preaching of the Word bore fruit then in the revival that followed: 100 conversions were recorded and 300 baptisms, the greatest number in any of our seven years of labor.

Ju-Ju Houses Abolished

Close on the eclipse followed victory day at Nanah Kroo Mission when the historic ju-ju house of the Nanah Kroo tribe was burned to the ground by our

Christians. And stimulated into similar action, the Governor of Sinoe County on a tour of the coast a few days later had all the remaining ju-ju houses and ju-jus of the other towns destroyed, beginning with Sass Town, one of the largest and most important Kroo towns with thousands of inhabitants.

The wiping out of ju-jus from the coast! To the hundreds of Christian Kroos it means triumph, but to the thousands of heathen Kroos, bewilderment, resentment, hostility. It is a challenge to the mission to proclaim to these, bereft of their devil guides: "When they shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits and unto wizards that peep and that mutter: should not a people seek unto their God?" (Isa. 8. 19).

Crowded Congregations

That the mission has faithfully pointed the Kroos to God, and that God has prospered His word, is shown in this, that the latter half of 1919 has been marked with crowded preaching places; widespread hunger for the word of Life; thirst for the pure and simple Gospel of Christ. The Sunday services begin at sunrise, hundreds flocking to these prayer gatherings. The law of Sabbath keeping is now strictly enforced, offenders being fined five dollars.

Revival, conversions, baptisms, wiping out of ju-ju houses, crowded churches, new calls for preaching, Sabbath observance—these are our 1919 Hallelujahs and Amens in Krooland, wrought by a God Who is faithful to His word.

It has been a busy year. Five new houses have been built at Bethany. The day school of 100 enrollment has been kept up to standard. The 606 church members and probationers have been fostered, watched and built up in the faith. Many, many native palavers have been talked and difficulties adjusted. With the Ble tribe the mission succeeded in making a lasting peace between the Government chief and the town people. And as the old-time heathen chiefs die, or are deposed, the mission has used all its influence to have put in their places progressive young Kroo men who are members of church or in sympathy with it.

The mission is handicapped and the missionary doubly burdened by the return to the United States of Mrs. Williams on furlough.

In view of victories won, of opposition incessant, of opportunities for the gospel greater than ever before, the burden of our prayer from the Kroo Coast is that "the Lord of the harvest would send forth laborers into His harvest."

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 62,500 square miles. Includes part of southern Rhodesia and a vast stretch of Portuguese East Africa. The principal towns are: Umtali and Panhalonga in Rhodesia; Beira, Chinde, Quillemane, and Tete in Portuguese territory.

Location: In Southeastern Africa, between the Zambezi and Sabi rivers. The territory is governed by chartered companies. The territory is divided into "commandant districts." Within each district a civil center is maintained where a native Commissioner, who is also magistrate, and his staff, and a camp of European and native police are stationed. In British territory all intertribal hostilities have ceased and all of the savage and inhumane practices of heathenism are prohibited. The land is divided into: farms which are surveyed and sold; unalienated land which is held by the government; and native reserve.

Population: There are four distinct tribes and languages, and many dialects within the territory. And about 10,000 Europeans and Asiatics are scattered on farms and in small towns. Twenty years ago the people lived in kraals for protection against enemies. Now they are scattering, forming small groups of sometimes only two or three huts in a place and seldom over forty or fifty. Health conditions are better and social conditions much improved. A native may not, under present governments, become a freehold proprietor of real estate. Under the direction of the Native Commissioner he may move about on the reserve, or he may enter an agreement with a European farmer and live on his farm.

Industries: The Europeans are engaged in mining, farming, and trading. The Asiatics, chiefly Indians, are engaged in trading with the native and truck gardening. Twenty-five thousand of the native people, practically all male natives between the ages of ten to thirty years, are found selling their labor in mines, stores, shops, on farms, and as domestic servants. The other thousands and thousands of natives are scattered throughout the reserves, on farms, along the coast and streams, and on the tops of mountains. These natives are semi-nomadic agriculturists. They till the soil in the most elementary way and shift from one locality to another every three or four years to secure fresh soil. The greater part of this native population is accessible only by long, toilsome journeys, by foot or donkey back, through swamps, jungles, across rivers, and over mountains. Travel, except for very short distances from mission centers, is impracticable from the middle of November to the middle of March on account of the heavy rainfall.

Organization: Rhodesia Mission Conference was founded in 1897 by Bishop Hartzell.

RHODESIA DISTRICT

Mrewa

Location: Sixty miles from Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia. Mrewa is the name of a paramount chief, a civil district, a post office center, and of our mission center and circuit. There are fourteen stations on the district. The nearest railway station is forty miles away at Macheke.

Population: 25,000 (circuit).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma D. Nourse, Sadie Rexrode.

Mtoko

Location: Ten miles from Salisbury and forty miles from Mrewa. Mtoko is also the name of a paramount chief, a government district and center, and our mission circuit and center. Mtoko circuit lies between the Nyadiri and Ruenya Rivers.

Population: 30,000 (circuit).

Missionary: Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D.

Mutambara

Location: Fifty miles from Umtali, Mutambara is our southern center. The mission farm of 3,000 acres affords excellent opportunity for industrial training for the self-support of the boarding school. About 150 acres have been set aside for the work of the Woman's Board.

Population: 1,000.

Missionaries: Rev. George A. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Stella Hess, Lulu Tubbs.

Nyakasapa

Location: A healthful circuit with nine out-stations, four of which occupy strategic points along the Portuguese border. The mission has 6,000 acres of land here.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

Odzi (Mt. Makomwe)

Location: A railway station in Rhodesia. The mission has 650 acres of land three miles from the railway station, on the railway line. Also three acres at the station have been leased for a church and native school.

Population: 8,000 (circuit).

Old Umtali

Location: In South Rhodesia, near the Mozambique border. The mission farm consists of 3,000 acres, and from the various centers of our work men and women come here to prepare for evangelistic, educational and industrial service.

Missionaries: Rev. Eddy H. Greeley, Rev. H. M. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Rev. J. J. James and Mrs. James, Miss Pearl Mullikin. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace Clark and Fannie Quinton.

Institutions: Central Training School, Theological Seminary, Mission Press. *W. F. M. S.:* Fairfield Girls' School.

Penhalonga

Location: Largest mining center in Rhodesia.

Population: 6,500. Of this number 500 are Europeans and Asiatics; 6,000 are natives from many tribes who come to work in the mines.

Umtali

Location: Third largest town in Rhodesia, healthful and beautiful. Railway and trading center 204 miles from Beira, the nearest port, 196 miles from Salisbury, and 3,000 miles from Cape Town. The center of a double circuit—a native circuit with seven out-stations, and a European circuit.

Population: 5,500—4,000 natives, and 1,500 Europeans.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Gates and Mrs. Gates, Miss Ellen Bjorklund.

Weya (Headlands)

Location: Within the Makoni commissioner's district—one of three circuits, Sandanzara in the Makoni Reserve; Chiduku in the Chiduku Reserve; and Headlands bordering on Weya Reserve. The mission farm of 3,000 acres is ten miles from Headlands.

Population: 25,000.

J. R. GATES, Superintendent

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Church in Angola, a Portuguese province, and in the Madeira Islands, which are administratively included in European Portugal.

Angola

Area: 480,000 square miles.

Location: One of the largest political divisions of Africa, and by reason of its rich soil and its mineral wealth, the most important. The coast line of 1,000 miles has fine natural harbors at Loanda, Lobito, Mossamedes, Port Alexandre, and Bahidos Tigres. Inland are large plateaux reached by rail from Loanda, Lobito, and Mossamedes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Angola in 1885 by a party of missionaries under Bishop Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the then Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the East Central and West Central Africa Mission Conferences, and the first session of the latter was held at Quiongua, Angola, in May, 1902.

Population: 5,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, in the governmental districts of Loanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, and Luanda. The English Baptists are at work in Congo district to the north, and the Plymouth Brethren and American Board have work in Benguela district to the south.

Madeira Islands

Area: 314 square miles. The principal island is thirty-seven miles long and fifteen miles wide.

Location: Off the northwest coast of Africa. The islands were not inhabited when discovered in 1419, but were colonized by the Portuguese.

Population: 169,777.

Industry: Agriculture. The chief products are wheat, corn, grapes, and sugarcane.

Organization: Protestantism was introduced in 1838 by Dr. Kalley, a physician of the Church of Scotland. Persecutions followed and 1,200 Protestants left the islands, and Protestant worship ceased. Among those who later took up evangelic work in the islands were the Rev. William G. and Mrs. Sharp. They also conducted a Sailors' Home and Rest. In 1898 Bishop Hartzell received them and their work and organized the mission under the Methodist Church.

LOANDA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the country on both sides of the Cuanga River from its mouth to the mouth of the Lucala. The Ambacca region lies chiefly on the northwest side of the Lucala River.

Loanda

Location: Capital of Loanda Province, Angola, situated in the northwest on the Atlantic Coast. The mission has a property of twelve acres with several excellent buildings, on a plateau overlooking the sea.

Population: 28,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, but was suspended from 1893 to 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert Shields (on furlough) and Mrs. Shields (on furlough). Mr. A. J. Gibbs, Mr. E. L. Pierce, Mr. H. A. Longworth.

Institutions: Boys' Hostel. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Jubilee Hall.

LUBOLO DISTRICT

Area: Includes all our work in the circumscriptions of Pungo Andongo and Cambambe (Dondo) in the district of Cuanza Norte, and that part of Cuanza not included in Loanda District.

Population: The people are Lubolo, Haco, Ambacca, and others without tribal identity.

Quiongua

Location: In the central part of Loanda Province, fifteen miles from the government sub-district headquarters of Pungo Andongo. Our mission has a well equipped farm of 1,000 acres.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in Pungo Andongo in 1885, and at Quiongua in 1890. Pungo Andongo station has been closed since 1909.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Wengatz and Mrs. Wengatz, Rev. W. S. Hiller.

Institution: Intermediate School for Boys and Girls.

J. C. WENGATZ, Superintendent

The Effect of the War

The war has had its effects in a mild measure—even up in the interior of our district. Prices are made outrageous by worldly speculators. To build a school and feed and clothe our pupils has been a problem.

The country has been hard pressed for soldiers and as a consequence many of our able bodied men are not to be found. This has affected the church attendance at all points. Medicines, we so much need, are too high in price for wholesale purchase. Twenty-five per cent of our school boys was lost because of lack of medicines and someone to care for them.

At present the country is going through the "flu" epidemic. We had hoped to escape from it up in the interior, but it came over the land like a winter storm. In our boys' school fifty-one were down at one time. Some of this could doubtless have been avoided had I not been down myself. However, we are looking forward with a clear vision to a bright and hopeful future for the work.

Quiongua Station

At Quiongua we are crowded to the limit in the schools and in the industrial work and unless we can enlarge our borders and increase our working capacity and efficiency, we will have to retreat. Here we are doing all that can be done to make full, ready and accurate men and women, developing in our school work the mental, physical and spiritual. Our aim is to enable every pupil to build up a civilized and Christian surrounding for himself, instead of allowing him to leave school unskilled in some industrial branch and thus causing him to sink back into his former surroundings. As a result we have in the past five years placed twenty-six native preachers, teachers, evangelists or their wives into active Christian service. It is bearing its fruit.

We have enlarged our farm from twelve acres of tillable land to seventy-two acres. It is still far too small, but as there is no more good farm land to be had without diminishing our necessary pasture land, we are brought to a halt. There is a plantation of between two and three thousand acres of fine land for sale; about one hundred acres of this is irrigable for the dry season, and already ditched and cleared. We need this to exercise our farm tractor. We are at present renting this.

Since our return from furlough in 1917, our schools have turned in about \$2,621 for self-support. This is from their work and farm produce. Since the cattle pest so nearly carried off all the cattle, the meat question for our schools became one of concern. The Lord stocked the mission land well with

several kinds of deer, and we have been well supplied with meat all through the season.

For our farm work we have a first-class outfit in our new tractor, plows, harrow, etc. Also in our mechanical work we have installed a goodly number of new tools, machinery and working materials.

Our church is on a good basis. We have never made it our aim to get large numbers, but rather to have our church composed of such clean and God-fearing members as could claim the Lord's help and blessing. First, intensive, then extensive is our aim in all the work.

The growth of the work has compelled us to increase our dormitory and school rooms till we have put up from one to two new adobe buildings each year of our work. At present practically every building on the place is made of adobe, all the work being done by the boys of the industrial school.

Village Evangelism

Even though the village work on the Lubolo side has been temporarily closed because of the revolt and the consequent attitude of the Lubolos to the people on our side, the feet of our native evangelists have kept the paths well warmed between the villages on this side. Several new stations have been opened.

Bote is one of our newest points. It is an evangelistic outpost. The country is well populated but rather scattered at present because of the method of drafting for soldier service. We have here an evangelist who spends his time among the many villages of the country, and a school for boys and girls.

Our worker at Cabuta was deported by the Government while we were on furlough. He has recently returned and reopened his work with several pupils in school, and continues his evangelizing.

Catete is rather a fluctuating church at present. The attendance has been about 200 and great interest is manifested. The administrator of Pungo and his wife frequently attend the services here, also some of the other members of the cabinet, including the Government secretary. The administrator has talked to the people, telling them that he believed this was the right way and that they should stick to and practice the things they were taught here. We are planning to put up a creditable church and school at this point.

Caponde is another one of our new stations; it is indeed among the long haired heathen. Our pastor here is a noble Christian and a tactful evangelist and teacher. The work is very new and so quite small. Caponde is a big village of 400 houses and we hope will soon be a fruit bearing field. This work is supported by the tithe band of Quiongua church.

We have at Lutete a first-class example of what a native station can be. The pastor and teacher are qualified for such a work. They are spiritual men and humble. Their meetings are always full of interest and the people seem to enjoy them, for they keep coming and their number steadily increases. Their discipline is exceedingly rigid and their doctrine sound.

There are 40 pupils in school besides about twenty that have been passed on to the Quiongua schools, for this is our plan—that the native schools act as feeders for the Quiongua schools. I found here boys eight years old who

had passed their Kimbundu work and were readily reading in Portuguese. This place is now self-supporting and supporting another new station that is not yet on its feet. They are tithers and about every man in the village is an evangelist and spends considerable of his time in that work.

Mukula is another one of our new stations. It opened with a little too much enthusiasm. The idea of a church and school may have been more popular than heaven born, and as a result it suffered a little relapse; but at present all is earnestly and steadily going forward. The church has been moved to Ndambi. The pastor here is a hustler. Hunger in the land here has pinched the people. This new work is supported also by the tithe band of girls at Quiongua.

I visited the work at Nhangue, recently, and found our much beloved teacher seriously ill with the "flu." He has been here several years and has a fine work. This place rivals Lutete in its methods and results. The teachers at Lutete and at Nhangue were classmates in Quiongua, marrying and entering the work at the same time. They have about thirty-five pupils in their schools besides having furnished twenty for the Quiongua schools. They have twenty-four full members and sixty probationers. They are now planning to build an adobe church. There is a good lot of sound judgment, wholeheartedness and stiff backbone at this place. They are all tithers. The work is self-supporting and they are helping support one of the new stations.

Ndumbu is another one of our new points. It was opened about a year ago. This is a wealthy country and covetousness the big sin of the land. The ice of sin was first broken by a man who when a boy attended the meetings in the days of Nhangue's first prosperity. The work is now going on well except that it seems a bit difficult to interest the children in school. There is already a flourishing private school. This point is suffering the most from the food scarcity of any place on the district. The pastor is supported by the boy's tithe band at Quiongua.

Lutete-Ponte is very new. The first to accept the Christian doctrine was a man who had seven wives. The Word convicted him, and his wives one by one were seen returning home until only one was left. When others saw him take such a stand they said "Surely there must be something strong in the white man's religion." They told the truth. They came to hear about it and now there is a fine work started with a goodly number of believers. We have recently placed two teachers there and they report much evangelistic work done in distant villages and twenty-three pupils in school. This point is on the big road between Quizenga and Pungo Andongo.

Medical Work

We have for several years pleaded for a medical man to relieve us of this care so we could attend to other tasks. A physician is greatly needed. He might have saved the heavy loss we sustained in our school when the sores broke out on so many of the pupils and they had to be returned home. He might have saved three fourths of our school going under with the influenza. We are the only station on the field without a physician. In a single year we treated 4,504 cases, including diseases of the eyes, pleurisy, pneumonia, venereal diseases of all kinds, broken bones, snake bites, and smallpox. Many pitiful cases we had to turn away unhelped, for we had no balm in Gilead. There was no

physician. We have a fund in view to start a hospital at Quiongua provided we can have a physician soon.

The Institute

We have had our Native Workers' Institute at which all the district workers and their wives were present. Our program was to lead, uplift and broaden the workers for better spiritual as well as more efficient mental work. Every hour of the day was full and at its close we were exhausted. We had a profitable and spiritual time ourselves. Everyone returned to his work with new life, interest, hopes and aims for his field and work for the Kingdom. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby rendered valuable service in their instruction in these classes.

The Centenary

This is such a big thing that it almost staggers us to attempt comprehension of its immensity. We are so far away from the actual field of action that many of the reports exercise our faith considerably. It seems as if our church has had a vision of real activity and new life for the Kingdom. Our own souls have many times been cheered and blessed as we read of the marvelous strides the home church is making. We are looking for better days for the mission fields.

At Quiongua church we have three tithe bands each of which is supporting a new work at an outstation. Our monthly tenth or thank offering has twice reached the sum of \$66. Every church on the district is organized into a tithe band. Some churches that formerly were depending on special gifts for help are now independent and are helping support other stations. One church has asked to be given two stations to support.

Lubolo District has gone over the top in one thing at least. Every full member in the district and every probationer in the district is a pledged and conscientious tither. Besides this there are many non-Christians or inquirers who bring their tithe to the church.

MALANJE DISTRICT

Area: Includes our mission work in the district of Cuanza Norte not included in the districts of Loanda and Lubolo.

Population: The people are Ambacca, Bondo, Songo, and other tribes.

Malanje

Location: Capital of the district of Cuanza Norte, and the terminus of the 315 miles of railway from Loanda. Altitude, 3,800 feet. Mail routes from Malanje lead to Luxico, 380 miles to the northeast, and to Suarimo, 340 miles southeast.

Population: 3,136.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, suspended in 1902, and resumed in 1913.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. B. Kipp and Mrs. Kipp, Rev. H. C. Withey (on furlough) and Mrs. Withey (on furlough), Rev. W. E. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson.

Institution: Patton Mission Press.

Quessua,

Location: In Loanda Province six miles from Malanje. Our mission has here a farm of 370 acres at the base of Mount Bangu.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Clara Ault, Susan Collins, Celicia Cross and Martha Drummer.

Institutions: Boys' School, Summer School for Native Workers. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home and School.

RAY B. KIPP, Superintendent

Living Conditions

The war-bred high cost of living has brought real hardship to the mass of our native population. Cotton cloth and hoes cost four and five times what they did before the war. Quinine costs eight or ten times as much. A dozen years ago, under slavery, plantation hands had at least three or four yards of cloth hanging from their waists to the knees. Now they have only a small breech-clout—often only the skin of some bush cat or gazelle. Meanwhile native produce has hardly doubled in price, and wages have increased but about fifty per cent. Self-support has become a vastly more difficult problem. Conditions are favorable to pneumonia and tuberculosis. A boy cannot earn during a few months' vacation enough to clothe himself a year at school as once he could. Hence the reader and the arithmetic, now ready for the printer, could have been put out at a cost of fifty or sixty centavos. Now they would cost at least five times that. No longer will a few sacks of corn or of cassava flour from an outstation garden pay for the clothing of the native assistant or of his wife and children.

New Site at Quessua

To obtain sufficient arable and irrigable land and healthier and handier building sites at Quessua preemption rights have been obtained to a large tract adjoining our original property. On the new tract, a well ventilated lot, a former claimant had put up two iron-roofed buildings of wattle-and-daub construction, one a farmhouse, the other a stable for dairy cattle. As we had had proof enough of the unhealthfulness of Mountain Lodge and the site of the mountain in the hollow where the Quessua stream emerges from the rocks, my first care was to remodel this farmhouse. About its original three rooms I have grouped kitchen, pantry, two bedrooms and two large screened verandas, making a residence which will serve for two or three years until permanent buildings can be erected. The main part of the stable has been occupied as a schoolroom, but has had to harbor some lumber, trunks, etc., for which room could not be found in the smaller part, which we use for general storeroom.

Quessua School

Mrs. Kipp does most of the teaching of the Portuguese section, which meets in the forenoon; the vernacular section, with Francisco Canzamba as assistant, meets in the afternoon. There are some forty boys and young men in attendance. Eight of the young men are married, and Mrs. Kipp teaches their wives several afternoons a week. We have turned away many boys and have one from 250 miles away and more from his neighborhood have asked for admission.

New Stations

For the region between the coastal plain and the Cuango river, Malanje is

the seat of government and the natural center. At a point a hundred miles or more north of the railway at Lucala we should have a station for a populous native center. At a similar distance north by east of Malanje we should have another to win the Ngola and Holo tribes. For the Songo people we should have another mission station which will be a hundred or a hundred and twenty miles southeast.

In Malanje itself we should have a good day school. The Catholic and public schools are full and there are a hundred or more native and mulatto children crowded out whose parents would gladly send them.

MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Madeira Islands.

Funchal

Location: Principal city of the islands and a port of call for ocean liners between Europe and Africa, and Europe and South America, North America, and the Mediterranean.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898, and its headquarters occupy a large building in which are missionaries' residence, day school, church, and sailors' rest and recreation rooms.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Smart and Mrs. Smart.

Institutions: Sailors' Rest, Caroline Newton School.

Mount Faith (Sao Antonio Da Serra)

Location: A station among the peasants, fifteen miles from Funchal.

Missionaries: Rev. G. B. Nind (on furlough) and Mrs. Nind (on furlough).

Machico

Location: A coast town in southeastern Madeira, with an out-station at Ribeira Grande.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant church at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. B. F. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte.

W. G. SMART, Superintendent

LATIN-AMERICA SECTION

MEXICO

MEXICO CONFERENCE

PANAMA

PANAMA MISSION, INCLUDING COSTA RICA

SOUTH AMERICA

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

CHILE CONFERENCE

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND SOUTH AMERICA

The Methodist Episcopal Missions in South America are in Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, and Peru. In Central America we are at work in Panama and Costa Rica.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Argentina in December, 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster arrived in Buenos Aires. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Uruguay in October, 1839, when the Rev. W. H. Norris arrived in Montevideo. The mission work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Chile in 1877 by William Taylor. The work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Peru in 1877, when William Taylor visited the principal cities on the west coast of South America. The mission work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Bolivia in 1901, when Bishop Charles C. McCabe sent the Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. The mission work in this republic is included in the Bolivia Mission Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Panama in 1906, when the Rev. J. C. Elkins arrived. The mission work in Panama was included in the North Andes Mission Conference until 1916, when it was set apart as a separate mission by the General Conference.

Methodist Episcopal work in Costa Rica was begun in 1918, when the Rev. George A. Miller visited San Jose, the capital city, and placed the Rev. Eduardo Zapata as pastor in charge.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in Mexico in 1873 by Dr. William Butler, honored founder of our mission in India, and his distinguished son, Dr. John W. Butler, was, until his death in March, 1918, the senior missionary of our staff in Mexico.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Area: According to the Discipline the Conference includes the republics of Mexico and Central America, but according to the territorial distribution which was agreed upon by representatives of the Boards working in Mexico at a meeting held in Mexico City, in February, 1919, the present territory where we have work consists of the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, half the state of Mexico, and two thirds the state of Morelos. The area of Mexico is 769,000 square miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church also shares the work in the Federal District and Mexico City, both neutral territories.

Population: Of the republic of Mexico, 16,000,000. Of the territory wherein we have work, 3,900,000. Twenty per cent of the population of the republic is white, forty per cent Indian, and forty per cent is mixed blood. There are thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects spoken.

Location: Most of our work is carried on in the southern and central parts of the republic. This portion of the country is a high tableland interspersed with mountains. The climate is varied.

Industry: Agriculture and mining are the chief sources of wealth. All kinds of fruit are grown.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873 by the Rev. William Butler, and Mexico became a Conference in 1885.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: The last Annual Conference made the Central District to include the work in Mexico City only.

Mexico City

Location: Capital of Mexico, in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,400 feet above the sea. Founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city. Mexico has wide streets, public squares, stone buildings, and is the administrative and commercial center of the republic. It is also the terminal of most of the railroads of Mexico.

Population: 500,000. Chiefly full blooded Indians and persons of mixed blood. There are about 3,000 English speaking people in the city, and English is spoken in all the large commercial houses and hotels.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Adventist, and Episcopal. The Christian Science Church has an English congregation, and there are many theosophical and spiritualistic bodies among the Mexicans.

Missionaries: Rev. Raymond A. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Rev. J. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. Orwyn W. E. Cook, and Mrs. H. L. Cook. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Carrie M. Purdy, Rosetta B. Rodgers, Winifred Spaulding, Anna M. Taylor, Laura Temple, Ethel Thomas, Lillian D. Wyatt, Helen G. Murray.

Institutions: Union Evangelical Press (Publishing House, established 1875, was merged into the Union Press in 1919), Evangelical Seminary of Mexico (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Girls' College, and Girls' Industrial School.

J P HAUSER, Superintendent

Note: The work formerly done in English in Mexico City has been affiliated with that of the Union Evangelical Church, of which Rev. O. W. E. Cook is pastor.

The year 1919 was one of the most remarkable in all the history of our work in Mexico. We have noticed a decided growth in the spiritual life of our people and have felt the energizing influence of the Centenary as it has brought to us new plans and given broader outlook for the future.

Annual Conference

The year began with our Annual Conference in Puebla early in February, where large plans for the Centenary were laid, including a voluntary increase, on the part of our Mexican members, of twenty per cent yearly in the amount of self support to be raised; the appointment of Brother F. F. Wolfe as the

Executive Secretary of our Mexico Centenary Campaign; and the appointment of Rev. E. Velasco, our efficient Mexico City pastor, to attend the Columbus Exposition celebration, together with Mr. Wolfe and Mr. and Mrs. Hauser.

Regional Conference

A few days after our Conference, there was convened in Mexico City probably the most important meeting that the Protestant missions, working in Mexico, have ever held. Sixty Board Secretaries, representatives, missionaries and Mexican members met in the Theological Seminary, to arrange the final plans for a complete understanding of and cooperation in the work of bringing all of Mexico to Jesus Christ.

The results were along two lines—division of territory so that each church shall have a limited field in which to do intensive evangelizing work and the unity of all the churches in such enterprises as the Union Theological Seminary, the Union Press, a union hospital, a Protestant university, normal and industrial schools so located as to care for all the denominations, social and moral institutions and other union enterprises.

All these activities are under the control of the National Committee on Cooperation, of which Dr. John Howland, of the Congregational Church, and President of our new Union Seminary, is the President, and Mr. Geo. M. McBride, the General Secretary. We are already beginning to see the good results of the new plan.

Centenary Campaign

The Columbus Exposition took away for a few months some of our workers but sent them back with enlarged outlook, new courage and a fine enthusiasm which we feel has been transmitted to all our Conference so that Columbus now is a household word with us.

As soon as the delegates had returned, work was begun actively on the Centenary Campaign for Mexico. Our secretary, Rev. F. F. Wolfe, has had the unconditional support of all the workers.

We took the plans so wisely proposed by Dr. Butler in the last days of his life and upon them we are building a program which we believe will cause Mexico to do her part in this great undertaking.

Literature is being issued by the thousand copies, all phases of the Centenary, prayer, giving, life-service are to receive their due emphasis.

At present our great city is overrun with unit meetings which we here are calling "prayer centers." In fact someone heard a Catholic remark that the Protestants had a prayer center in every block of the city! Trinity Church has thirty-two centers, the Messiah Church eight, and the other churches of the district, Aztecas, Belem, Bolsa, Cuauhtemotzin and Santa Julia, all have their proportion.

Our propaganda is so aggressive that the Catholic Church has issued pamphlets telling the people just what they think the Protestants are, and to beware of them. One of our class leaders is threatened with ejection from the house which he has rented because we are holding meetings there. When over four hundred people meet each week to pray in houses scattered all through the city, it surely must have some effect.

Visitors

Bishop McConnell, Dr. Harry Farmer, and Dr. Wm. H. Teeter were with us at Conference time. The latter came again and brought with him Rev. B. R. Corbin, Dr. W. A. Brown, Dr. C. Oscar Ford and Dr. James M. Taylor, to study conditions here, especially with reference to child life. Our churches received great blessings from the spiritual sermons of Dr. Taylor and hundreds of young people dedicated their lives to Christian service at his invitation.

Mr. S. J. Schaffner, a photographer from the Board, spent several months in getting some fine pictures, and Professor Chas. M. Strong of the University of the State of Washington was sent out by the Centenary Conservation Committee and is writing good articles about Mexico.

Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Cottingham, missionaries of ten years' standing in the Philippines, came to us in November to help on the spiritual side of our Centenary. Ten days' meetings were held in Trinity church with most fruitful results. District Conferences and Lay Institutes have been held on all the districts and our people have been uplifted.

New Missionaries

The Centenary has sent us Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Illick and Miss Edith Kennard, a trained nurse, who have spent several months in Guanajuato, but will be transferred to the new Dispensary in Mexico City; Rev. and Mrs. B. O. Campbell, formerly of Chile, but now in our Puebla Institute, and Rev. and Mrs. H. K. Holtzinger, who will spend some months in Pachuca, before beginning our Goodwill Industries in the Bolsa section of Mexico City.

Among the new workers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are Miss Carrie M. Purdy, as principal of the Sara L. Keen College, Miss Rosetta Rodgers, as principal of the Girls' Industrial School; Miss Helen Grace Murray, as principal of the Deaconess Training School; Miss Ethel Thomas, missionary and teacher in Sarah L. Keen College and Miss Lillian Dale Wyatt, a teacher in the same college.

District Meetings

We have maintained during the year a monthly meeting with headquarters in this city for the pastors and workers of the Central and Mexico Districts. These meetings have unified our work and permitted us to put in action large, comprehensive plans.

Our Churches

All our pastors have done faithful work. They have entered heartily into the new plans of the Centenary. Our districts were modified at the beginning of the year so that the Central District embraces work only in the City of Mexico and Santa Julia.

Trinity, Belem, Bolsa and Santa Julia churches were increased by two congregations of the Methodist Church, South, in Balderas and Aztecas. Later a new congregation was started at Cuauhtemotzin. Because of these changes comparisons can not be made between the present Central District and the one that existed in 1918, but in the charges which have passed from one to the other there is a gain of 298 in members and preparatory members.

In Trinity we have 895 preparatory members, due to the constant ingathering of new people. Scarcely a Sunday passes but some new names are added to the list.

Miss Ayres, the city missionary, aided by Miss Spaulding and the Bible women, take good care of these people in the probationers' classes and in house to house visiting.

New Church

For years it has been our custom to hold cottage prayer-meetings wherever it was possible. Out of one of these has grown our new Cuauhtemotzin church, which began in a small room, soon had to rent more space, and now wants to rent a second house.

The members are enthusiastic and one of them has promised a gift of seven thousand pesos from the sale of a small property in order that they may build their own church. One of the Centenary projects is the maintenance of a boy of the congregation in our Queretaro School.

Missionary to Panama

This district sent the Rev. Eduardo Zapata as missionary to Panama. He has charge of all the work in the Spanish language in the Panama Mission, and the reports received show that he is doing faithful and thorough work.

Evangelical Seminary of Mexico

The Seminary had a successful year—its second. Our church had four young men there who in addition to their studies were of service to our city churches. Satisfactory results are coming from the union effort of eight denominations in the work of this institution.

Union Evangelical Church

Some years ago it was thought best not to continue our services in English but rather invite all the Methodists to join the English-speaking Union Church. Last year Professor O. W. E. Cook, of our force, was elected pastor of the church and had a successful year.

Our motto is: "Reach the last man in the Methodist territory in Mexico with the Gospel"—may it be realized and may our home friends help us with their prayers and interest as well as their gifts!

Publishing House

R. A. CARHART, Agent

Union Evangelical Publishing House

In February of 1919 a Conference was held in Mexico City made up of official representatives from the United States, missionaries, and native workers from the field, of ten different Boards having work in Mexico.

One of the things it did was to plan for the establishment of a union evangelical publishing house and of union evangelical periodicals in this field. The plan was to organize a stock company, and a distribution of the stock among the Boards represented was suggested.

The parts for our Board and the Northern Presbyterian Board were the

largest and were equal, being in each case one fifth of the whole amount proposed. The representatives of the Boards who were present met at once as "stockholders" and elected a board of directors, which in turn elected the writer as manager, and proceeded to carry out the plans made.

Our Methodist press, which had been in operation since 1875, and the Presbyterian Press in Mexico City, the only two in operation, were discontinued as denominational institutions, and their equipments have been in part combined in the new Evangelical Press of Mexico. This combination will be completed as soon as a new and permanent location is secured.

It has been impossible to fully develop the plans made because the resources available are inadequate.

The former Methodist plant is still being used as is also the old name, Methodist Publishing House, due to delay in the completing of the legal incorporation of the new enterprise, but will be discontinued just as soon as possible. Business has been done for the new organization since the first of April.

Joint Book Store

The Joint book store has continued to occupy the room formerly used by our book store, the books of the Presbyterian book store having been added to ours. Lack of resources has made it impossible to develop this department of the work largely yet, but the possibilities are clearly discernible of large development.

Weekly Periodical

Our weekly periodical "El Abogado Cristiano," published uninterruptedly since 1877, was discontinued with the end of June. The Presbyterian paper "El Faro" was discontinued at the same time.

In their place and in that of other denominational papers which had been previously discontinued because of revolutionary conditions, a new paper, "El Mundo Cristiano" ("The Christian World"), containing twenty-four pages, was started July 1, 1919.

It was well received from the beginning, and promises to have a useful career. The missions had previously combined on their Sunday school periodicals, and the same ones as before have been continued.

The Future

Not all of the Boards which were represented at the Conference in February have formally approved of the plans then made, and so assumed definitely the obligations implied. Financial help has been received from six of them, and for nine months operations have been carried on under the new plan, so that its success seems to be assured.

We are hoping for help from the Interchurch World Movement, which will make it possible to put up our own building and complete our equipment. We believe that future years will prove the wisdom of the steps taken and that they will make possible the doing of a much larger and more comprehensive work in this department of missionary activity than has before been known in Mexico.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Area: The Eastern District includes the state of Hidalgo, except a small portion which belongs to the Mexico District, and one of its circuits which extends into the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz.

Population: People are religiously neglected, although ready for the gospel.

Industry: Mining and agriculture.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Pachuca

Location: Capital of Hidalgo, in the southern part, 7,800 feet above sea, fifty-six miles northeast of Mexico city. Connected with the city by three lines of railway.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: One of the richest mining centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875. Spanish and English languages used.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. Bruce R. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Horace K. Holtzinger and Mrs. Holtzinger. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edna E. Fry (contract), Erastine Gilmore, Kathryn B. Kyser, and Ethel L. McClintock.

Institutions: English-Mexican Church, Boys' School, and English Day School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School.

BRUCE R. CAMPBELL, Superintendent

Schools

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school has purchased a new site which is being repaired and remodeled and will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the new year. The old building is in good condition and has been purchased for the boys' school. It is planned to open a boarding department for the boys and otherwise enlarge the school. We hope to make it as influential in the life of the city as the girls' school has been. A new teacher was added this year and the school has been almost entirely self-supporting.

The girls' school, when the proposed changes in the building are completed, will have a splendid plant with more recreational facilities. Many of the boarding girls united with the church during the past year.

It is hoped that with the addition of the boarding school department to the boys' school a more vital religious influence may be exerted among the boys.

We have day schools in six other places on the district, including the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society day school at Tezontepec, and all have done work this year. We would like to start at least four new schools the coming year.

Spiritual Activity

The spiritual condition of many of our congregations is low. Following the revolution many of our members were scattered and lost to the records and many have allowed the vitality of their Christian life to wane so that there is much indifference.

Some of the smaller congregations are practically depleted and the pastors get little response in a vital, spiritual way. We need a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We feel that with the prayer life engendered by the Centenary movement we should be greatly stimulated during the coming year.

Present Outlook

There are some hopeful prospects. At Zimapán, which the superintendent

visited this year, and to which pastors were sent at different times to preach, one congregation has remained faithful for ten years, maintaining services without a pastor.

Here and at Encarnación the people are enthusiastic and beg for a pastor. In this region, which came to us from the Presbyterians, are a number of congregations, and the people seem hungry for the gospel.

We hope that by the aid of Centenary funds we shall be able to send them a pastor this coming year. He will need a good horse to enable him to visit throughout the mountainous region.

There are vast regions in this district still untouched by the gospel and doubtless there is much spiritual hunger. In the territory beyond Zacualtipán, in what is known as the Huasteca, which is rapidly being rid of bandits, there seems to be a fruitful field of endeavor for the Master, and we hope to occupy it soon.

While mining is the chief occupation in this part of the state, many of the people are engaged in agriculture, and the problem of the district is largely rural. We need pastors with horses, to visit, like the circuit riders of old, these mountain regions and proclaim the gospel.

Self Support

The record of self-support for the year is good. We set our goal at \$7,510 (pesos) and we went over the top by \$709, raising \$8,219. This is an increase over last year of \$2,435, and is more than twice the twenty per cent increase which was the goal of our Centenary askings.

Needs

We need more prayer and dependence upon God for His blessing in the way of a revival and deepening of the spiritual life of the churches. We need more money for the expansion of the work, and more pastors with a liking for horseback riding to do circuit work. We need more schools, hospitals, and dispensaries. We need more Bible distribution, and more institutional church work in the cities. There are many other needs but these are the principal ones.

MEXICO DISTRICT

Area: Covers the work, formerly of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the states of Mexico, Moulos, Hidalgo, and the circuits in the state of Mexico which previously belonged to the Central District.

Population: 600,000. The revolution in Mexico has held this territory for many years, but it is now open to evangelistic work.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief source of living. There is a gold mining camp at El Oro.

Organization: Mexico District was created in 1919 to take care of the work received from the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

I. D. CHAGOYAN, Superintendent

New District

The Mexico District, formed in 1919, is made up of a part of the old Central District and a large part of the work that has come to us from the Methodist Church South. When we shall have taken definite possession of all the towns given us by the sister church, Mexico District will be one of the largest districts in the Conference.

More Pastors

For this strategic work, and one that is sure to produce fruitful results, we should add to our present force of pastors, one for the city of Tula, in the state of Hidalgo; three for Jilotepec, Cuautitlan, and Ozumba in the state of Mexico; four for Cuautla, Jonacatepec, Jojutla, and Tlaltizapan in the state of Morelos.

Work in State of Morelos

The state of Morelos offers an inviting field for the spread of the gospel because of the readiness of the people to receive it. There is no religious persecution, and if our properties there have been destroyed in the years of revolution it is due not to the fanaticism of the people, but to the results of such a conflict.

The members of these congregations tell us that notwithstanding the fact that the Methodist Church South left them uncared for during the revolution, they still upheld the banner of the cross, and though without a pastor, some congregations kept on with the work, gathering as many people as possible for the services, and kept their Christian love aflame. In some congregations, such as Tecapixtla, the members have held cottage prayer-meetings, led by the ablest one among them, and so have kept the congregation together waiting for better days when the church should again send them a shepherd.

Ozumba

In Ozumba we have a local preacher who, entirely without salary, has done the work of a regular pastor, for, not being content with preaching in the one place, he has carried the work to nearby towns. A regular pastor here would soon bring about a promising church.

Cocotitlan

In Cocotitlan, in the state of Mexico, our church has been reduced to ruins, but the congregation, faithful to its Lord, sought out another meeting place in the home of one of the most faithful women, and have continued their services.

This woman's son, because his heart will not accept the gospel, has tried in every way to prevent the continuation of the services in his mother's house, making the pretext that he needed the room in which the services were held, for the safe storing of the crops from his farm. But the mother has decided that if she must choose between the two things, she will choose to do her part in the Lord's work, and trust Him to care for the crops, since the spiritual blessings she finds at these services are beyond comparison with any material benefits from harvests.

El Oro

In the mining city of El Oro, the working people are hungry for the gospel, anxious for the preaching of the Word and eager to study it. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we have opened a sort of a Young People's Agency for the study of the Bible, and have won not only many young people for these classes, but also candidates for church membership.

Apasco

The brethren in Apasco, in the state of Mexico, have begun to understand rightly the importance of self-support, and are building their own church, the funds being practically all provided by themselves. They have the building well begun and hope to complete it shortly.

This district has joined with the Central District in holding meetings with the pastors and workers; reports are read, pertinent topics are presented, and discussions of deep interest have been given. The results have been, a greater unity among all the workers and pastors, more and better plans for winning souls, and a greater zeal in performing every task.

Centenary

The Centenary plans have been carried on with good judgment and activity, especially in two large meetings which have recently been held, in which the committee attempted to make the pastors and other workers aware of the entire scope of the Centenary plans, and our relation to the whole movement in the world.

The pastors have entered heartily into these plans and we are sure by the end of January the whole Mexican church will be well on the way to a complete re-organization according to the Centenary ideals.

We now have the necessary literature and the General Secretary, Rev. F. F. Wolfe, is tireless in his purpose to keep us informed about the movement.

We give earnest thanks to the Lord God Omnipotent whose presence has been so manifestly present with us this year. The morning of the new day for Mexico is dawning; soon the light of the perfect day will burst upon us; and when we shall have reached the goal that we have set before us—and it may be soon by God's grace!—then our Mexico will have a flourishing, powerful church.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Comprises parts of the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, extending 217 miles on either side of the line of the National Railway of Mexico, from San Juan, Queretaro, to Leon, Guanajuato.

Location: On the central tableland of Mexico.

Population: Mission work is carried on in important cities with populations of from 12,000 to 110,000. This region is noted for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

Guanajuato

Location: Capital of Guanajuato, 160 miles northward from Mexico City, on the Guanajuato river 6,500 feet above the sea. The city has large churches, fine residences, and beautiful public and private gardens.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Silver mining. This region is said to have produced one fifth of the world's supply in silver bullion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M. D., and Mrs. Salmans, C. R. Illick, M. D., and Mrs. Illick and Miss Edith Kennard. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Dora Gladden, Ira M. Finton and Lucile Henderson.

Institutions: Good Samaritan Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Mary Ann Cox Memorial School, and Training School for Bible Women.

Queretaro

Institution: Methodist Institute.

V. D. BAEZ, Superintendent

Gratitude

Our first word in this report must be one of gratitude to the Lord who has blessed us so richly in the past year. We have not been called upon to pass through serious illnesses nor other trials on the district, and we have received constant proofs of the presence of God.

We shall mention each circuit separately so that an idea may be had of the work done on each.

Celaya

During the past year the pastors cared for six preaching places, but this year there were nine congregations. As a result, given the large area occupied by the circuit, it must at once be divided into two or three parts, with the necessary preachers.

The pastor has traveled tirelessly doing splendid propaganda work. Other sects have entered the field with the intention of taking away our people but the pastor has been so solicitous over the details of his charge that he has had no losses. He has two exhorters, one serving the same town in which he lives, and the other going out to other villages.

In Celaya, the pastor was invited to attend the examinations of the government schools and had several opportunities to address the pupils. The town cannot help feeling something of the moral and religious uplift from these occasions.

A great number of tracts have been distributed and the pastor has personally secured one hundred subscriptions for "El Mundo Cristiano." One congregation is just finishing its chapel and it will soon be ready for dedication. The pastor reports the conversion of thirty persons.

Cueramaro

This little town, which has suffered so severely at the hands of rebels during the past years, is now quiet; the pastor was threatened with death and lost all his furniture, books, and personal clothing, but is now happy in the safety which obtains there.

As a result of these trials, the congregations have grown, a deeper spirituality is noted, and every prayer-meeting is but a time of opportunity for the public expression of faith and confidence in God.

The Christian influence is extending to nearby villages, and people are asking for tracts and for explanations of religious truth. We urgently need to open a day school here for the children of our members and for the neighboring people who are anxious for it. Our future propaganda will very speedily open two or three more towns which are just ready for the glorious gospel.

Leon

The pastor of this circuit has labored faithfully. From the members of the Epworth League, six exhorters have been prepared and are working in the nearby villages. A temperance society has been formed and crowds have attended the several contests and other programs that have been given.

A woman, not as yet a member of the church, was ill, and her family

sent for the priest to hear her confession; but she refused this service, saying she had already confessed to Christ Himself.

Dr. del Rio has continued to exercise great influence in the congregation and in the town, and has given his services freely to all our members. The pastor visits three other places regularly, and notes progress, especially in the congregation at Comanjilla, where the new converts have embraced the gospel with great faith and enthusiasm.

Lately, there has been begun a series of persecutions, the curate of the place and the chief government officials being the chief instigators. But the brethren remain faithful and are ready to cooperate in the construction of a church. Many of them, not content with the periodical visits that the pastor can make to them, are going to Leon for services, a distance of fifteen miles. The pastor reports thirty-five conversions up to the first of December.

San Juan Del Rio

This circuit has gone on much the same as last year; the people are fanatical and slow to accept the gospel; but the pastor has been undiscouraged, and has continued in the distribution of tracts, inviting people to services, and has secured subscribers to our church paper.

With the project we have of opening medical work here and of establishing a school, we are sure this town will soon be won for Christ. In two or three places the pastor has held services with good results, both in the spirit of prayer and consecration that characterizes them.

Guanajuato

The congregation here is one of the most faithful and enthusiastic on the district, and has more than 900 adherents, and two well organized Sunday schools, with 400 pupils enrolled. There are four Epworth Leagues with 410 members.

The "Colegio Juarez," in charge of Miss Gladden, has had a good year with its large enrollment and its consecrated corps of teachers. Two new missionaries have come to the college to work with Miss Gladden, and we are looking for the next year to be the best so far in the history of the school.

The boys' school, "Morelos," has also had a good year, and the representatives of the government who were present at the examinations, expressed their appreciation of the school work, not only personally to the teachers in charge, but put these sentiments into one of the largest newspapers in the city.

Dr. Salmans has had opportunities to present the gospel to many hundreds of people through the Good Samaritan Hospital and the medicines that have been given out. The pastor is tireless in spreading the gospel, and his corps of helpers are of the same spirit. There have been more than forty conversions during the year, and the prospects for the future are most hopeful.

Queretaro

For many years this has been a most difficult center for Christian work, but now, thanks be to God, we are entering upon a new epoch. Where once the church services had almost no one present, we now have from eighty to a

hundred people. We are sure that within two years, at the most, our little church will be altogether too small, and we shall need to build a new one.

The first of the year a society of young Catholic people began to attack us fiercely through tracts which they circulated widely. We answered with other tracts, inviting them to discuss certain points of doctrine with us, promising to print both arguments and to distribute them broadcast throughout the city. They did not accept our offer, and ceased to trouble us. The resulting impression among the people of the place was in our favor.

In view of the greater facilities which we hope soon to have for the extension of our work, we believe that within four or five years we shall have here another great center of mission activity. We plan to establish the medical work and a boarding school for girls, and with these will come a still greater impulse toward the gospel on the part of the whole city. May the Lord hasten the day when no one shall fail to know Christ the true Saviour of the world!

Collections

All the collections on the six circuits have been paid in full, and large amounts have been raised for charitable purposes, for the repair of churches, for Christmas, for the Bible Society, and other local expenses.

Notwithstanding the poverty of the people, our collections have never been so good as they were this year.

Velasco Institute, Queretaro

The year 1919, the second of the reopened school, has been a prosperous one in every sense. We matriculated sixty-eight students, twenty-five of these being interns, and forty-three externs. This number should be noted as being the largest number of outside pupils that the institution has ever had.

This makes us hopeful of an increasing number in years to come, and so, through these boys and young men, of being able to make our influence felt in this fanatical city.

In the support of the twenty-five interns, we have spent \$5,000 pesos, and the rest we have received from the mission. Taking into account the financial difficulties of the times, there is no doubt that we may consider this a splendid self-support.

Self-Government

A careful discipline has been maintained throughout the year, and it has not been necessary to apply any severe corrective measures. The pupils are becoming accustomed to self-government, a system which they established last year, and we are sure there will be no need to change this regime, for it is giving us fine results in civic education.

After serious reflection each pupil has come to take as his motto, that "to be obeyed, he himself must obey." The monitor, who is responsible for the general order, depends upon the counsel and the sympathy of the president and other teachers.

Spiritual Life

The most satisfactory thing about the school is the perceptible development

of the spiritual life of the students. Some who had small religious influence in the home, seem deeply interested in the new way of life they have seen. At least ten of our present students will enter the ministry or become teachers in our schools.

The Junior League, which bears the name of our great missionary, John W. Butler, is a constant source of inspiration and as the boys gather for their interesting weekly meetings, the testimonies leave no doubt of the deep influence that the League is having on the hearts of the youth.

Literary Society

For the exercise of literary talents and of debate we have established a literary society that is benefiting the students greatly. At the weekly session they present declamations, speeches, essays, readings and debates, and this constant practice develops the faculties and brings out the natural gifts of the boys. The critic points out after each production, the defects and the commendable parts of the student's work.

Athletics

Nor have we overlooked the large part that sport has to do with the all-round education of our boys. Every day the baseball, football, and basketball grounds are full, and the gymnastic exercises are under the direction of a capable teacher. We have long needed more space for these sports and now that the Missionary Society is purchasing for us a magnificent, new property, our joy knows no bounds. We want to develop strong, robust young men, happy and intelligent.

Commercial Course

The first of the year we established a Commercial Course, and four students completed the work, while fifteen others took special classes in the department. Next year we shall have more commercial students and a correspondingly larger amount of self support. The results of the examinations in this department were fine, especially those of accounting, typewriting and shorthand.

The Director General of Education of the state of Queretaro, has continued to favor us with his friendship and moral support. He had a deep appreciation of the Protestant schools and never loses an opportunity of recommending our institute to all. He visited us frequently during the year and personally helped the teachers in their work. He sent us one of his best inspectors and has been sympathetic and helpful.

Examinations

The Director General of Education named the first week in December for our examination. The students showed that they had spent the year profitably and they received good standings. The examinations lasted three days, during which we had with us two representatives of the government to inspect the work we are doing. Four years of primary grade, two years of grammar grade, and one year of commercial work was presented for examination.

Rev. F. F. Wolfe of the Council of Education of our church was present. During the days of examination, there were three special programs—one given

by the League, one by the Literary Society, and the closing in which Mr. Wolfe gave an excellent discourse.

School Paper

About the middle of the year, the students decided, with the consent of the faculty, to publish a small magazine which they entitled "The Pigmy," to give them practice in writing, and to chronicle something of the student life. The little sheet has been welcome wherever it has gone, and we have received from our friends some generous sums for its maintenance.

Medical Work, Guanajuato

The year 1919 will be memorable in relation with this part of our work because of the determination of the Board of Foreign Missions to develop it at once in Guanajuato, and to extend it to other places in Mexico and South America.

The hard times for several years past made it impossible for us to support a second doctor in Guanajuato, and when it was determined that seven representatives from this medical work should set up a booth in the Exposition at Columbus, it was necessary to close the work until we returned to this country.

When we returned, three new American workers followed us, and have been helping during these last months, at the same time studying the language and preparing themselves for bearing full burdens in the near future.

New Building

The dispensary and the private practice have been doing full work. We have organized our working force on a larger scale, and with the finishing of our building, which will be rapidly accomplished with the funds furnished us by the Centenary, we will soon be approaching the amount and character of the work which we carried on before the war began.

New Workers

Dr. C. R. Illick, who is hastening his preparation in the language, has opened up our first dispensary in Mexico City. He is accompanied by Senorita Raquel Fernandez as pharmacist and general helper. She graduated in the nursing course of the Good Samaritan six years ago.

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the states of Puebla and Tlaxcala.

Location: Eastern part of the Mexican Conference. Altitude varies from 3,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea.

Population: 1,200,000.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief industry. Next in importance is mining and manufacturing, there being a large number of cotton and woolen mills.

Puebla

Location: Capital of Puebla, 7,300 feet above the sea. Founded in 1531. It is an important Roman Catholic center. Five lines of railway enter the city.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 in the face of intense opposition, and the first service was held under the protection of soldiers.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederic F. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe, Rev. B. O. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Blanche Betz, Katherine M. Johnson, Addie

Dyer (contract), Florence O. Harper (contract), Grace A. Hollister, Jessie Seesholz (special), and Herma Hoyt.

Institutions: Mexican Methodist Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Normal School.

F. F. WOLFE, Superintendent

Papalotla

The circuit of Papalotla has erected a church and school house, the former costing \$1,200 and the latter a little more, in Mexican currency. Of these amounts the two congregations had paid \$800 each, and this is their local Centenary gift in each case.

In Quilella, where the church was built, the congregation is comparatively new, as it was formed in 1918. The interest is growing constantly, and in 1920 we expect to open a school in this village. This is a remarkable showing for a new town and an inspiration to the surrounding circuits. The pastor, Miguel Rojas, is one of our most faithful pastors, and deserves credit for the splendid work done on the Papalotla circuit.

Puebla

The central Church in Puebla had special Centenary programs in July of this year and secured pledges for \$3,000, national gold, to be used to buy a pipe organ, this to be their Centenary gift for the local church.

Our churches are planning to do some definite thing of value in their own local work, and then try to do as much for some other places. This second aim has not been determined upon so we cannot give full reports.

The present Centenary organization calls for a complete report from all pastors on January 26, 1920, and we cannot say until then just how our people will respond to this plan, but we expect to more than meet our share of the Centenary budget for the Conference, which is a million pesos for the five years.

Apizaco

In Apizaco two new school rooms were built early in the year and we now have a fine building, though still too small for the needs of the town. This building is a historic one as it was erected with the first Centenary money sent to Mexico.

We need here another good school room, four rooms for teachers, and three rooms to be used as living rooms for some twelve or fifteen children from nearby villages who would take advantage of this good school if they had a place to stay from Monday until Friday. They would bring their own food so there would be no expense to the mission after the rooms were erected.

We need about \$5,000, American currency, to complete this school plant so as to make it efficient. There are now 130 scholars and we could easily increase the number to 200 with the reforms mentioned. This school is sending its graduates to the Puebla schools for higher training, in increasing numbers.

New Schools and Churches

In Panotla and San Bernabé material is being gathered to build two Centenary school houses and in Cuapiaxtla and Hueyotlipan the same is being done for the construction of two churches.

District Schools

The fifteen schools in various parts of the district have had a good year. We plan to open seven new schools in 1920 on this district, with Centenary aid.

In all cases the schools are partly self-supporting, and four of the centers we are entering are important cities. We hope to have a good report to give of the work in these towns next year.

Self Support and Revival

Self-support on the district had far passed the 1918 record in November, and we expect to make the twenty per cent advance which is one of the Centenary aims of our Conference and district for each of the five years.

The number of new converts this year is not as large as a year ago, but we can see indications at the present of a revival in the near future which will put the church on a good basis for more than making up the new members we should gain yearly to meet the Centenary goal.

Puebla Institutions

The spiritual life of our Puebla Institutions has been quickened during the year, and many young people have decided to enter the ministry or other definite Christian work. A number of new workers were enlisted.

The Rev. J. F. Cottingham, superintendent of the Central District of the Philippine Islands, is with us at present, helping to develop an evangelistic fervor in the hearts of the people with whom he comes in touch on the circuits, and among the pastors of this and other districts. He is here to help in Centenary work and is a blessing to the mission.

District Conference

An interesting and successful District Conference was held in January and another in November of this year. Forty delegates and twenty visitors attended the latter Conference. The Centenary program had the right of way and the people all seemed ready to stand by the plans before us.

Methodist Mexican Institute

The two boys, graduated from the Institute High School department this year, will enter the Union Theological School in Mexico City. Six young men were graduated from the Commercial School. The coming of Dr. B. O. and Mrs. Campbell, and the return to the Boy's School of two former teachers, promises a successful year ahead.

Normal Institute

The Normal Institute for girls also had a good year. There were five graduates from the Normal Department, two from the Commercial and two from the English school, a total of nine. The addition of Miss Grace Hollister to the Normal School force of teachers, and of Miss Harper to the English school strengthens the faculty. Miss Herma Hoyt, who came during the year as teacher of English work and physical culture, is an asset to the school.

PANAMA MISSION

Area: 55,000 square miles. Includes the republics of Panama and Costa Rica.

Population: 941,000.

Industry: Natural resources of this territory are vast, and in Panama largely undeveloped. There are large plantations of bananas and cacao, and great areas of fertile soil still covered with dense jungle.

Organization: Methodism had work on the Isthmus in the days of William Taylor. In 1916, Panama Mission was set off from the North Andes Mission Conference, and at the same time Central America was described as being included with Mexico for administrative purposes. Since then, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been assigned to Costa Rica (by the Interdenominational Committee on Survey and Occupation of Latin American territory), and by arrangement of the administrative bishops, Costa Rica is for the present connected with Panama Mission.

Republic of Panama

Area: 32,000 square miles.

Location: On the Isthmus of Panama. Canal Zone (area 436 square miles; population 21,707) is the center of commercial interest, and is under American administration.

Population: 500,000. The population is scattered in the eastern section, but in the western end of the republic there are large towns and numerous villages.

Panama

Location: At the Pacific end of the canal. Claims to be the oldest city in the new world, having been founded at Old Panama in 1513. Spanish-American city, clean and healthful.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. U. S. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Rev. G. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Rev. E. M. Oliver and Mrs. Oliver, W. R. Berger, Misses Grace Alvord, Louie Fisk, Elsie Keyser (on furlough), Mary Oakes (on furlough), Rev. Eduardo Zapata.

Institutions: Panama College, Guachapali School, Chinese School.

David

Location: In the southwestern part of the Isthmus.

Institution: American College.

Missionaries: Rev. N. M. Powell and Mrs. Powell.

Colon

Location: At the Atlantic end of the canal. The center of canal traffic and commercial interests of the inter-ocean shipping.

Population: 20,000.

Republic of Costa Rica

Area: 23,000 square miles.

Location: Southeast end of Central America. Has delightful climate, great beauty of scenery, and fine cultivable territory.

Population: 441,000. Highest per cent white blood of any Central American republic. People are intelligent and progressive.

Industry: The lowlands are mainly devoted to the cultivation of cacao, bananas and sugar, while coffee and many products of the temperate zone form the staples of the highlands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1917 by Rev. Eduardo Zapata (Mexico) and Rev. G. A. Miller (Panama).

San Jose

Location: Capital of Costa Rica, a beautiful city with modern buildings, parks, and schools.

Population: 34,000.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Ports and Mrs. Ports, Rev. S. W. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards.

Cartago

Location: Second largest city of Costa Rica. Health resort of Costa Rica and Panama.

Population: 5,000.

U. S. BROWN, Superintendent

General Survey

During 1919 Rev. George A. Miller, the Superintendent of the Panama Mission, was called to give more than one half of his time to the Centenary Campaign in the United States and the Mission lacked his personal supervision. Notwithstanding this condition some progress was made during the year. While there have been few accessions to either the English or Spanish churches in Panama during the year there is a distinct advance in the spiritual tone of the entire work. Some progress has been made toward the organization of the churches and the year's work will bear fruit in the future.

Panama College

While there has been no marked increase in the attendance at Panama College this will be the first year in which it will graduate a class from the eighth grade studies. Additional room will be secured for next year and a freshman class in regular high school work will be enrolled. The plans for next year include the addition of manual training and the equipment of the gymnasium. We are in great need of quarters for a boarding school, as many requests are being received for this kind of accommodation. The school is gaining in favor year by year, as is evidenced by the fact that one of our girls is teaching English in the Panama city schools; another is a very popular private teacher of English in the city. One of our boys is the cashier in the largest department store of the city; and two of our girls have been sent to the United States to finish their education.

West Indian School

Among the most needy of the citizens of Panama are the West Indian Negroes for whom there is so little provision for educational training. The public schools of Panama are making very little provision for the education of 5,000 to 7,000 West Indians, living in Guachapali in the city of Panama, leaving their education almost entirely in the hands of teachers of private schools, many of which are conducted under deplorable social and moral conditions. Our work in this part of the city has grown steadily until success is an embarrassment. We have an enrollment of about 110 and four teachers. The great need of the school is for a new building and better equipment.

Work Among Chinese

The statistical figures of the Chinese work show it to be of about the same strength as last year but the work is more firmly established. Representative members of the Chinese National League are supporting the school and the work in all of its departments is almost entirely self supporting. The Sunday school is doing practical work and beginning with October regular preaching services are being held. The supporters of the school are laying plans for the erection of a permanent building and the future of the Chinese work is quite hopeful.

David Mission

The David Mission is located in the Chiriqui province which is the western province of the Republic of Panama. A day school was opened in the City of David in 1918 and the growth of the work has been most satisfactory. This mission is located in the midst of the most prosperous agricultural section of Panama and is in the center of a population of 15,000 to 20,000 who should be evangelized, educated and trained as Christian citizens. This work is very largely supported by the Union Church of the Canal Zone and is the field into which they are putting their Foreign Missionary gifts and labors.

Costa Rica

Work was started in Costa Rica in 1917 and during 1918 an evangelistic campaign was conducted by Rev. S. W. Edwards. Desirable property was purchased in San Jose and rented quarters were secured in Cartago. Sunday schools were organized and regular preaching services were maintained in both cities. At this writing, November, 1919, we have a church membership of 59 and a Sunday school attendance of about 115. Plans are perfected for the organization of a day school to be opened at the beginning of the school year in February. Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Ports were added to the mission workers in 1919.

The Union Church of the Canal Zone

The Union Church of the Canal Zone and the Panama Mission are so closely affiliated that a report of the work of either organization is not complete without reference to the other. The Churches at Balboa, Pedro Miguel, Gatun and Cristobal minister to the American citizens of the Canal Zone and are doing practical Christian work. The Superintendent of the Panama Mission has usually served as the pastor of one or more of these Churches and the most cordial relations exist between the two organizations.

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 570,000 square miles. Includes Bolivia, the third in size of the South American republics.

Population: 3,000,000.

Industry: Mining—tin, copper, gold, bismuth, wolfram. Vast forests, grazing lands, and rich farming lands not yet occupied.

Organization: The Conference was organized at La Paz in 1916, Bishop William F. Oldham presiding.

La Paz

Location: Capital of Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca, in a great crater 12,500 feet above sea level. The president, ministers of state, and foreign diplomats reside here. Congress convenes here, and official business is transacted here except that of the supreme court, which still convenes in the ancient capital, Sucre. La Paz is connected with the ports of the Pacific by three lines of railway.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Mrs. E. W. Allen, Mr. F. S. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Rev. C. S. Bell, Mr. J. S. Herrick and Mrs. Herrick, Rev. L. L. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. C. A. Irle and Mrs. Irle, Mr. S. P. Smith, Dr. B. A. Warren and Mrs. Warren, Rev. J. E. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn (on furlough), Rev. J. H. Wenberg and Mrs. Wenberg, Mr. W. S. Westerman and Mrs. Westerman, Mr. I. Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead, Rev. C. C. Wischmeier and Mrs. Wischmeier, Misses R. E. Driver, L. McCray, H. B. Rusby.

Institutions: American Institute.

Cochabamba

Location: In the west-central part of Bolivia, in a fertile valley. Commercial and educational center for many large and small towns.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Missionaries: Mr. F. S. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Mr. E. H. Herman and Mrs. Herman, Rev. W. M. Taylor, Misses E. Danskin, I. Foster, R. Maxwell.

Institutions: Cochabamba Institute.

No Report.

CHILE CONFERENCE

Area: 270,206 square miles. Includes the republic of Chile.

Location: Along the western coast of South America. Chile has a coast line of 2,700 miles.

Population: 3,870,001. Spanish is spoken. Native Chileans are mostly of mixed Indian blood.

Industry: Mining, agriculture, and stock-raising. Country is rich in fruits, and has extensive forests. Chile is the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, iodine, and borax. Much copper is mined.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William Taylor. Organized in 1897 into the Western South America Conference, and became an Annual Conference in 1901. In 1904 the Conference was divided into the Andes (now Chile) Conference, North Andes Mission, and the Bolivia Mission. During the first twenty years missionary work was educational. Well-organized schools and valuable properties were made possible through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others. Evangelistic work was begun in 1891.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 74,161 square miles. Includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapaca, and Antofagasta.

Location: In northern Chile. A desert region. Water is brought from the mountains, and food supplies by ship.

Population: 300,000.

Industry: Mining and exporting of minerals. Here are found vast quantities of nitrate of soda, iodine, borax, silver, and copper.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and American Presbyterian Church.

Iquique

Location: Capital of Tarapaca province, on the coast 200 miles north of Antofagasta. The city has good streets, stores, and banks.

Population: 40,171.

Industry: Shipping center for the nitrate trade.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missionaries: Mr. J. W. Chaney (on furlough) and Mrs. Chaney (on furlough), Mr. B. L. Dexter, Mr. M. A. Foster and Mrs. Foster, Rev. W. O. Pfau and Mrs. Pfau, Rev. W. T. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. A. J. Walter and Mrs. Walter, Misses E. Alger, Ruth Beyer, A. Brown, E. Hagar.

Institutions: Iquique English College.

W. T. ROBINSON, Superintendent

No Report.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 20,663 square miles. Includes ten provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,276,362.

Industry: Mining—the northern part was for years the leading copper producing region in the world. Agriculture—the central valleys are noted for the production of excellent fruits especially the Huasco Valley raisins. General agriculture in the southern part.

Organization: The present Central District was formed in 1910 by combining the former Center District and Santiago District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church, Southern Baptists, and Native Pentecostals (Holy Rollers).

Santiago

Location: Geographical, political, and social center of Chile. The most populous city on the Pacific coast, except San Francisco. On a fertile plain. Has fine buildings, a cathedral, fine churches, tree-lined streets, and parks. The residence of those connected with the legislative and administrative departments of the government, and many wealthy families. There are many Roman Catholic churches, few worshippers.

Population: 500,000. Much of the white population is Latinized Anglo-Saxon—differing from the Anglo-Saxons in language.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. S. F. Arms and Mrs. Arms, Rev. Paul Barnhart and Mrs. Barnhart, Rev. F. Crouse and Mrs. Crouse, Mrs. Grace Kennedy (contract), Rev. John L. Reeder and Mrs. Reeder, Mr. E. A. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Rev. W. H. Teeter (on furlough) and Mrs. Teeter (on furlough), Mrs. E. F. Wallace, and Misses L. J. Courtney, R. O. Davis, F. I. Daykin (contract), Grace Downs, C. E. Hart, H. Miller, S. Norris, R. Tribby, A. Tuller.

Institutions: Girls' College, Theological School, Publishing House, and Anglo-Chilean Home for Girls.

Valparaiso

Location: Principal port on the Pacific coast south of San Francisco. The first city in South America to introduce modern inventions. It has a spacious but not a well protected harbor. Valparaiso was partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1906. Many improvements were made in re-building.

Population: 162,447. Large foreign population. English especially influential.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian Church in the United States.

GERHARD J. SCHILLING, Superintendent

General Survey

The work has not changed greatly in the Central District during 1919. The statistics usually prefixed to the annual reports are the same. Centenary work had begun when it was announced that in 1920 we should have a special Centenary Secretary sent to this coast from the United States. One of our most active pastors in the capital, the Rev. Moises Torregrosa, was sent to the United States for several months to represent us at the Centenary. We have been so short of workers that several appointments were left without preachers. Yet there have been gathered over 600 daily intercessors, and one small church registers 13 tithers. In some of our churches which had depended on the mission for upkeep, the properties have been repaired by the congregations.

Union Seminary

Three Methodists graduated from the Theological Seminary this year, but what are three preachers in a territory 2,500 miles long?

Book Concern

Our Book Concern, also a Union enterprise between us and the Presbyterians, under the name of "El Sembrador," The Sower, has rented a salesroom in the center of the Capital and we may justly expect greatly increased sales and spread of evangelical literature.

Santiago College

Santiago College has had a very prosperous year and it is hoped that the Anglo-Chilean Hostel will do still better when in the enlarged quarters which the Mission is willing to give it in 1920.

Centenary Secretary

The coming of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Miller has greatly encouraged the workers and we are confident that nothing will be untried to achieve the greatest possible results for the Centenary through their labors.

New Medical Work

One new department deserves special mention this year. In the month of March the first medical work on the West Coast was inaugurated in Santiago in the form of a free Dispensary. The young graduate doctors and nurses, all Chileans, give their work gratuitously to our Mission. The greater part of the money needed to sustain the work has been collected on the field and by the end of 1919 no less than five thousand patients will have received careful, personal attention.

Approved Plans

Among our approved plans in this District for the near future are a new Union Seminary building in Santiago, a Union Training Institute for Nurses, Deaconesses and lady Parochial Teachers in Valparaiso, and a little later a hospital in the capital manned by American physicians and nurses. Ground for at least one church in Santiago has been bought and it is to be hoped that the money to build a church upon this lot will be forthcoming soon, for up to date there is not one modern Methodist church building in all this vast and important district.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 32,407 square miles. Includes seven provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,018,622. The hardy Araucanian Indians live in the southern part of the district. For three hundred years after the Spaniards had made their conquests and established themselves throughout South America, these Indians maintained their freedom. Some years ago their lands were opened to settlement, they being allowed to retain a part.

Industry: Farming, stock-raising, lumbering, and coal mining. Fruits, wheat, oats, and pota are the principal farm products.

Concepcion

Location: Centrally located in the district, seven miles from Bio-Bio river. Capital of Concepcion province, and Roman Catholic episcopal see. Founded before any city in the United States and was the first capital of Chile under Spanish viceroys. The stronghold of the liberal party in the country.

Population: 70,000.

Industry: Commercial center. Business is in the hands of the foreign element. Principal coal mines of the west coast are near Concepcion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mr. T. J. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Rev. C. S. Braden and Mrs. Braden, Rev. W. D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Mr. W. H. Dugan, Mr. J. C. F. Harrington (contract) and Mrs. Harrington (contract), Rev. C. N. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Mr. McK. Petty (contract), Mrs. G. J. Schilling, Mr. W. A. Shelley and Mrs. Shelley, Mrs. E. G. Dukehart, Misses B. C. Howland, E. Hutchinson, N. Kanaga, H. D. Moore, Ada Porter, Anna Porter, M. L. Snider.

Institutions: American College (boys), Concepcion College (girls).

Punta Arenas

Location: In the extreme southern part of Chile, in a latitude south, corresponding to that of Sitka, Alaska. A port of call for ships passing through the Straits of Magellan.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Busy shipping center.

Organization: A colony of Methodists from farther north brought Methodism into Punta Arenas in 1898. The first visit of a missionary was in 1902, and the first resident missionary arrived in 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. S. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser.

EZRA BAUMAN, Superintendent

The Centenary

Some of the Centenary literature has been sifting through to Latin-America. The call to prayer is being heeded in small circles. The Centenary Askings have enlarged the vision of the workers and filled them with new hope. Self-support is rapidly being augmented. The church is becoming more and more indigenous to the country. The native ministry is growing in strength and young men are being prepared to augment the ranks and thus make possible the realization of the Centenary plans and the supreme mission of the Christian Church to the people of Chile.

The pastors are asking for more literature on the subject of the Centenary and for a strong leader to help put the movement on foot in Chile. The Board has graciously sent us this leader in the person of Dr. George A. Miller, who has just arrived and is preparing the campaign for 1920. He is heartily welcome throughout the land.

Property and Church Building Funds

The congregation in Angol is continuing to augment its fund for the construction of a new church and is collecting the materials for effecting the work in the early months of 1920.

The new church in Pitruftquen is almost ready for occupancy. It has been building for a year. Sometimes the lumber was delayed because of excessive rains and muddy roads, then again the funds were exhausted, but now success is assured and the congregation will soon be worshipping in the new church.

The debt on the Concepcion church has again been reduced by 3,100 pesos, although in this case a considerable part of the money was furnished by the Detroit Area and other special gifts. Apart from this the church has been painted and other improvements have been made.

A lot has been purchased in the frontier town of San Patricio and the members, employed in lumber camps, are furnishing the timbers for a chapel.

The congregations in Talcahuano, Lota and Puerto Saavedra are accumulating funds with the purpose of acquiring properties and building churches. This naturally will form a part of the local Centenary contributions.

Primary Schools

The necessary arrangements have been made to open a school for Mapuche (Indian) children near Nueva Imperial in March, which is the time when all schools open. School rooms are being fitted out providing for three grades in a building belonging to Quintremil, an educated Mapuche. A census taken of children of school age shows 257 pupils for which provision should be made.

The Coronel School has completed successfully its second year without receiving help from the budget. There are 39 pupils. The tuition at 3 pesos (60 cents American) per month pays for the teacher's salary. Friends have helped pay for the rent and several special gifts have provided the remainder. Fifty schools of this kind are needed on the District.

Last year's report mentions a plan for a school in Loncoche, originated in the Ladies Aid Society of that church. The work on the project has continued for the year. Materials have been collected in preparation for building on the spacious church lot this summer.

High Schools

The boys of Colegio Americano have more than ever before taken a definite stand for Christ. They have raised the standard of conduct and have outlawed lying, meanness, impurity and bad language among the students. Several of the brightest boys, who are leaders among the students, are preparing for the ministry and are already supplying a pastoral charge.

The girls of Concepcion College too have shown a deep interest in things religious, and many are living a consecrated Christian life. An adjoining property was bought, adding sufficient room to allow for the expansion of the music department and care for the additional students, the attendance having increased very notably.

The Bunster Mission Farm

In August the famous Bunster farm of 3,800 acres, near Angol in southern Chile, was purchased by the Board for the establishment of several institutions, a particular for the purpose of an Agricultural School on a very practical basis, self-supporting and yet accessible to boys in humble circumstances. The Verjel Plant Nursery, which is an important department of the farm, is second to none in the country. There are more than 100,000 young apple trees for sale during the coming winter and hundreds of thousands of other plants. There are large orchards and a good vegetable garden. One fourth of the farm is under irrigation. The balance is suitable for the production of cereals and grazing. The oats harvest has produced 4,620 bushels and we are expecting almost twice this quantity of wheat. For the present the proceeds of the farm are being used in paying for the farm, but later they are to be invested in the erection of buildings and the maintenance of the institutions.

Spirit of Initiative

There is developing in our congregations an ever increasing sense of responsibility and initiative. The 35 congregations, with but one exception, are administered by Chilean pastors. In several of the churches the young people have organized for active Christian work. Some of these organizations are the precursors of Epworth Leagues, for example, the New Crusaders of Talcahuano, the Temperance Society of Coronel, the Society of Christian Youths in Lota and the Girls' Club of Los Angeles. These are all affiliated with the real Epworth Leagues of the older churches through the District League. The first convention of Epworth Leagues was held in Nueva Imperial last May and reparations have been made for the first Epworth League Institute, which is to be held in a pine grove on the Mission Farm immediately after Conference in January, at which Dr. Miller and Dr. Leazenby are to be the speakers.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Area: 1,204,041 square miles. Includes the republics of Argentina (1,131,84 sq. mi.), and Uruguay (72,200 sq. mi.), the smallest republic in South America.

Population: 9,400,000. Argentina, 8,000,000; Uruguay, 1,400,000.

Industry: Stock-raising and agriculture. Argentina ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. Besides the great wealth derived from stock-raising and agriculture, Uruguay has valuable mineral deposits.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Aires. Work in this field was confined to English speaking and other Protestant colonies, and scattered residents, until 1864, when house-to-house work was begun in Spanish. Preaching in Spanish by missionaries was begun in 1867. First annual meeting was held in 1882, and South America Annual Conference was organized in 1893. In 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

BUENOS AIRES DISTRICT

Area: Covers work in Buenos Aires city and vicinity, and in the Cuyo provinces.

Buenos Aires

Location: Capital of Argentina, on the Plata River, 175 miles from its mouth. First city in size in South America, and second largest Latin city in the world. Center of commerce and trade, and of political and social life in Argentina. It has fine thoroughfares, parks and buildings. Six lines of railway connect the city with other parts of the country; steamers run to Montevideo and towns along the Parana and the Uruguay. There is also steamship connection with North America and Europe.

Population: 1,200,000. Fifty per cent are of foreign birth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Reformed Church of France, Scotch Presbyterian, Southern Baptists, Lutheran, Salvation Army, Plymouth Brethren, and Disciples of Christ.

Missionaries: Mr. F. Aden and Mrs. Aden, Rev. E. N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman, Mrs. S. P. Craver (on furlough), Rev. C. W. Drees and Mrs. Drees, Miss Ruth Earle, Mr. H. A. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes, Rev. G. P. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Mr. Otto Liebner and Mrs. Liebner, Rev. W. P. McLaughlin and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. S. P. Maddock and Mrs. Maddock, Rev. P. M. Penzotti and Mrs. Penzotti, Mr. McK. Warren and Mrs. Warren, Rev. M. L. Wolcott (on furlough) and Mrs. Wolcott (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Clara Barstow, Edna Brown, Ruby Hosford.

Institutions: American College and Ward Commercial School (Union), Union Bible Training School, Publishing House, Boca Night School, and Mariano Moreno School. *W. F. M. S.:* Rivadavia Lyceum.

Lomas De Zamora

Location: A suburb of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by electric railway, and telephone.

Population: 30,000.

Mercedes

Location: Sixty-six miles west of Buenos Aires. Connected with that city by three lines of rail.

Population: 18,000.

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe Institute, Evangelical Orphanage, and Agricultural School.

C. W. DREES, Superintendent

No Report.

BAHIA BLANCA DISTRICT

Bahia Blanca

Location: Principal seaport in Argentina south of Buenos Aires. Also a naval port.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Thousands of tons of wheat and wool are shipped annually from Bahia Blanca.

Missionaries:

Institution: Sarmiento Institute

E. C. BALLOCH, Superintendent

No Report.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Largest district in the Conference, and includes the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Bucaman, and half of Entrevois.

Population: 2,409,994, not including the population of Cordoba province.

Rosario De Santa Fe

Location: Port of Argentina, on the Parana river, 250 miles from its mouth.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: Important shipping center for wheat and live-stock.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church of England.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Yoder and Mrs. Yoder. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Caroline Subright (on furlough), Ruth Warner, Miriam Whiteley.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* North American Academy.

A. G. TALLON, Superintendent

No Report.

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern part of Entrevois province, Argentina.

Population: 1,200,000. Predominant language is Spanish, traditions are Roman Catholic, and the civilization is Hispano-American.

Montevideo

Location: Capital of Uruguay, built partly on the Atlantic Ocean and partly on the Plata river. Has steamship connection with Buenos Aires, and with ports in North America and Europe.

Population: 300,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1839.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Anglican Church, Baptist Church, South, Waldensian Church and Lutheran.

Missionaries: Rev. F. J. Batterson and Mrs. Batterson, Rev. F. H. Hammon and Mrs. Hammon, Dr. Estella Long, Miss Olive Munn, Rev. T. A. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott, Rev. G. A. Weiner and Mrs. Weiner, Rev. A. F. Wesley and Mrs. Wesley.

W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen Gilliland, Gertrude Wheeler and Mrs. Sarah Hatfield.

Institutions: North American Academy, Theological Seminary. *W. F. M. S.:* Grandon Institute.

J. E. GATTINONI, Superintendent

No Report.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Peru (area, 680,126 square miles), and Ecuador (area, 116,530 square miles). We have work at present in Peru only. This year the Conference was divided into two districts—Coast District, and Central District.

Population: Peru, 3,530,000; Ecuador, 1,300,000.

Industry: Silver mining is the chief industry. Gold, copper, lead, and quick-silver are also abundant. Irrigation is extensively used, and the chief agricultural products are sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco.

PERU DISTRICT

Area: 695,730 square miles. Includes all of the republic of Peru.

Population: 4,500,000 (Peru).

Lima

Location: Capital of Peru, on the Rimac River at the base of the Andes. City has an excellent system of waterworks, public squares, hospitals, and stores. Its university, San Marcos, was founded in 1551.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, Free Church of Scotland and the Evangelical Union of South America.

Missionaries: Rev. H. P. Archerd and Mrs. Archerd. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Beryl Lovejoy, Nettella Loy, Edith Spencer, Elizabeth Vaughan.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* High School.

Callao

Location: Capital of Callao province, and principal seaport of Peru, on Callao Bay, seven miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by rail. A modern city with a spacious harbor.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Commercial center. Manufacturing interests include refining of sugar, work in lumber and iron, and the shops of the Central Railway.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. R. Snell and Mrs. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Longshore (furlough), M. D. Smith, Miss Eurette Meredith, Miss Stella Beach.

Institutions: Coeducational High School.

Huancayo

Location: Terminal of the Central Railway, at one end of a rich agricultural valley. The seat of a prehistoric Indian fair, where the Indians (10,000) still gather, twice a month, to exchange their products.

Population: 15,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Mountains full of mineral deposits are being opened up. *Organization:* Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905, and was carried on by native pastors until 1914.

Missionaries: Mr. N. J. Dennis and Mrs. Dennis and Miss Mae Kirchner.

Institutions: Colegio Norte Americano.

A. W. GREENMAN, Superintendent Coast District

H. P. ARCHERD, Superintendent Central District

Reported by H. P. ARCHERD, Superintendent, 1918-19

The Centenary

The year has been marked by a great quickening of enthusiasm and arousing

of expectation because of the Centenary. The Peruvian Methodist Churches have almost without exception taken forward movements of positive advance in self-support and self-propagation. Four churches have been actively campaigning for gathering funds for church-building, exerting themselves to do what is possible for them locally, and then looking to the Centenary for the rest. The District Superintendent and two of the pastors were absent for about half the year, in attendance on the Centenary activities in the U. S. A. This took away a large percentage of our active working force. The congregations rallied around the men who were temporarily left in charge of the three most important churches of the District, and all of them grew in spite of the absence of their pastors.

Educational Work

This has been a year of exceptional success for the evangelical schools in Peru. For the first time in their history, it has been necessary to turn away pupils, for the school quarters of Lima and Callao were completely filled early in the season. In both Lima and Callao there were about a hundred pupils turned away for lack of space. The total school enrollment in the schools of the District was 998 in comparison with 784 a year ago, making a gain of 27 per cent. In Huancayo the Boarding Department was enlarged, so that twenty boarding pupils were admitted. A boarding department for boys is urgently required in Lima, and plans are under way for establishing it. The opportunity in Peru for missionary educational work is practically unlimited, and is a field of large promise from the evangelistic viewpoint.

Evangelistic Work

The membership gain shows nothing startling, but still marks progress. The increase in full members has been 4 per cent and of probationers 9 per cent, making a total membership gain of 7 per cent. This would undoubtedly have been larger if all the pastors had been on the field during the entire year. The Sunday schools show a gain of 11 per cent and the Epworth League of 15 per cent. A new record has been set in self-support, which has advanced 12 per cent over last year. The Callao church paid half its pastor's salary all through the year, and now for the coming year has set itself to go beyond that, while it has in addition raised \$750 gold for church construction. The Lima churches have done correspondingly well, and have their goal set high for the year to come.

Incidents of the Sierra Region

In January the District Superintendent paid his first visit to the large town of Concepcion. There he was received into the home of a young man who had become acquainted with the Gospel in Lima and Huancayo. The father of the household was an old veteran of the War of the Pacific (between Peru and Chile, 1879-1883), of almost pure Indian type, but of a benevolent and shrewd countenance. He had never heard a Protestant sermon or song, and was interested because of his son's conversion. So a service was held in the home, with the family and some friends present; and the old man was greatly pleased over it.

Later in the year, a visit was made to another village, almost purely Indian.

Here we had the unique experience of preaching in the town hall, with the village mayor sitting in his chair of state during the service, and other members of the town council in the audience. Ideas are becoming constantly more liberal in all parts of Peru, and thus the evangelistic opportunity is continually enlarging.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA SECTION

EUROPE

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

DENMARK CONFERENCE

, FINLAND CONFERENCE

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

GERMANY, NORTH, CONFERENCE

GERMANY, SOUTH, CONFERENCE

ITALY CONFERENCE

NORWAY CONFERENCE

RUSSIA MISSION

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

NORTH AFRICA

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe falls into three principal areas: (1) that among the German and Scandinavian peoples; (2) that in Roman Catholic countries; and (3) that in Greek Catholic countries.

The Methodist Episcopal work in Germany grew out of the work among German people in the United States. In 1844 Rev. William Nast, founder of the Methodist work among the Germans in the United States, under authorization of the Missionary Society visited Germany and inspected conditions with a view to the founding of a mission in response to a call from Germans who had been touched by the evangelical message in this country. The mission was begun by the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in November, 1849. Out of this have grown the North and South German Conferences, and the Conferences in Switzerland and Austria-Hungary.

The work was begun in Sweden by Rev. J. P. Larsson in 1853. The work in Norway was begun by Olaf D. Peterson in 1853, and in Denmark by Rev. C. Willerup in 1857.

The work in Italy was begun by Rev. Leroy M. Vernon in 1872. The work in France was begun by workers appointed by Bishop Burt from Switzerland, in 1907, Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe, superintendent, assuming charge of the work in 1908.

The work in Bulgaria was begun in 1857, and in Finland by local preachers from Sweden in 1853. The work in Russia was begun at Petrograd by Rev. George A. Simons in 1907, who went there under appointment by Bishop Burt.

The Mission in Algeria and Tunisia was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908, and in 1909 the work was organized into the American Mission of North Africa. In 1913, by order of the General Conference, Bishop Hartzell organized the work into the North Africa Mission Conference. This Conference is grouped with those of Europe because its population is two-fifths European—French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. The native population is Berber Arabic, not Negro.

WHAT THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH HAS DONE IN RECONSTRUCTION IN EUROPE WITH CENTENARY MONEY

Of the \$12,500,000 War Emergency and Reconstruction fund for the Board of Foreign Missions' five-year program in Europe, the following expenditures have been made for 1919.

Over \$700,000 for Relief Alone.

\$185,000 of this amount has been used for food, clothing, and shoes. The French and Italian Governments ship these relief supplies to their own countries free of charge. All supplies are shipped in standardized packing cases, 48 x 18 x 30, which are designed for kitchen cabinets, equipped with three shelves, hinged doors, and can be used to great advantage by the refugee housewife after being unpacked.

1,360 cases of food, clothing, and shoes were sent to Copenhagen in January for distribution in Finland, Latvia, Esthonia, Russian Karelia, Poland, Lithuania, and Ukraine. Some of the items in this shipment were:

- 9,000 lbs. of corned beef.
- 19,200 cans of condensed milk.
- 12,000 bars of soap.
- 500 lbs. cocoa.
- 7,200 lbs. of bacon.
- 4,800 cans of syrup.
- 10,000 bouillon cubes.
- 1,000 lbs. tea and coffee.
- \$500 medical supplies, e. g., quinine, cod liver oil, etc.
- 170 men's suits.
- 270 men's overcoats.
- 100 women's dresses.
- 12 women's coats.
- 200 cases of Crisco.
- \$3,141 worth of sweaters.
- \$1,411 worth of hosiery.
- \$148 worth of children's caps.
- \$2,533 worth of underwear—2,712 suits.
- 2,200 pairs of shoes for men, women, and children.

One ton of sugar and 48 cases (28,000 cans) of evaporated milk went to the Baltics as supplementary shipment in January.

A duplicate of this order went in January to Jugo-Slavia, and included Montenegro.

\$25,000 has been paid to the Italian Government for agricultural implements to be distributed in the devastated areas of northern Italy.

In October \$75,000 worth of supplies were sent to Central Europe. These included:

- 19 cases of textiles.
- 67 cases of clothing.
- 135 cases of shoes.
- 13 cases of miscellaneous apparel—total value \$45,000.
- 2,577 cases of food—total value, \$25,000.

In December 46 cases of clothing and shoes were sent to Genoa, Italy, where we have our warehouse. These were for immediate distribution in the devastated areas.

Sixty-eight cases of clothing and shoes have been shipped to Chateau-Thierry, France. The French Ministry of Reconstruction has assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church for exclusive rehabilitation 32 devastated villages east and west of Chateau-Thierry along the Marne. These villages cover an area of about 25 miles, from Bouresches on the west to Treloup on the east, with a total population of approximately 10,000. They are divided into seven groups, with two social workers assigned to each group. We have a corps of 56 trained social welfare workers in Europe. Many of these have been sent from America within the past few months; others were secured there from different organizations at the time of demobilization. Social centers are established in the villages. In these are held all social activities planned by the workers—as moving pictures, sewing classes, mothers' meetings, children's parties, and sales where needed supplies are sold at very low prices. The money from these sales is spent for medical aid in the villages. The historic old Elephant Hotel at Chateau-Thierry has been purchased for \$40,000 as a social center and general headquarters for the entire area. It contains twenty-one large rooms. \$65,000 worth of army supplies, and \$5,000 worth of Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. material have been purchased to help carry on the work in these villages. Y. M. C. A. huts consisting of 38,000 square feet of floor space have been purchased, demounted, and converted into homes for the villages, social centers, and warehouses.

About 6,000 underfed women and children from northern Germany and Austria have been sent by the Board of Foreign Missions into Switzerland and Denmark for periods of six weeks or two months' rest and recuperation.

FRANCE

Charvieu—The Farm School for Boys

At Charvieu, twenty miles from Lyons, the Board of Foreign Missions has established a Farm School for Boys. There are 250 acres of land, a fine old three-story chateau with outhouses. Mr. A. T. Halstead, a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College, has charge of this farm. Modern farm methods are taught, using American machinery and a motor truck.

Ecully—Home School for Girls

At Ecully, another suburb of Lyons, is a home School for Girls. The chateau, with its lawns and garden, is a charming old place. A heating-plant has been installed, repairs and additions have been made to the building and a gymnasium is under construction. There are about seventy-five girls there.

The school work in these orphanages is inspected and approved by government officials.

La Rochelle—Orphanage

Two thousand dollars has been donated to the orphanage belonging to the French Protestant Church at La Rochelle, France. This property was bequeathed to the church, but there was not sufficient income to equip and maintain it.

The Board of Foreign Missions has tided it over a critical period.

Lille—Hospital and Nurses' Training School.

Twenty-five thousand dollars has been appropriated toward the new Hospital and Nurses' Training School at Lille. The first payment to this fund has already been made. This is being projected as a large inter-Protestant institution. Support is expected from all French churches, as well as through the Protestant forces in America.

Lyons—Property For.

Authorization has been made for the purchase of a \$75,000 property in Lyons to meet the social and evangelical needs of the church.

Marseilles—"Hull House"

Rev. Albert H. Marion is establishing a "Hull House" at Marseilles. Property will be purchased for this work as soon as located. There are social workers in the field now. English and American sailors will be benefited by this also.

Menton—Orphanage

At Menton-on-the-Riviera there are forty orphans in the Board of Foreign Missions' Home for delicate children. The property adjoins the beautiful gardens of the Bellevue Hotel.

ITALY

Genoa—Property Purchased

Property has been purchased in a number of Italian cities, and new churches are being erected, or will soon be erected, in Genoa, Venice, Turin, Milan, Goritzia, Florence, and other cities.

Naples—The Casa Materna

Another orphanage under our wing is the Casa Materna in Naples, with its 80 children. It has outgrown its quarters in the old palace in the thickly populated section of the city. The Board of Foreign Missions has authorized the purchase of a new property, \$100,000, beside the sea on the road to Pompeii. This consists of eight acres of ground, and buildings adequate for 200 children. Riccardo Santi, director of the Casa Materna, was himself an orphan brought up in the Boys' Industrial Institute in Venice. When the Casa Materna moves into its new home, the present property will be used entirely as a social center, from which are already conducted a day nursery, a clinic, an immigration bureau, and a recreation center.

Rome—The Collegio.

Monte Mario, the last of the Seven Hills of Rome, with its 48 acres, has been purchased by the Board of Foreign Missions for the new American College, which will enroll 1,000 Italian students. Monte Mario commands a splendid view of Rome, having an elevation of 190 feet above the city. The college has been in existence for many years in Rome, growing in size and importance each year. This year additional quarters have to be secured to accommodate the large number of applicants. The faculty was also increased.

Trent—Boys' Memorial School

The Board of Foreign Missions has plans under way for a boys' school at Trent, which will be a memorial to Battisti. Property is being located now for this institution. Five thousand dollars has been authorized for this project.

Venice—The Boy's Industrial Institute

This institution has belonged to the church for many years. Due to the demand for the care of orphans during the war, the Board of Foreign Missions enlarged the property by additional purchases. There are fifty-one boys there now from all parts of Italy. Only boys who wish to learn a trade are received. Woodcarving, printing, and shoe making are the special branches of training at present, along with elementary school curriculum.

SPAIN**Educational Work**

Two important schools in Spain, at Alicanti and Seville, have been taken over by the Board of Foreign Missions, and are being developed into strength and efficiency. This work represents between \$15,000 and \$20,000 expenditure this year.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ten thousand dollars have been appropriated for a retired ministers' fund.

One hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland for the extension of work, the native churches themselves providing a like amount.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

The Austria-Hungary Mission Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that dual monarchy. This work was started as part of the North Germany Conference, rose to the dignity of a district in that Conference in 1908, and May 4, 1911, was organized as the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference.

Institution: Book Concern (Budapest).

F. H. O. MELLE, Superintendent

For War Relief

One of the earliest pieces of relief for needy Austrian children was effected by Bishop Nuelsen, who bought two carloads of food in Switzerland and had it delivered, under Swiss government guards, to Dr. Otto Melle, who distributed it. Then a considerable number of children from parsonages and other Methodist homes were brought into Switzerland for "fresh air and fresh food" vacations. Methodist pastors in Austria, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia were supplied with small emergency funds for immediate relief. In all some \$20,000 was used in these ways. It was, it is understood, provided for the most part by readers of *Der Christliche Apologete*, of Cincinnati. That paper has been the channel for receiving over \$70,000 for relief work among the needy people of central Europe. The Methodist leaders have expressed their gratitude in the following letter to the Board of Foreign Missions:

VIENNA, September 27, 1919.

Deeply touched with the action of help for us and our distressed people which the board undertook and administered to us through Bishop Nuelsen, we send our heartiest thanks and brotherly greetings to the Church in America, who proves to be a true and loving mother to her suffering children. We see in these gifts more than a temporary action of help. They are a realization of Christian love and the sign that the Spirit of Christ will lead us into a new time. Our faith has been strengthened that God will use our beloved Methodist Episcopal Church to be a leading force in the building of His kingdom in the lands we represent.

We remain yours very truly and thankfully,

(Signed) F. H. OTTO MELLE,
JOHN JAKOB,
District Superintendent Jugo-Slavia.
HINRICH BERGMANN,
District Superintendent Austria District.
MARTIN FUNK,
District Superintendent Hungary District.

Bishop Nuelsen bought two carloads of food in Switzerland and had it delivered, under Swiss government guards, to Dr. Melle, who distributed it.

Children from parsonages and other Methodist homes were brought into Switzerland for "fresh air and fresh food" vacations.

Methodist pastors in Austria, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia were supplied with small emergency funds for immediate relief. About \$20,000 of war relief funds were used in these ways.

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the principality of Bulgaria north of the Balkan mountains, and other contiguous countries of the Balkan Peninsula lying north and west of this section.

Organisation: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857. First annual meeting was held in April, 1876. The Mission Conference was organized in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and American Board. Methodist work has so far been confined to that part of Bulgaria north of the Balkans, with headquarters at Sofia.

Missionaries: Rev. Elmer E. Count and Mrs. Count (on furlough).

E. E. COUNT, Superintendent

Dr. Count, who was detained in America during the war, returned to the East in the winter of 1918, with the American Red Cross. In the spring of 1919 he was in Constantinople, superintending the distribution of relief cargoes from America.

In May, 1919, he accompanied the deputation of Bishops and clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Bulgaria and Roumania, their mission being to invite the State Churches of those countries to send representatives to a Conference on faith and order in the interest of Christian unity.

Dr. Count then made a trip to the chief cities of Bulgaria, the first since the war, which he describes in a report to the Board of Foreign Missions, from which these extracts are taken.

Roumania

While trying to get away from Bucharest I used the time in studying the food and social conditions. Roumania by disciplinary definition is a part of our missionary field. I was invited by the Red Cross to go out into the interior and see how they were feeding the people, who have been reduced to a starving condition. I saw little children gathering weeds and grass to sustain life. I saw more. I saw how the Red Cross was distributing at one village meals of strong soup and wholesome bread to 1,200 peasants. They were also attending to the medical needs of the same locality with provisional hospitals. They were stamping out malignant typhus and pellagra. I saw many cases of both. The Queen of Roumania thought so much of their work that she came out to visit the unit while I was there. I had the privilege of meeting her. The Red Cross has reached over 500 villages there and distributed last month more than a million meals. We have a right to be proud of the American Red Cross. I could fill this letter with more about these efforts. I am trying to give you a little view of the background against which to put some other essential facts here in the Near East.

Bulgaria—Rustchuk and Plevna

In coming back into Bulgaria I looked into the work at Rustchuk and with the pastor, Mr. Gantcheff, who is a member of the Finance Committee, I went to Plevna to see Mr. Todoroff, now acting treasurer. We arrived there just about an hour before prayer meeting. I was asked to say something about the moral condition of America during the war. A neighbor who heard my willing-

ness circulated the intention among influential friends. The church became full with men of influence in the city. Among them were the Governor of the province and chief officials.

Varna

I went on to Varna. We have at Varna a building now that is one of the best equipped in all Bulgaria. I was advertised to speak on Sunday evening. The building became so packed that the officers of the law had to close the doors of the church to others who desired to get in. At the close of my address a gentleman was seen to ascend the steps of the pulpit and began to address the large congregation. I learned that he was the most influential supporter of the "orthodox church." Said he in part, "I have represented this community in parliament several times. I have been President of your supreme court. I have been Governor of your province. So I think I can speak somewhat in a representative capacity. . . . We have been looking away to Russia for our example of Christianity. But we are now getting our eyes open; we have caught a vision. The benevolent deeds of the great republic across the seas as related by the speaker of the evening tell us that we need no longer look to the empire to the north of us but rather to the nation of the speaker of the evening." Men wept. They kissed me on the forehead and on the hand. And all of the 700 who could reach me shook me heartily by the hand. The next day a committee of prominent citizens saw me off on the train. A young man who had been moved by the description of need followed me to the parsonage and put 100 francs into my hand. In the morning of Monday a woman of modest means came to the house and gave me 500 francs for needy cases.

Shumen

But the demonstration was still greater at Shumen, whither I went on leaving Varna. Brother Delcheff, the pastor of the church, bestirred himself when I arrived and secured the large library hall for a meeting in the evening. The news of the address in Varna had gone ahead of me. The meeting was held in the finest hall in the city. The Mayor of the town presided at the meeting and introduced me with much gusto. At the close of the address the Mayor called me to the edge of the platform while I listened to an address of appreciation by a lady of the town and presented me with a huge bouquet. The audience then cheered as it had frequently done during the evening. I was told that strong men wept. The next day I was accompanied to the train by a committee of prominent citizens and bombarded with flowers as I stood in the doorway of the car as it moved off. A special delegate of the Prefect accompanied me to the next town, to speed me on my journey. I always rode first class and no ticket was required.

Tirnovο

I was due to speak in Tirnovο, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, the same evening. At a point eight miles distant from that city I was met by a special committee and a military carriage to be taken to the town. The meeting that evening was held in the historic hall where the Constitution of Bulgaria was shaped. It is a very large assembly room with galleries all about. This too,

like the others, was literally packed when I entered it. The Mayor of the city presided. There was great cheering when I came forward. I spoke for an hour and a quarter. I was interrupted frequently by enthusiastic applause. At the close of the address the Mayor stepped forward and grasping me by the hand made a cordial address while the audience arose and looked on. Then a choir broke out with the hymn "America" and then their own patriotic hymn. Outside the crowd had gathered to see me pass, broke ranks to let me pass through and saluted me with uncovered heads while passing. The next day was the Name Day of the King. It was therefore a holiday. As the guest of the Commander-in-chief of the forces, I attended the celebration in the public square. A hollow square was drawn up of military forces. The Bishop of the town with the attending clergy celebrated mass in a very sumptuous manner, and prayed for a closer alliance with America. The Commander-in-chief and myself had the first rank, while all the other officers and officials stood just to the rear. I was then invited by him to go to a conspicuous point of the city and review with him the troops. He gave me the place of honor while the troops passed by. This being over I was conducted to the municipal building and much to my surprise I was received by the Bishop and about a dozen clergy, introduced to them all and then there stepped forth the assistant to the Bishop and gave an address. He said that they could not look any longer to Russia but to America as the leader of religious thought and life. A little later the Mayor and others accompanied me in four carriages to the train two kilometers outside of the city, and sped me on the journey to Pleven while all the crowd looked on.

Pleven

I was met at the station for Pleven by Mr. Todoroff and a military escort to conduct me into the city, two miles away. I was to take my meals at the military club. It was prayer meeting night, and the new church at Pleven was filled. Many of the audience had not been in an evangelical church before. I had the delight of giving them a straightforward gospel message. If they expected something else they were disappointed. They were, however, surprisingly attentive. The next day I had my dinner with the high military officers of the city.

In the evening I had to rush from the club to the town hall to meet my engagement. I found people going to the building from all directions. Some of the members of our congregation in adjoining villages on hearing of my coming had walked some dozen miles to hear and see me. Every available space in corridors, galleries and hall was occupied, over three thousand people in all. They were even behind the screens of the stage. Applause after applause interrupted me. But imagine a change of sentiment that would now greet a Methodist missionary in a town hall with such enthusiasm, when only a few years ago I was working hard to prevent the passage of a reactionary law that would have killed our missionary effort here in this country. After being introduced by the Mayor I was pelted by a shower of flowers from the galleries on both sides amid great applause. I was told that I spoke for an hour and a half. They listened to the very last. The president of the meeting then came forward and addressed me in behalf of the people of the community. Then another prominent man from the floor of the house broke out in words of

appreciation of American influence in Bulgaria. The people then cheered. They then gathered outside and broke ranks to let me pass, saluting me as I went by.

Sofia

The train for Sofia left Pleven at 2 A. M., but the military carriage, with a lieutenant, was at the pastor's house in time to escort me to it, and the lieutenant accompanied me to Sofia.

I had so much to do while at Sofia that I had determined to slip in quietly and devote myself wholly to purely missionary work. But, the news of the meetings in the other towns had appeared in the Sofia papers. Since the armistice an organization of influential citizens known as the English-speaking League has come to the front. I was soon sought out and consented to deliver an address in the large assembly room of the University. Then a major of the Officers' Club came to me and asked me to address a gathering of citizens in their large and beautiful hall. This I could hardly refuse to do. Both were wonderfully successful meetings. A gentleman who was Minister of the Interior in the Guetchoff ministry during the war, presided at the meeting in the university. I did not know that there were so many people in Sofia that understood English. The room, however, was filled with three or four hundred listeners. The King was absent from town but the chief of the "secret cabinet" was present. I think he must have telephoned the King something about the meeting, for the next day I received a call from the King's confidential man bearing a beautiful bouquet and stating that he was directed to bring it to me by the King, with the King's compliments.

I consider the meeting of that evening at the Officers Club the most successful of all. The main floor, galleries and corridors were all a mass of people, perhaps as many as 3,000. They stood and listened to me for an hour and forty minutes with frequent applause. At the close they gave three rousing cheers for "the great America." A huge bouquet was presented to me from the affiliated women's clubs of the city. It was with difficulty that I could get out of the building. The crowds followed me into the street and then for a long distance while I was being escorted by friends. The audience was the most intelligent that Bulgaria could produce. There were there cabinet ministers, professors of the university, generals, and other officers. I declined here, as in other places mentioned, to remain longer and be banqueted. With food as scarce as it was in Bulgaria it would not have been the proper thing.

The King must have returned to the city that day, for the next morning I received a note from the "chief of the secret Cabinet" saying that the King would be glad to receive me in audience at 6:30 that evening. I was glad to have this honor, especially as I had not requested it, and was promptly on hand. We were alone for nearly a half hour. He was very much interested in America and her attitude toward Bulgaria. It was not the political attitude that he inquired about, but the spirit of America. He would like to see America and Bulgaria drawn still closer together in every possible way. He would like to see more of American culture and influence come to Bulgaria. He would favor sending Bulgarian students to America for their advanced education.

Besides the visit to Mr. Todoroff, Prime Minister and Minister of Public Worship, with the Episcopal Commission, I had another of a special character

to speak of mission matters. When the Germans quit Bulgaria they left an unoccupied Lutheran Church building. As we had no church building we were given the privilege of using that edifice. It was then discovered to be the property of the Bulgarian government. I therefore went to see the Prime Minister to learn whether we could remain in the building. He stated that I could not only continue to hold it, but that if we were ever contemplating building an educational institution the government would be glad to donate the land for the purpose.

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Methodist work in Denmark.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857 by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane who had been preaching in Norway. The work was first designated a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1900. In 1911 it became an Annual Conference.

Institution: Methodist Book Concern (Copenhagen).

This statement of social work and those that follow for the other Scandinavian Conferences are taken from a report prepared by Rev. Anton Bast.

Social Work in Denmark

Vejle—For many years the Vejle Methodist Church has been active in social work. During the winter of 1900 the work was extended—work among children was begun. This became a permanent part of the social work. During the past winter 31,327 meals were served to hungry children. Clothes valued at one thousand crowns were given to the needy, and many families, especially widows with little children, were given money and food.

Orphan Home

In 1905 a home for orphans was opened at Vejle, and was soon so overcrowded that another and larger house was built in 1913. The first home was called "Marienlund" and here the very small children are kept, the older children being transferred to the new home.

It was found necessary to have a home for children who were temporarily homeless—children whose mothers were ill and in the hospital. In 1917 the parsonage was given over to this work, but in 1918 a property was bought for this purpose, and the children were transferred from the parsonage.

The orphanages in Vejle accommodate fifty children and every bed is taken every night. The expense last year for this work was 54,832 crowns. Real estate and property is worth 76,268 crowns. There is a debt amounting to 37,485 crowns.

Odense—Social work was organized in Odense in 1897 in the form of an asylum for drunkards. This place was called "Stormly." It was built through the influence of the Rev. Anton Bast, then pastor of St. Jacob's. Among the members of the church were many wealthy citizens, and money was raised to erect a home where drunkards might go for treatment. From 1897 to 1917 many miserable men have been healed soul and body and restored to their families as new men.

During the war, when it was difficult to secure grain for much needed bread, it was forbidden to use grain for the brewing of strong drinks. As a consequence there were no more applicants for "Stormly," and the place was closed.

Members of St. Jacob's Church bought a house at Hjallese, near Odense, for orphan children. There are twenty children here. When this became crowded, the Emmaus Methodist Episcopal Church of Odense bought a house. There are twenty children here also, and still more room was needed. So the

Committee for Children's Work in Odense purchased a large estate, the estimated value of which is 36,756 crowns. The property has a debt of 11,688 crowns. Last year the expense of the children homes was 16,360 crowns.

Odense Central Mission

This mission was organized in November, 1916, in a building formerly used as a saloon in the downtown quarter of the city. The mission has a temperance restaurant, where food and coffee are served for a small sum. There is also a night shelter for homeless men. Poor women are also given aid. Last year 288 families with 565 children were aided.

The Central Mission

Copenhagen—Although the church at Copenhagen did not take up social work as early as some of the churches in other cities, it is now by far the most advanced of the churches doing social work in the Danish Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years the congregation has done social work inside the church—money and clothes were given to poor members and to children belonging to the Sunday school. But the first organization for special social work was started ten years ago.

In Denmark there had for several years been many poor people who could not get work. Many had neither food nor night shelter. Rev Anton Bast, pastor of Jerusalem Methodist Episcopal Church, asked the trustees to let him invite those without night shelter to sleep in the basement of the church. Permission was given, and some money raised for that purpose made it possible to give these poor men a cup of warm milk and some buttered bread each morning.

When poor people in the city heard that bread was given in the parsonage so many came that pastor Bast could not care for them all. Help was necessary. So the work was organized. From the start many wealthy people were in sympathy with the Central Mission and its work, and it was possible to carry assistance to homes in the city where people were living near to starvation. Two good slum sisters were engaged for work among poor downtown people.

Since then other branches of social work have been taken up. The first thing was to find work among farmers and other employers for the many idle hands in the city. The temperance paper "Fyrtaarnet" was enlarged and given to poor people to sell and thereby earn a living.

Later there was erected a working home, which last year gave work to 157 men. Four hundred and fifteen tons of kindling wood were cut by these men and then sold, and the money thus earned was sufficient to care for them.

A temperance restaurant was also started under the leadership of the Central Mission. There food was sold for fifteen ore (about four cents) a meal. Later a large house, at Rigersgade 21, was bought for social work, and here we now have a temperance hotel and restaurant for the not well-to-do people, an Old People's Home, a day nursery, a printing office, etc.

Work for Children

In the spring of the year 1912 the Danish Government gave permission to Rev. Anton Bast to sell, on a special day, a small celluloid flower (the "Spring Flower") for the benefit of organized institutions for children.

This privilege has been granted year after year and has brought the Central Mission sufficient money to establish homes for children in Copenhagen and in other parts of the country. At the present time we have homes in Vejle, Odense, Aarhus and Frederikshavn.

The first home for children established by the "Spring Flower Fund" was inaugurated in the fall of 1912 in the building formerly used as a parsonage in connection with Jerusalem Church, Copenhagen. It was planned as a reception-home for the children of sick mothers, and has been continued as such ever since.

Occasionally it happened that such sick mothers died; this made it necessary to start a home for the children. It was necessary to find some place for them where they could get a proper Christian education and bringing up. This home was established outside of Copenhagen at "Espergaerde" and accommodates 20 children.

In 1918 another home was established a short distance from Copenhagen, "Good Hope," where a large number of children can be accommodated. Besides the 30 or 40 children who stay there regularly about 300 or 400 have their vacation there every summer.

About the time of the establishing of the first home for children in 1912 a kindergarten was also started. To this place the mothers could bring their children in the morning and call for them in the evening. The children received good care during the day. They were well fed and entertained. The mothers were able to work and help to take care of the family.

Later we established a bureau for adoption of children and many children were placed in good homes.

Last year we gave temporary housing to 56 mothers with their 67 children until they could help themselves or be helped by other means.

The last branch of activity in the work for children is the Day Nursery for babies. This department is located in the buildings of the Central Mission in Rigersgade 21, and is for the babies what the kindergarten is for children a little older.

The serving of meals free to poor children has been an important part of the work from the beginning. Last year we served a total of 152,821 meals free to poor children.

Home for Aged

About the time the Central Mission had its first children's home dedicated, the slum sisters came to pastor Bast and asked him to start a home for some old people who lived under miserable conditions. The committee for the Central Mission solved the problem and a home was started. Eighteen old people are now enjoying a comfortable home at Rigersgade 21.

The Central Mission's First Work

Last year 449 homeless men had night shelter; 52,350 meals were served to adults and 9,480 families received help in money, food, clothes, and fuel. Such assistance is given only after recommendation of an investigating committee of the Central Mission. Expenses last year were 849,646 crowns. Real estate and property is valued at 595,681 crowns; debt on real estate 326,773 crowns.

Aarhus—Aarhus Central Mission was organized in 1916. Its work is similar to that of Copenhagen Central Mission. It has a warm room where poor homeless people may go in cold weather, and find a little comfort. There they may read good papers and books, and many frequent this day home. In connection with this home is an eating-house where meals are served at the very lowest price.

There is a temporary home for homeless women with children. To find work for idle men is one of the objects of the mission.

Counsel as to judicial cases is given to poor people who can not afford to pay for legal advice. Twelve hundred families and single persons were aided last year in one way or another. The income last year was 19,000 crowns.

A good building ground for an orphan home has been bought and a home will be erected as soon as possible.

Nexo—In Nexo, the Methodist Episcopal Church provides a good home and mission to seamen, and men from every part of the world are admitted. The Epworth League is actively engaged in this work. The seamen's home is valued at 17,000 crowns—debt about 13,000 crowns.

Frederikshavn—In the last three or four years the congregation here has served good food to 200 poor children every day during the three months of winter. The savings bank for Frederikshavn has paid most of the money for that work, and certain wealthy citizens have aided by giving fuel and other necessities.

Some of the ladies are making clothes for poor children, and last year 150 children were clothed.

An orphan home is planned for. The ground is secured and the home will be erected next summer.

Horsens—At Christmas time last year the congregation at Horsens gave 1,283 crowns toward helping the needy.

Deaconess Work in Denmark Methodist Episcopal Church

This work was organized by the Annual Conference in 1907, and in 1916 the fine home was dedicated. This also serves as an old people's home, and 28 old persons are being taken care of. It is planned to enlarge the home to accommodate sixty.

In the deaconess work 13 deaconesses and 7 probationers are engaged, and the Conference Deaconess Board has planned for one more deaconess home to be located in Copenhagen.

Real estate and property is valued at 133,595 crowns—debt 66,000 crowns.

Central Mission Statistics

The following statistics of the work of the Central Mission are compiled from the records and journals of the institutions of the Mission. They are far from exhaustive but give a pretty good view of the work accomplished during the last year.

Evangelistic work services, 122; revival meetings, 25; devotional services in institutions, 790; prayer meetings, 27; holiness meetings, 70; meetings for women only, 25; special temperance and rescue meetings, 25; special slum meetings for men, 30; open air meetings; tent and backyard meetings, 64; special meetings

for boys, 64; special meetings for girls, 98; Sunday school services, 200; young people's meetings, 48.

Social and Mercy work—In the old people's home we had on an average 18 a day. In the home for unemployed men we had 11 a day. In the night shelter we had in six months 4,491 men who worked for their meals. From the woodshop we sold 830,000 lbs. of chopped wood. Through our employment-office we helped 615 men to work. Through the Adoption Bureau we placed 16 orphan children in good homes. At our Holiday-colony 310 children from the slums had a good vacation.

On the "Spring Flower" day we sold 1,171,650 flowers, which gave us 117,165 Kroner. Our paper "The Lighthouse" was sold in 776,660 copies, by 548 different persons. 3,368 persons consulted us in our offices concerning many kinds of difficulties in their lives. In the home for destitute mothers and their babies 55 homeless girls were received. Christmas-dinners were served for 2,980 children and 7,600 adults, altogether 10,580 persons. Christmas-distributions: 13,500 lbs. sugar, 13,500 lbs. grit, 3,250 lbs. coffee, 13,500 loaves of bread were distributed to 6,500 families consisting altogether of 33,000 persons.

Beside this in the course of the year we helped 2,980 families, using 87,500 Kr. for this purpose. In the hospital for sick mothers' babies we received 192 children. In the orphan homes "Fredensdal" and "Goldthaab" we had respectively 20 and 27 children on an average a day and in the other homes, supported by the "Spring Flower," 3 at Vejle and 2 in Odense, we had respectively 20, 16, 16, 22, and 16 children, besides quite a number of children who were nursed in private homes. In the Kindergarten we received on an average 30 children a day. In our six Sunday schools we teach about 1,000 children.

In our institutions the employees had in all 131,429 working-hours. We have no statistics on the work of the volunteers. From all the kitchens of the Central Mission 390,500 meals were served. During the period of the influenza 384 patients were nursed at our hospital in the festival halls.

About 5,500 house-visits were paid to poor homes in the slums. The total turn-over in gifts, collections, produced work, and earnings in the institutions was 849,646.31 Kr. In the Central Mission we have established a good kitchen and dining room for the middle-class people. At the present we are remodeling the home for sick mothers' babies and will extend it considerably.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Area: Includes work in Finland among the Finns and Swedes.

Population: 3,140,100. Eighty-six per cent are Finns, thirteen per cent Swedes, and one per cent Russians.

Organization: The established religion is Lutheran, but in 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church was legally established. Mission work was begun in Finland by two young sailors, Wilhelm and Gustaf Barnlund, who were converted in New York, joined the Methodist Church there, later returning to their home in Kristinestad. The work was carried on by local preachers from Sweden. E. J. Lindborg established Methodist societies in various places. The work was under the Swedish Conference from 1883 to 1892, when the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission was organized. This became the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference in 1904, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference and the Russian Mission.

Institution: Helsingfors Methodist Theological Seminary.

Social Work in Finland

The Methodists of Finland have been especially interested in social work, but the war and the influenza weakened the economical strength of the country, and the workers have not been able to do what was formerly done, although there is still considerable social work carried on by the Methodist Church of Finland.

Orphan Homes

Helsingfors—In 1912 ground was purchased near the city of Helsingfors, at Grankulla, a suburb where many wealthy people have homes, and an orphanage was erected and dedicated.

Thirty children found a home here, but the place was too small, and another house was purchased. In the children's homes now in this city, there are seventy children. These children have their own school, and a church was built for them. This church is the only Christian meeting house in the place and is used as a community church by the people.

Last year the income and outlay for the home was 255,155 Finnish marks. The property is estimated to be worth 227,502 Finnish marks, and during the year gifts amounting to 20,000 Finnish marks were made towards an endowment fund.

Hango—The Methodist congregation in Hango are caring for five orphan children. Money is being collected to build a home here, and meanwhile rooms are being rented.

Kristinestad—There is no report from this home.

Other Work for Children

Hermanstad—During the winter of 1917-1918 more than one hundred children were given good food every day—about 6,000 meals. This work is suspended temporarily because of lack of room.

Gamlakarleby—The church here supports a kindergarten for poor children. Each child is given one meal a day. Many other poor children besides those attending the school are fed. Last year 16,000 Finnish marks were collected for this work in Gamlakarleby.

Aabo—During the winter fifty children of Aabo were clothed and fed. About 4,500 meals were served.

Nagu—5,000 Finnish marks were spent for work among the children's summer colony here last year.

Charity Work for Adults

Helsingfors—Last year three thousand persons, including many families, were given money and food. This work cost 228,567 Finnish marks.

Ekenas—11,000 Finnish marks were spent for social work among the very poor people of this city.

Wasa—During the year 3,500 Finnish marks were spent among the poor families of Wasa. Money was given and food bought.

Home for the Aged

Helsingfors—The church in this city is planning to build a home here for the old folks. Money is being collected for this purpose and the home will soon be ready.

Mission to Seamen

Kotka—Salem Church at Kotka is doing a fine work among the seamen. The seamen's home every year welcomes several hundreds of seafaring men of many nations.

Walkom—At this place a home for seamen is being planned.

Deaconess Work in Finland

This work was established in Helsingfors in 1909, and in 1910 a home for deaconesses was dedicated. Since then ten deaconesses have gone into the work. This work has been temporarily suspended, and the deaconesses are otherwise engaged. Two women are in training in a Methodist hospital at Bergen, Norway, for deaconess work in Finland. Money is being collected for a hospital in Helsingfors, one gift of 30,000 Finnish marks having been received.

For social work 348,864 Finnish marks were spent during the year.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes that part of France lying between the Rhone River, the Mediterranean Sea and Italy.

Organization: France was entered on the initiative of Bishop Burt and approved as a mission field by the General Missionary Committee in November 1906. Workers were appointed in May, 1906, and in July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyon. Our church has work in Marseille, Lyon, Toulon, Grenoble, Chambéry, Trevoux, Albertville, and Grasse.

Grenoble

Location: In the Isère valley, in the southern part of France in the Alps. The seat of a university whose courses attract more foreign students than any other outside of Paris, averaging 1,000 a year—mostly from Roman Catholic Europe.

Population: 75,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe and Mrs. Bysshe.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Women Students' Hostel.

E. W. BYSSHE, Superintendent

Beginnings

Never have the words "hitherto hath the Lord helped us" found truer application than as applied to the work of our Methodist Episcopal Church in France. Begun in weakness, just twelve years ago—without friends at home or abroad, without plans, with very little idea as to the gigantic task which lay before it, the obstacles to be overcome, and the infinite power of the most high God which was at our disposal—in its inception it depended very largely upon the wealth of one man who shortly afterwards was called Home, leaving the infant child of his love friendless and alone. But God was still alive, and friends soon began to rally. Thanks to the unfailing and loyal support of our founder, Bishop Burt, and his successor, Bishop Nuelsen, the child grew rapidly, and by 1914, at our conference at Toulon, in the month of May, many and great were the signs of our God's approval.

It is not my purpose to tell in detail the progress of the work on each station. In general I shall tell of the plans for the future, and outline the general policies following which we plan to develop the work of our Church in France.

Savoie

In the Savoie in 1914 (a department up to that time practically untouched by evangelical effort), thanks to the labors of a very small corps of workers, who, armed with a gospel and the Grace of God, went from village to village, declaring the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, many souls were reached, a Methodist constituency of several hundred was formed, and the battle cry of "The Savoie for Christ" seemed to be within the realm of a possibility.

But a war cloud, only the size of a man's hand, was already visible on the horizon, and not two months later the storm broke in all its fury. It seemed, for the moment, as though our work was doomed during the years of 1914 and 1915. A subtle and skillful campaign had been undertaken against us and the cry raised that we were German spies, sent in beforehand to take possession of the strategic valleys of the Savoie.

Still God was with us, and His protecting care was unfailing. Unfortunately the foes without found allies within, disloyal to our God and the message we

had preached, and havoc was wrought in the ranks of the infant evangelical movements. The disturbance from the inside has had lasting and serious effects, part of which continue to this day. But still the child has grown from one worker in 1910 to eight workers in 1920; and indeed, if the plans now being prepared are put into effect, before the close of the present year the staff will have to be increased.

The work in the Savoie is not a particularly easy one; physical difficulties are to be overcome, distances have to be spanned, harsh climate, snow and rain to be contended with. Our workers in the Savoie are the true descendants of the Methodist pioneer circuit-riders in the United States, but the bicycle replaces the horse. Our work, being among the villages, necessitates fixing residences in places where the comforts of life are not known, and real sacrifice is required of the worker who establishes himself there. The people to whom he ministers are peasant people. Our pastors who have worked and are working in the Savoie give themselves to the work with such a joy and devotion as causes the outsider to wonder just where the attraction can be. No worker who has lived among that people has carried away with him any but the most precious memories.

Albertville—Day Nursery

A view of the work in the Savoie would not be complete did we not mention two departures from the ordinary evangelical work. First our day nursery at Albertville. This must be taken merely as an earnest and a pledge of what we ought to do, and, under God, are going to do. That is, we must learn to interpret religion in terms of service. "To love is to serve"; this we must prove by our own service. When we have proved it, and when that love has gripped the hearts of the people to whom we minister, then they themselves will begin to prove their love by their service.

Chambery—Book Store

The second departure is a development of something we have been doing since the very beginning. We have ever been convinced that evangelization by the printed page is part of God's program. And in the early days the man who did the most signal service was our colporteur, Brother Bargis, who, though just beginning the work of evangelization, and knowing but little of the rules of preaching, as he went from place to place, lovingly explained the Gospel from the passages of the Scripture he read to the peasants, opening the way for the visit of the pastor and the placing of the tent, and finally the building of the church. Now we have opened a book store at Chambery, and we are assured by those who know of its activity that already it has proved its *raison d'être*. Our men feel it to be an essential part of the evangelical program.

Our work in the Savoie demands, for its proper extension in the future, first, vigorous insistence upon the strategic value of the capital and the larger cities. We have nothing, for instance, at Chambery except the Library, and yet two men are there. Chambery is important enough to demand a real program vigorously carried out, and it is to be hoped that another year will see a strong Methodist center, containing the book store, social center, and evangelical work, actively pursued. We can never hope to win the Savoie for Christ until

we have occupied, strongly and energetically, the strategic centers. A property must be purchased at Chambéry, as also at Albertville, that our work may be properly and adequately housed. There is a property now available in Albertville wherein we may find room not only for our Church activities but also for the day nursery, working girls' foyer and the related social activities. We hope also to secure a property at Chambéry for the same purpose.

St. Albans

We have at last begun building our new church at St. Albans, after what seemed to be interminable delays which caused many heartburnings on the part of our devoted pastor and his wife. Such centers as Modane, Montmelian, and St. Jean de Maurienne all must be occupied. A great task is ahead of our workers in that department.

Grenoble

In the Isère, apart from Grenoble and environs, we have done practically nothing, and indeed up to this year but little had been done in Grenoble. Let me here pause to pay testimony to the untiring work of Mr. and Mrs. Witwer, both of whom are giving themselves without reserve. The work at Grenoble shows the result. Upon my visit there a few weeks ago, a full house, fine collection, great enthusiasm, and an audience composed of men, women and children, proved that in the hands of Brothers Witwer and Chatelain the work at Grenoble has a fine outlook. And yet, aside from the work of our orphanage, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, we are doing practically no social work in Grenoble. A city of that size demands a strong social program and we can not feel that we are doing our duty to that people until an adequate and flourishing social center is in operation.

La Tronche

Our orphanage at La Tronche, Grenoble, is being developed under the auspices of the W. F. M. S., and we owe the heartiest thanks to them for the fine way in which they are undertaking the development of this work. The property upon which Miss Bolton reported last year has been added to by the purchase of the entire block, coveted from the beginning by the Superintendent. The property now contains two and one half acres, two houses and fairly adequate buildings. Here we hope to teach a hundred girls (war orphans) to take places of responsibility and leadership in the rebuilding of their native land.

Ecully

At Ecully we have also progress to report. Two tracts of land have just been purchased, giving us now a compact block of fifteen acres, in the center of which our Orphanage is placed. The Directress, brought from Menton as a temporary worker, has so built herself into the institution which in turn she has so ably built, that the Executive Committee unanimously requested that her appointment be definite. This has been done.

Charvieu

Our farm school at Charvieu is gradually emerging into an institution orderly in its existence, and with a definite program before it. We met for

the first time at our Conference two young American families, the Rev. Mr. Crum and his wife, who are in charge of the orphanage and its educational program, combining home and school; and Mr. Halstead, upon whom rests the responsibility of developing on French soil a modern and model American farm. Let me say that these young men look fully adequate to the task that is before them. We are now caring for over two hundred orphans, and there is a long waiting list.

Lyons

At Lyons the work is developing in splendid fashion under the inspiring leadership of Brother Mouchet. Our hall, small, dirty and hopelessly inadequate, is our greatest handicap, and yet, one that is destined to disappear shortly, for property is being purchased at the present time, splendidly located, and fully adequate to the work we have in view. A new institution, and one that promises great things for the future of our work, is a School of Practical Theology which will open at Lyons within a very short period. Before long, we trust that full arrangements will have been made for the faculty and for the housing of the students, a number of whom are ready to come as soon as the doors are opened. The keynote of our school will be, as its name implies, Practical Theology. Our young men will be kept in contact, close and vital, with the great problems of evangelization, all through their studies.

It seems to us that what France greatly needs is souls on fire with conviction and enthusiasm and men who know the problem of the crowd, whose hearts throb in unison with the heart of the men on the street. Into this present day atmosphere of speculation God would send the fiery touch of conviction, especially when that conviction is aflame with love. France will be won by those who love her. We want to train men and women who will proclaim this gospel of love.

Our plan is therefore for a three years' course, difficult enough to challenge the best efforts of our consecrated young men, and fully adequate to the needs of the times. This we believe our committee has in hand. It is hoped to be able to open the institution before the end of February. (Since the close of Conference, this school has been opened.)

Marseilles

At Marseilles a great program is being undertaken beginning with the man who is down and out. Mr. Marion is preparing a city mission enterprise that will get hold of that man and convince him that, though he is down, he is not out, but may come back by the help of the spirit of God. For the respectable and self-respecting working classes a fine social program is being prepared, and it is hoped to secure a perfectly wonderful piece of property to this end. But the Gospel has also its message for the cultured classes, and if Mr. Marion's plans succeed, an effort will be made to reach these also by the purchase of a property in a choice residential section and working out a program to this end.

Toulon

At Toulon a place has been at last secured, a hostel completely furnished, with adequate space for a strong evangelical and social center. Brother Perret

is full of zeal, and eager to get at work. With the close of this Conference he will enter into possession of a property which will give an opportunity to expand his ideas to the full. Ably seconded by Brother Abric, who has worked so faithfully this year, he ought to do great work. From here we are planning to reach out through the Department of the Var, developing as soon as possible both to the east and to the west of Toulon, circuits which shall eventually become centers of other circuits and so reach out through the department.

Cannes

The memory of our Conference of last year, the first one since the close of the war, lingers with us yet. We cannot forget those blessed seasons of spiritual communion and wise counselling. Since then Brother Martin, who told us he was convinced that God had called us to a special work in and around Cannes, has gone to Heaven. But his work is going on. Under the wise leadership of the Brothers Lannier, plans are being made for a larger development. We expect to have very shortly open for occupancy an institution built especially for anaemic children and also a rest home which we hope to open to all Christian workers throughout France. It will be the gift of Methodism to all Protestant evangelical forces, an institution where we shall welcome, at merely nominal rates for board and attendance, all who are wearing themselves out in the service of the Gospel for France, and who need the bright sunshine and the invigorating sea-air of Cannes. (Since the close of Conference, a building has been purchased and prepared for occupancy.) In co-operation with the Reformed Church at Cannes we are re-opening the Boys' School, which, owing to lack of funds, had been forced to close its doors. In our thinking Cannes is destined to become a very important and strong center of our work on the Riviera.

One who looks at the map cannot help but be struck with the strategy with which our work has been planned, by God himself we believe, at Marseilles, Toulon, and Cannes. From these points we shall radiate in ever widening circles.

Menton

Thanks to an arrangement with the committee in charge of the Villa Helvetia, we have been able to use that building at Menton for our orphanage work this year again.

Bordeaux

And now concerning the Southwest. The great metropolis of the Southwest, Bordeaux, has had a Methodist minister, Pastor Brunet, at work since October. Plans are now very well developed, so that we shall have within the next two months a hall and, for next fall, a church, parsonage, and social center at Bordeaux. From here we expect the work to spread in broadening circles. (Since the close of Conference, property for this work has been purchased.)

Alsace and Lorraine

One of the results of the war has been the addition to the French territory of the work in Alsace and Lorraine. With the decision of the Peace

Conference, automatically there was added to our jurisdiction the work formerly under the control of the German Conference, most of which was located in the vicinity of Strasbourg and Colmar. The German pastor, Brother Reichert, was allowed by the French Government to stay in charge of our work until November last, just a year after the signing of the Armistice, when he was requested to return to Germany. The members of the church, those who are left, are only a minority of the membership when under the German control, the rest having returned to Germany. Those who remain have shown splendid spirit and are holding things together until the appointment of a pastor can be made.

To-day is but the beginning of days for French Methodism. We are meeting for the first time in a fully organized conference. Our various commissions have been hard at work and bring to Lyons the results of serious thought and earnest labor. Our personnel is rapidly rising in capacity, spiritual power, and to-day we are a force to be counted upon. There are thirty workers in all.

Paris

Our Methodist Episcopal Church has at last gone to Paris; our center has been fixed in the capital. We expect to have permanent headquarters, in which a large hall capable of seating several hundred, our offices and residences will be found.

We have two pastors in Paris. Brother Gretillat has at present a work among the people of the outlying districts of Gennevilliers. At a certain moment it seemed as though we would have our work splendidly housed in that section with adequate facilities for the evangelical work, for our Boy Scouts and other enterprises, but after having signed the lease the proprietor found means to introduce clauses which made it impossible for us to accept. Occult influences were doubtless at work.

Brother Wietrich, a former professor of Philosophy at Stanislas College, Paris, who passed the five years of the war in the occupied territory of Belgium, and who has a message to the restless masses of the intellectual and the socialistic elements, so often hostile to all contact with the Church, has begun work under our auspices and is greatly encouraged with the beginning already made.

St. Quentin

I should mention that plans are being made now for a co-operative effort with the school authorities at St. Quentin by which we will furnish a heated and lighted room for the schools, the teachers, in return, aiding us to the full extent of their abilities, for the development of our social work. It is rather remarkable, the call that has come to us from the state authorities, for they know full well that we are working along evangelical lines, and that the relief and social service work that we will be doing in St. Quentin may be supplemented later by evangelical work for the Methodist Episcopal Church, should the occasion present itself. The fact that they have turned to us in the face of the Roman Catholics, who are already established there, is a triumph for Protestantism, and a great opportunity for the Methodist Church.

Co-operation

We have been accused of being aggressively egotistical in our effort to push

our work as Methodist work, and yet the record of our co-operative efforts is a good one. With the Wesleyan Methodists, our sister church, naturally we should be in the closest sympathy and co-operation. That we are, the project of Federation Co-operation is in evidence. Then, secondly, the United Committee established in the United States for the help of French Protestantism, has received already from our church over 500,000 francs, which have been forwarded here to France for the benefit of the Protestant churches which have suffered during the war. For the general work of Protestantism in France, our Methodist Episcopal Church will contribute in all close to two millions of francs.

We are co-operating in the development of a great Union American Church in Paris. It is felt that in building up a great Protestant church, where all denominations will feel that they are equally welcome and at home, will do much to gather in the American constituency, both resident and student, to whom the appeal of denominational churches might have little weight. It is a question whether we could be of more service in helping build up a distinctly Methodist church, in conjunction with the Wesleyan Methodists, or in uniting with the American movement to strengthen Protestantism in general. It is a big problem, and one that we cannot overlook in making our program for our work in Paris.

Looking forward on the threshold of this new year—rather this new era—looking to the France that is to be, under the light of the Gospel of our Lord, we thank God and take courage.

WAR RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

FRANK E. BAKER, Superintendent

Relief work in France was really started in June, 1919, Rev. Albert H. Marion and wife from Madison, New Jersey, taking temporary charge of the work. Prior to that date Dr. E. W. Bysshe, Superintendent of the French Mission, had accepted from the French Government a commission to do relief and reconstruction work in twelve villages lying along the Marne near Chateau Thierry. In July we accepted additional villages, bringing the total to thirty-two, these lying up the Marne and with Chateau Thierry as a center. The Board authorized the purchase of a headquarters building in Chateau Thierry and a fine three story stone building located on the main street, Place des Etats-Unis (Place of the United States), one hundred yards from the Marne, and one-half block from the bridge across the Marne which was destroyed by and defended by the United States Marines. This building is being remodeled as a memorial and will be used as a social center for the French people and will include children's work, kindergarten work and the work with young people and their parents. The Mayor of Chateau Thierry and the leading physician in the city have both written letters thanking the Methodists for their work and cordially inviting them to remain with a permanent program as above outlined, and assuring us of their heartiest co-operation.

The work under Mr. Marion was organized into ten social centers to serve the thirty-two villages. About one-half of our villages were badly destroyed. We purchased from the Y. M. C. A. sectional huts and re-erected them to serve

in these ten centers. A staff of workers was recruited mainly from the released personnel of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., additional workers coming from America.

A transportation department was organized and heavy and light trucks and light service cars purchased from the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross. A construction department was organized for the erection of huts and the remodeling of the headquarters at Chateau Thierry, also in some instances to help the temporary construction of some destroyed homes.

We also gave relief to the Protestant Church in the village of Monneaux, helping to rebuild this. This church had the roof shot away, the steeple destroyed and the pipe organ entirely ruined.

Each social center was manned by two girls, one of whom at least could speak good French. The work they have done will long leave its impress on the families in this district. I have seen these people filtering back to their villages after being away four years, with perfectly blank faces, with their spirit entirely broken and discouraged, and with no particular interest in life because of the destruction that was all around them. I have seen them after attending one or two social gatherings in our huts take a new grip on life, and with a smile on their faces chat together, even laugh, and commence to build for the future. Reconstruction to us has meant moral reconstruction, not the matter of rebuilding homes. In fact, the French Government told us that they would take care of that part of the work, but they were expecting us to give their people the human touch needed to give them renewed courage.

The children with whom we are working, if under ten years of age, have had no advantages, for they were only two and three when the war started. In September, 1919, Dr. Julian S. Wadsworth and wife came over to take charge of the work, Mr. and Mrs. Marion being released for social work in Marseilles, for which work they really went to France. Dr. Bysshe has given his heartiest support to this entire program, and has on many occasions spoken to the villagers in our social centers in their own language in a most helpful way. We have had the heartiest co-operation from all local French authorities, from the Y. M. C. A. and from the Red Cross. A local French relief society has also turned over to us many relief articles for distribution.

The Wellesley relief unit joins us on one side near Belleau Woods. Their staff included a lady physician and trained nurse. We assisted them by giving them an automobile for the use of these two ladies, and they in turn did the medical work in our villages, giving us hearty co-operation, and making from two to three hundred calls each month. It is the intention to carry on the work as above outlined until May 1, 1920, at which time the force will be somewhat reduced, but the work in the barracks will be carried on mainly through local French committees which have been trained by our workers, but supervision will be exercised by two of our workers with headquarters in Chateau Thierry, and on this revised plan the work carried on through another winter.

At St. Quentin, at the invitation of the French Governor of this district, the Superintendent of Schools, the Superintendent of Kindergarten Work and the Red Cross Major of this district, we are undertaking a work with the babies and children of kindergarten and school age, and Miss Helen Knott has already taken charge. For this work we have erected two barracks, one of which was

given us by the Red Cross, and the work will be carried forward through 1920, if not longer.

LETTER OF MAYOR OF CHATEAU-THIERRY

TRANSLATION

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, MAIRIE DE CHATEAU-THIERRY

Feb. 24, 1920.

Mr. F. E. Baker, 4 rue Roquepine, Paris

DEAR SIR:

At the request of Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, the Municipality of Chateau-Thierry beg to inform you that we entirely approve the creation of a branch of the Methodist work in our town.

This work which aims at renewing morally our depressed people after so many years of suffering caused by the War, will still create a stronger bond between our two allied Republics.

Your people will also find a corner of their country here when visiting the tombs of their dead who died with our own for the cause of Mankind.

It will surely be an element of good fraternity and confidence, and the two people will be enabled to better know, appreciate and value each other.

Wishing you the very best success in your enterprise, we remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed)

FLAUMANT,

Maire.

NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Northern Germany, and is divided into four districts—Berlin, Bremen, Dresden, and Leipzig.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized, which soon became the Germany Annual and Switzerland Conference. In 1872 this in turn became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into North Germany Conference and South Germany Conference.

Institution: Book Concern (Bremen).

No report.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Southern Germany, and is divided into four districts—Frankfurt, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Heilbronn, which was formed in 1896.

Organization: Formerly a part of Germany Conference, becoming a separate Conference in 1893.

No report.

The following letter was read December 6, 1919, at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions:

BERLIN-STEGLITZ, October 1, 1919.

To the Secretaries Dr. North and Dr. Taylor,

Board of Missions, New York.

DEAR BROTHERS IN CHRIST:

We have passed through an awful ordeal and heartache within the last five years. Our preachers' families and our congregations have suffered much. In addition our hearts were filled with painful anxiety that these terrible affairs might tear asunder the bond of love which binds us to the mother-church, and we were therefore very anxious to get again in touch with our beloved Bishop and our honored Secretaries of Missions, as soon as the way was opened. We were also wondering what language would be used by our Fathers and Brothers in America in meeting us here. We know that hard things had been said, but we rejoice that we have not been disappointed in our ideal of the Church of Christ being supernatural. You have greeted us in the language of love and charity. Our hearts have been touched and our eyes were filled with tears of joy. We pray you to accept our most heartfelt thanks and appreciation of the great relief work which you have inaugurated in our land through Bishop Nuelser.

We have been enabled through your help to send 1,200 of our most needy and suffering children for recreation to Switzerland, also a large number of our pastors' wives were there taken care of to recuperate of their physical and nervous breakdown. Three carloads full of victuals were sent by the good Bishop, and now we hear that Br. Klaiber is on the way to bring large quantities of clothes and shoes which are badly needed among our people. This charitable work has made a tremendous impression upon the German public. Methodism has received a larger recognition and acknowledgment in the German religious and secular press within the last three months, than in the last twenty-five years combined. Our preachers and members have been greatly inspired, by the thought that the mother-church stands back of us, for a large forward movement in the new Germany, where nothing will hinder our development in the future to win souls for our beloved Saviour, Jesus Christ. We know you will not

forsake your daughter in Germany and we assure you of our loyalty towards the mother-church in America. We are one with you in the love of God. We are your brothers in Christ Jesus.

(Signed)

The District Superintendents of the
North Germany Conference:

H. SCHAEDEL, Berlin District.

B. SCHRODER, Bremen District.

W. MATTHIES, Dresden District.

H. MEYER, Leipsic District.

The District Superintendents of the
South Germany Conference:

M. KUDOR, Mittelrhein District.

KARL ULRICH, Oestlicher District.

RICHARD WOBITH, Westlicher District.

ITALY CONFERENCE

The Italy Conference includes the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the churches for Italians in Switzerland.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1871. The first annual meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

Missionaries: Rev. B. M. Tipple and Mrs. Tipple. W. F. M. S.: Misses M. Ellen Vickery, Alice Llewellyn, Anna D. Porter.

ROME DISTRICT

Institutions: Rome: Collegio Methodista, Reeder Theological Seminary, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: International Institute for Girls. Venice: Industrial Institute.

B. M. TIPPLE, Superintendent

NAPLES DISTRICT

C. M. FERRERI, Superintendent

TURIN DISTRICT

VITTORIO BANI, Superintendent

VENEZIA AND REDEEMED LANDS DISTRICT

ARISTIDE FRIZZIERO, Superintendent

The following account of the work in Italy is taken from the report of Dr. B. M. Tipple:

Devastated Areas—Trent to Trieste

200,000 lire have been given, under the direction of the Commission for Europe, to the Government for the purchase of plows to be used by the needy peasants of that Northern region. These plows have been operating for some months preparing the ground for the harvest that Italy so desperately needs. We have provided considerable material for the repairing of homes, and have distributed a good amount of shoes and clothing and food. Owing to the difficulties of transportation, in recent weeks we have been purchasing at certain centers in Italy additional food and clothing and medicines for our distributing centers. The major part of this relief work has been carried on through our own church organization, and rightly, we believe, we have taken particular care to look after our own widows and orphans, our own poor and destitute—although there has been no discrimination against worthy cases outside of our own church ranks.

Trent—School

In the North, we have purchased a partially completed building to house our first school in Trent. That building will be finished in the spring of 1920. Sig. Ravazzini, who is to be in charge, is on the ground and plans have been made for its opening in the early summer. We have purchased a good-sized tract of land, adjacent to this property, for a large educational institution for the historic city of Trent and regions round about. We are carrying on there,

on this property, an open air school. Among those interested in the school is Mrs. Cesare Battisti, a woman of very unusual intelligence and personal force, the widow of the most famous Italian martyr of the war.

Trent—Social Work

In the very heart of Trent, we have purchased the second finest old palace, a national monument, and here have begun our social program, having already enrolled something over 100 in our night classes. We have commenced a work with the soldiers, organized classes for young women and mothers, and established a dispensary. We have thought it wise to begin our work here, which has always been strongly clerical, with a social movement, planning later on to begin the definite church work with a regular pastor. The pastor for the church will be sent there not later than the first of September. We now have five workers in Trent. The young womanhood of Italy, especially in and about Trent, has known nothing of the wholesome athletic and out-of-doors life that the girls of America enjoy. At the same time, there is a movement among some of the progressive, well-informed women of Italy, to open up some of these new lines.

Trent—War Relief

We shall go on also with a certain amount of temporary relief work in Trent, until economic conditions make this unnecessary. A little south of Trent, is the war-wrecked town of Rovereto, where we have been operating for some months a relief station, giving out condensed milk and other food supplies, together with some boxes of clothing and shoes. We have done the same thing in Feltre, Conegliano, and Belluno. In Treviso, we settled a minister who has been preaching, doing visitation and distributing Bibles in the city and nearby territory and will soon open a day nursery.

Udine

In Udine, a city in which we held a property and maintained a pastor before the war, a city that was overrun and partially destroyed when the Austrians advanced, after the Caporetto disaster, we have repaired our property, have been maintaining a most efficient relief station, in addition to the regular church and Sunday school services.

Gorizia

At Gorizia, we have secured that magnificent church property which was controlled and run by the German-Lutherans before the war. It consists of a good-sized garden, a large church with plenty of rooms for Sunday school and social work, and a separate house for the pastor and assistant, and boys' and men's clubrooms. Gorizia is more than ever a strategic city for the development of our work in all the Veneto. The very name will forever recall to Italian minds the most heroic deeds, and will, far down into the future, call forth from Italian hearts the warmest and most patriotic sentiments. A moderate-sized relief work here has been done here besides the regular church work. We are at the present moment enlarging the temporary relief service because conditions demand it and shall carry on our distribution of food and clothing on a fair-

sized scale, in and about Gorizia, until the Board orders us to cease or material conditions become so much improved that further effort in this line will not be needed.

Trieste

In Trieste, where there has been an Italian Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, we have expended some moneys for the repair of the property, for assistance in certain specially needy cases, for equipment of a young men's and young women's work.

Istrian Peninsula

On the Istrian Peninsula, in the great port city of Pola, we have opened a most encouraging church and social work in the old German-Lutheran property which we hope will eventually come into our hands. In the meantime, we are doing business for the Kingdom. The brother of Captain Rapicavoli, our lay delegate to the General Conference, is in charge of that station. The present work in Pola is encouraging.

Fiume

In the city of Fiume, an ex-officer of the navy and his wife, two devoted Christian people, are in charge of a day nursery, an industrial day school for girls, and a relief station. We are doing our best at that point to care for needy poor, to help educate some of the young women for practical lines of work, and above all, to disseminate the spirit of love and goodwill, which spirit alone will ever bring peace to the distracted peoples of all that part of the world along the Eastern shore of the Adriatic.

Venice—Industrial School

In Venice, we are supporting 100 orphans with Centenary money. We have reopened, repaired and re-equipped the old industrial institute out on the Cannareggio. We have reopened the printing and woodworking departments, and have provided new instructors for teaching shoemaking. Up to the present time it has been impossible to secure additional land on which to erect more buildings and accommodate from 200 to 500 boys. We hope to add one or more stories to the rear building and thus be in a position to take in an additional number of homeless boys.

Venice—Churches

The Venice American and Italian Churches are now open. The Italian Church is developing in membership and social life as rapidly and encouragingly as one could wish. Dr. Maynard has been appointed pastor of the American Church, and is ready to accommodate in our church auditorium the many travelers who will be coming that way shortly. Plans have been matured for the right kind of a social work among resident Americans and English people, especially students. There is plenty of opportunity for additional school work in Venice, as soon as the Board is ready to finance it.

Milan—First Church

In the great industrial and commercial center, Milan, we now have two

churches. Mr. Giardini, who was for a half dozen years in Italian work in the United States, is now the pastor of our old First Church in Milan. That property has been thoroughly renovated, an equipment purchased and new personnel engaged for the night schools, the district visitations, the classes for girls and mothers, and the other lines of social work. We have a large program for this popular center of Milan; a program including aggressive evangelism and the meeting properly of the social needs particularly of the young men and young women and the mothers, but are handicapped for lack of room. This is to be met by the acquisition of adjacent property whenever the Board is ready to proceed.

Milan—Second Church

We have as minister of our Second Church in Milan, Mr. Armati, who was for several years pastor on the East side of New York. The Second Church has had land for building for some seven or eight years. Until there is a new church it will be impossible to carry out the kind and size of a church program that new and popular section of Milan demands. In our rented quarters Mr. Armati has been preaching faithfully to a crowded house twice every Sunday. Special evangelistic services have been held, and the membership has not only been greatly revived but increased. Mr. Armati has held classes in English, organized men's societies, while Mrs. Armati has been conducting a day nursery and meeting the needs of the mothers of that section of the city in a multitude of ways. The stereopticon has been used by both Mr. and Mrs. Armati to good advantage.

Genoa—Social Work

In the great port city of Genoa, we have purchased one of the most important corners in the very heart of the city, for the erection of a large social church building. In our old rented quarters, Mr. Verdesi, the pastor, has in addition to his regular church work organized the young Protestant forces of Genoa into a society for mutual help, instruction, and for assistance to needy young men of the city, particularly those struggling for an education. In his night classes for English and French he has an enrollment of 200, and has interested in this work two professors of the University in that city. With lay assistants, he has been regularly visiting a half dozen centers outside of Genoa, mainly located along the Riviera. For example, with the help of Mr. Gay, an old but still efficient retired minister of our Italian Conference, he has been able to gather at Rapallo a very considerable group of evangelicals, to hold preaching services regularly and conduct a Sunday school for the young.

Sestri Ponente

At Sestri Ponente, a great iron center, reached by tram from Genoa, our pastor, Mr. Contino, has been able with Centenary funds to continue and materially enlarge his social and spiritual work among the workmen of that district. For his conspicuous social work during the war, Mr. Contino has been knighted by the Government of Italy. Condensed milk and other articles of food and clothing have been distributed by him during this past winter, night classes have been maintained, and some district nursing has been done with

the help of his wife. The only limitation to our work there has been set by the lack of sufficient room. We have a fair-sized church. As soon as we are in our new property, our work in Sestri Ponente bids fair to extend beyond limits, of which, a half dozen years ago, we did not dream.

Turin

Our Turin church has been repaired, rooms readjusted, social equipment replenished and enlarged. The congregations are the largest in the history of the work in that center. A Young People's Society is flourishing. Street preaching has been organized. Tract and Bible distribution has been carried on, and considerable visitation of the poor and the sick has been done by volunteers.

Alessandria

At Alessandria, a military center, there has been an average attendance of 200 soldiers three times a week in the social rooms. We have maintained a reading and writing room for these men and furnished illustrated lectures, as well as other forms of entertainment and religious culture. Two additional ministers have been placed in Alessandria for this enlarged work.

Pisa

In Pisa, the property directly back of and adjacent to our moderate-sized church property which we have held for fifteen or twenty years, has been purchased. This enables us, not only to carry on a greatly enlarged church program proper, such as the regular weekly services, the Sunday School, the Young People's Societies, but permits us to provide the right kind of a Christian home for many young women studying in the University and other schools of that city.

Florence

At Florence, in addition to the quickening and reinforcing of our old church organization, an additional building and grounds for a Girls' Professional School have been purchased. By Professional School we mean a school for the teaching of typewriting and stenography, dressmaking, housekeeping, bookkeeping and the like. There is a crying need all over Italy for Italian young women efficiently prepared along any one or more of these lines. Dr. Lala is in charge and while the repairs and readjustments are not all finished he has begun to enroll the students. This school will naturally be closely related to the church center.

Pistoia

In Pistoia, forty or forty-five minutes by express train on the main line from Florence to Bologna, a central property has been purchased, including an apartment house and a good-sized garden. The ground floor of the building has already been adjusted for the church services, a day nursery has been opened, and other forms of social work are being operated. Mr. Carari, one of the most efficient pastors of our Italy Conference, is in charge. It is hoped to give him in the summer an assistant who will immediately start visitation of outlying

districts and especially initiate a work for operatives in the large industrial region of the city.

Terni

In Terni, famous for the waterfalls and important in Italy as an industrial center, two of the daughters of one of our evangelical families in Rome have been engaged to take charge of what is already a well-going day nursery.

Naples

In Naples, there has been purchased the very important property out on the seashore, the future home of our Naples orphanage. The orphanage will move into the new quarters some time during June, 1920. At the old headquarters building in Via Duomo, where this orphanage has been located, we purpose to utilize the vacant space for the development of the Emigration Bureau work, a most important feature in the plans for the future in that great southern port city. In the old headquarters building, during these recent months, a day nursery has been opened, night classes in English have been organized, lectures are given, particularly for those about to emigrate to the United States, on certain important features of American life. We are just now cleaning up the basement and putting in equipment for a gymnasium, shower baths, and boys' social work. The new orphanage property will accommodate without further building 200 or 300 homeless boys and girls, and there will be plenty of land on which to build whenever it seems wise.

Spinazzola

In Spinazzola, some miles to the east of Naples, a day school has been organized with an enrollment of 200.

Bari

Bari has been an important center of Southern Italy for many years. The war very materially accentuated its development. Here we have been carrying on a social program such as we have been carrying on in other centers. A central property is needed here to enable us to do the big thing that ought to be done and that may be done for this big center. Mr. Scattaroggia, who was for many years a most successful Italian pastor in America, is now in charge here.

Reggio

In Reggio, largely destroyed at the time of the Messina earthquake some years ago, ground for our new church building has been purchased. For several years Mr. La Scala, a consecrated efficient minister, a chaplain in the army during the war, has been the spiritual evangelical head of that whole district. He, with his wife, not only maintains the regular preaching service and important social work, but is covering a wide territory outside of the city, visiting many families that either have returned from the United States or that have relatives now in the States.

Scicli

In Scicli, that well-known Methodist center on the southern coast of Sicily, land in the heart of the city has been purchased for our new buildings. At the

this devoted pastor and congregation are to be provided with an equipment that will not only be worthy of them but will enable them to extend their activities as they have desired to do for the past dozen years. With very limited room, through Centenary funds, it has been possible to forge ahead with the church work there during the last eight months. Relief work, night classes, district visitation, dispensary service, street preaching—all these lines of service have been in active operation.

Syracuse

In the ancient and modern city of Syracuse, a city forever made holy to us by the visitation of Paul, we have stationed a Bible colporteur, and we are just initiating a Mariners' Bethel. Syracuse is the first station on our St. Paul's Circuit, a circuit that has been opened and is being operated with Centenary funds.

Rome—Italian Church

The past winter has witnessed very important, far-reaching developments in our work at Rome. The Italian church was never so large and active as to-day. In a recent service the church was crowded to the doors; that means over 1,000 present; 30 new members were taken into full fellowship that day. Mrs. Riggio, formerly an Italian church social worker in New York, is now at the head of a program for young women and mothers in our Rome Italian Church. She has organized a society for girls numbering something over 100 and has a similar organization for mothers. She has instituted a sewing school, and millinery and dressmaking classes. There are night classes for English in that church. Prof. Ferrauto, a Protestant young man who trained many of the Italian shock troops in the North during the war, is at the head of our athletic department for the Church and the Collegio. A great chorus has been organized in the church. Street preaching has been begun. Lectures on important subjects for young people and for fathers and mothers are being held regularly.

Literature

The weekly paper for children has been substantially bettered. Our weekly "Christian Advocate" has been enlarged, its editorial force strengthened. Numerous American and English books have been translated and printed.

Theological School

The Theological School has been reopened. Dr. Alfredo Tagliatela, who is one of the most conspicuous Protestant ministers and educators in the Latin World, is now at the head of that school, assisted by Prof. Penili, an Italian and a graduate of Columbia University. An important property in Via Guatani, outside of the Porta Pia Gate, has been purchased for this school.

Orphan Children

We have continued assisting the Government in the care of 100 orphan children in our property on the Janiculum Hill. We have not only furnished the property to the Government Committee free and paid the taxes, but have made

repairs, put in a new and modern kitchen and provided other substantial assistance.

The Collegio

The additional land for the Collegio on Monte Mario has been purchased. On it are two large buildings, besides a house of ten rooms located well-down the hill, which we have already begun to repair and readjusted to our needs. The Collegio will open the coming school year, in these new quarters with accommodations for 100 to 200 boys.

Personnel

During the war we were seriously handicapped for lack of men. The situation has now improved. Professors who were under arms are free and with us. Nine unusually strong and unusually well-equipped Italian leaders have come to the work from America. From Italian evangelical ranks eleven additional workers, including two University professors, have been secured. There are on the field at present seven American leaders. This force will soon be increased by two others now preparing in America for service in Italy. Methodism has now shaped up such a comprehensive program that Government and people, and especially the liberal and evangelical forces of the Peninsula, recognize that the future of Protestant development in the Italian Peninsula now rests very largely in our hands. More and more the evangelically inclined young men are anxious to enroll themselves under our banner.

Centenary Office

During the year a Centenary office was opened in Rome. There are in connection with this office, evangelistic, social, educational, and special relief departments. From this office it has been possible to enthuse all our leaders with new vision and faith. They are now engaged in aggressive campaigns not only to meet the desperate material needs of the people of Italy but to secure large additional recruits for the Kingdom, and to develop very substantially in the next few years their own self-support. .

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Area: Our field in Norway is 2,100 miles long and 180 miles wide at its broadest part. It has a coast line of 14,000 miles, and is divided into three districts—Northern, Trondhjem; Western, Bergen; and Eastern, Christiania.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Frederikstad, Norway, in 1853. The first church was organized at Sarpsborg in 1856. In August, 1876, Norway Mission was organized as a Conference.

Social Work in Norway

As far as we know the first social work in Norway and perhaps in Scandinavia began with the establishment of the orphan home "Emma Barnebjem."

It is twenty-eight years since it was dedicated and opened for twenty-two poor children. Through all these years it has been a home where many children have had wholesome Christian training.

Besides the expenses for the daily care of the children the home carried a debt. This was cancelled last year and the home is now free from debt, but it needs to be enlarged and it will perhaps be necessary to contract a new debt. There is some money in the treasury but not enough. The house and property have an estimated value of 23,000 crowns. For enlargement they have in the treasury 6,000 crowns and a working capital of 10,000 crowns. Last year the treasury had an income of 33,684 crowns.

Homes for Aged

Two homes for old people are in preparation, one in Christiania and the other in Soon. For these homes money is being collected and they will be opened as soon as possible.

Mission Homes for Seamen

Such missions have been in existence in several places along the coast, but have not been permanent. It is planned to have seamen's homes established in connection with Conference social work in the largest port cities.

Help for Poor People

Christiania Methodist Episcopal Churches have been actively engaged in social work among the very poorest people in the city. Last year 20,000 crowns worth of food and clothing were given away. Other congregations in Norway have helped the poor, especially poor members, and children in Sunday schools received clothes and other help at Christmas time.

Deaconess Work in Norway

The deaconess work belonging to the Norway Conference is the best of its kind in Scandinavian Methodism. The fourth of July, 1897, Bishop Goodsel consecrated the first Methodist Deaconesses in Norway, and from that time this branch of God's work has grown steadily and the deaconesses have done splendid work.

There are two deaconess homes now in Norway Methodism, one in

Christiania and the other in Bergen. From these two homes, eighty-seven licensed deaconesses and twenty probationers have gone into the work. These one hundred and seven sisters give their whole time and strength to the work of God for their fellowmen.

Bergen

In connection with the deaconess home in Christiania sixty-two licensed deaconesses and fourteen probationers are working in hospitals and among poor sick in several cities. Property belonging to deaconess home in Christiania is valued at 153,870 crowns. Debt 70,000 crowns.

Christiania

Twenty-five licensed deaconesses and six probationers belong to the home in Bergen. They have a hospital, and during the year 793 patients were cared for, and 16,484 days of treatment were given. Four hundred and seventy-eight operations were performed. One hundred and twenty-four children were born in the hospital.

Near Bergen is a rest home for worn out deaconesses or for those among the Norway deaconesses who temporarily need rest. Property belonging to Bergen deaconess home is valued at 159,359 crowns—debt 103,450 crowns.

It is planned as soon as possible to have a third deaconess home in Stavanger in connection with a hospital or dispensary in that city. Last year the income and expenses of deaconess work in Norway were 201,192 crowns. Expenses for other social work amounted to 101,573 crowns. Total spent for social work in Norway was 302,765 crowns.

RUSSIA MISSION

Area: Includes all of the work of the Methodist Church in Russia. Russia has an area of 8,770,703 square miles.

Population: 180,000,000, including Russians, Turks and Tartars, Poles, Ugro-Finns, Karelians and Esthonians, Jews, Lithuanians and Letts, Armenians, Mongolians, and others. Perhaps 150,000,000 of these people have yet to hear their first gospel sermon.

Petrograd

Location: Capital of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland.

Population: 1,908,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began to hold regular services in 1907.

Missionary: Rev. George A. Simons.

G. A. SIMONS, Superintendent

No report.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Methodist work in Sweden, and is divided into four districts—Novoa, Soddra, Vastra, and Ostra.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Sweden in 1853. The mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876.

Institution: Methodist Book Concern (Stockholm).

EASTERN DISTRICT REPORT BY GUSTAF WAGNSSON

In all our churches in Stockholm and in Kungsor, Lindesberg, Heby and Norberg, we have had revivals this year. Many souls were saved and united with our Church. At Upsala the spiritual situation was better than during many years before. The Theological School at Upsala has been a blessing to all the Church.

Last April a chapel in Taby, not far from Stockholm, was dedicated. This chapel will accommodate 250 persons.

In November, 1918, we held a District Epworth League Convention at Avestra. The leaders and the members do all that is in their power to promote the work of the different departments of the League.

Our Church Social Mission in Stockholm began in 1914 and has been a blessing for homeless men. Many of these men have been saved, and others attend our meetings. We need a building with a large hall and rooms for the men to live, also a place for wood-choppers to work. We need \$25,000, plus what the local churches can collect, for this purpose.

St. Peter and Trefaldighet churches, in Stockholm, have each engaged a deaconess. Special gifts have been received for the support of this work.

Ludvika is a large railway station with 6,000 inhabitants. We have there a building lot, but the church has only fifteen members. If we could secure \$5,000 we could build a church, and my opinion is that this place is a proper field to work for God.

Fagersta is a town with 5,000 inhabitants. The men are mostly ironworkers. We have here a fine church and home for pastor. Many souls have been saved, and this year a debt of krona 7,000 was paid.

The most important branch of our missionary enterprise is our Sunday school work, for it is here we have in embryo the church of to-morrow and here we can bring the children to Christ. During the last year this phase of the work has met with splendid success in the districts of the Sweden Conference.

During the year death removed three of our pastors in the Eastern District—K. E. Norstrom, Gustaf Korsving and N. O. Svensson.

Social Work in Sweden

In the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Churches extensive social work is done, but much of it is carried on among the children, under the direction of "Föreningen för varnlosa barn suppföstran" (Society for the bringing up and training of homeless children). Although it is managed by Methodists and has a member of the Annual Conference as superintendent it is not directly

controlled by the Annual Conference; and its doings are not reported in the Conference minutes.

Stockholm

"The Social Mission of the Methodist Church" has its headquarters in rented room. Here are held religious meetings and social lectures for poor people. Last year many meals were served free. Clothing valued at 1,000 crowns was given away, and 560 persons sheltered at night. Eighty-seven persons were given work or brought to their homes in the country. The congregations in Stockholm also carry on social work among its poor members. Children are clothed and they are sent out of the city during the summer.

Goteborg

Goteborg Central Mission gave one meal a day to 150 children every day last winter, in all 22,000 meals. One hundred children were clothed. 150 children were given food and fresh air in the country. A friend has donated to the Central Mission a Villa outside the city, "Villa Solstrand" ("Sunny Shore") to use for poor children. There they have two winter colonies for children between four and seven years. A permanent home is being planned.

Last year forty old people unable to work were given three meals every week (about 2,600 meals) and besides this 380 families were given food, fuel and other necessities.

Orgryte

Orgryte Mission during the year has given food to 150 poor children. A meal a day. 110 children were sent to summer homes in the country during vacation, and 100 were clothed. 150 poor families were helped with money, clothes, and food.

The income last year for social work in these two social missions belonging to Goteborg Methodism was 70,464 crowns. Property is valued at 23,485 crowns—debt 1,000 crowns.

Malmo

Malmo Central Mission has a night shelter for homeless people which last year sheltered 420 different persons. Many poor people were given food at Christmas time.

There is also a day-home at Malmo for school children whose parents are at work outside the home. The children come to "school children's home" when they leave school, and the home takes care of them and sees that they learn their lessons for the next day. Before they leave the home at night they are fed. Last year 50 children came every day to the home, and 67 children were clothed.

Gefle

A great deal of charity work is done by the two Methodist Episcopal Churches at Gefle. Last year 65 families were given food and money, and 2 children were clothed.

Falun

"Falun Dagkoloni" (day colony) has a home for poor children. The home "Solgaarden" (sunny-yard) is open during the daytime and the children are provided with food and other necessities.

Kiruna

The congregation here has established a day nursery for babies. The accommodations are the best.

Ostersund

Ostersund also has a day nursery. It is named "Emanuel," and last year 78 babies were cared for. 16,036 meals were served, and 847 dinners were served to poor children. The income for that work last year was 26,011 crowns.

Hudikswall

The church in Hudikswall has organized a good work among children. Last year 1,000 dinners were served.

Orebro

Last summer a holiday colony was organized for eight poor children, and twenty-six others were sent to homes in the country. Thirty-six children were given clothes.

Nassjo

A home for children will be erected at Nassjo in the near future.

Norkoping

About 15,000 meals were given to the poor children of Norkoping. The work is organized and is carried on by the "Society for the Training of Homeless Children."

Although this society was organized in Norkoping, it is doing work among children at other places in Sweden. It is for the benefit of poor homeless children only. It has two children's homes: "Gerdahjemmet" and "Sjoberg Barnhem" (the last named was dedicated Sept. 24, 1918). In these two homes there are accommodations for 100 children. Besides this the society has bought property in Nassjo and Goteborg and as soon as sufficient money is obtained, children's homes will be built in these cities.

Last year the society's income was 99,174 crowns. Its property is valued at 148,112 crowns—debt 8,000 crowns.

Hernosand

The church at Hernosand supports a day nursery.

Deaconess Work in Sweden

In the Swedish Conference the deaconess work has two centers: Stockholm and Goteborg.

The deaconess home in Stockholm has two deaconesses. They are working in hospitals, and among the people in the church congregations. As yet they have no home of their own, so they live in a rented building; but the committee

on deaconess work is planning for buildings for a deaconess home and hospital in Stockholm.

In Goteborg the deaconesses have a home and hospital: "Jacobsdal." There are eight deaconesses here who give part time in the hospitals. The rest of their time is spent in work among the people in the city under the direction of the pastors of our churches.

The income for deaconess work in Sweden last year was 100,005 crowns. Deaconess property in Sweden is valued at 146,975 crowns—debt 46,942 crowns.

Last year the income for social work in Sweden totaled 330,848 crowns.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Area: Covers the Methodist work in Switzerland.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by two preachers of the Germany Conference. In 1858 it was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Conference and later of the Germany Annual Conference. In June, 1886, Switzerland Conference was organized.

Institution: Methodist Book Concern (Zurich).

R. ERNEST GROB, Treasurer

No report.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 1,039,600 square miles—coextensive with the Barbary States—from the Atlantic to Egypt, 2,400 miles. Arable belt 482,100 square miles.

Population: 17,000,000 including the population of the more accessible parts of the desert. Algeria population is largely French with Spaniards next in number. Tunis has a large Italian population. The Moslem population of North Africa west of Egypt is 15,500,000—descendants of the Berbers and Arabs. The Berbers are the backbone of the population in numbers, vigor, industry, and steadiness.

Algeria

Area: 1,120,000 square miles.

Population: 5,600,000.

Location: One of the Barbary States in North Africa. Governmentally a part of France, with three administrative departments—Algiers, Constantine, and Oran.

Algiers

Location: Capital of Algeria, on the Mediterranean. The foreign section of the city is modern; the Arab section, on the hill slope, has the usual marks of Orientalism.

Population: 590,000—French, Jews, Arabs, Berbers, and Spaniards.

Missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Frease, Rev. J. D. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary Anderson, Emily Smith, Dora Welch; Associate, Miss Miriam Richards. French workers are Rev. Gustave Lieure and Mrs. Lieure, Rev. Paul Villon and Mrs. Villon.

Institutions: Boys' Home. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Home.

Constantine

Location: Capital of Department of Constantine. Under French rule. The city has fine buildings and excellent public schools.

Population: 65,000—chiefly Arabs and Berbers, with 30,000 French and a few Jews.

Missionaries: Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rev. S. L. Kiser and Mrs. Kiser. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. E. R. Loveless, Miss Nora Webb. French Worker: Rev. Emile Brieu.

Institutions: Boys' Home and Training School, Girls' Hostel, French and Arabic Churches, Mission Publishing Department.

Oran

Location: Capital of Department of Oran, the westernmost division of Algeria. On the sea, 266 miles by rail southwest from Algiers.

Population: 120,000, more than half of whom speak Spanish.

French and Spanish work: Rev. Christian Richard and Mrs. Richard.

Tunis

Location: Capital of Tunisia, under French rule. A growing city with fine residences and public buildings.

Population: 250,000—including 110,000 Arabs and Berbers; 55,000 Italians; 52,000 Jews; 20,000 French; 70,000 Maltese.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. C. Purdon and Mrs. Purdon, Rev. J. L. Lockhead, Mr. C. G. Kelly, Misses Annie Hammon, Maud Tapp, M. Lockhead and F. E. Harnden.

Institutions: Boys' Home and Training School.

Fort National

Location: An important military station in the interior of Kabylia, a mountainous region, and center of the Berber population in Algeria.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore.

Il Maten, Kabylia

French Workers: Rev. Emile Bres and Mrs. Bres, Misses Claussen, Labarthe, and Tibah.

Sousse

Missionaries: Rev. J. J. Cooksey and Mrs. Cooksey.

The summary of the work in North Africa for the year is as follows:

Missionaries of the Board, Men 7; Women 10.....	17
W. F. M. S.....	5
Unordained Native Preachers.....	13
Other Native Male Workers.....	6
Native Female Workers.....	5
Total Native Workers.....	24
Full Members.....	78
Probationers.....	102
Baptized Children under Instruction.....	92
Total Christian Community.....	272
Sunday Schools.....	10
Sunday School Enrollment.....	251
Evangelistic Meetings—Weekly.....	12
Attendance.....	324
Bible Training Classes.....	3
Students.....	5
Boarding Schools or Homes.....	6
Pupils.....	104
Evangelistic Classes.....	25
Attendance.....	525
Number of Halls and Other Rented Places of Worship.....	9
Value of all Property.....	\$62,940
Value of all W. F. M. S. Property.....	30,000
Contributions of Local Church:	
Foreign Missions.....	\$61
Other Benevolences.....	116
Support of Local Church.....	169
Other Local Purposes.....	447
Total Contributions.....	793

GENERAL DATA

Alphabetical List of Missionaries..... (Board) 519 (W. F. M. S.)	542
Appropriations for 1920..... (Board) 494 (W. F. M. S.)	499
Appropriations to Foreign Missions, 1910-1919, 1920.....	502
Charter, Constitution, -and By-Laws.....	563
Educational Institutions (List of).....	452-466
Finances of the Board, 1907-1919.....	506
Finances of the Missionary Society, 1819-1906.....	504, 505
Hospitals and Dispensaries (List of).....	469
In Memoriam.....	552
Index, Topical.....	578
Joint Centenary Treasurer's Report.....	483
Medical Statistics.....	471
Memoirs Adopted by the Board.....	553
Mission Treasurers.....	507
Missionaries by Missions and Conferences.....	530
Missionaries on Detached Service in America.....	539
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	498
Patrons and Honorary Life Members.....	557-558
Printing and Publishing Agencies.....	467
Recruits of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1919.....	509-511
Retired Missionaries of the Board.....	539
Statistical Tables.....	435
Summary of Statistics.....	433
Topical Index.....	578
Treasurer's Report.....	472-483

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1919

Missionaries of the Board, Men.....	509
Missionaries of the Board, Women.....	540
Total Missionaries of the Board.....	1,049
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	559
Other Foreign Workers	84
Total Foreign Workers	2,741
Ordained Native Preachers	1,559
Unordained Native Preachers	6,199
Other Native Male Workers.....	3,010
Native Female Workers	3,662
Total Native Workers	14,430
Full Members	235,530
Probationers	269,601
Total Members and Probationers.....	505,131
Baptized Children	132,263
Total Christian Community	637,394
Baptisms—Adults	30,492
Baptisms—Children	28,596
Universities or Colleges	12
Teachers	135
Students	2,373
Theological and Bible Schools	65
Teachers	206
Students	1,786
High Schools	102
Teachers	1,102
Students	15,773
Elementary Schools	2,726
Teachers	4,149
Pupils	80,483
Total Under Instruction	100,415
Sunday Schools	9,267
Sunday School Enrollment	405,246
Churches and Chapels	2,759
Parsonages and Homes	1,664
Estimated Value Churches and Chapels	\$9,149,362
Parsonages and Homes	2,724,898
Schools and Hospitals	5,127,437
Total Estimated Value	17,001,697
Estimated Value W. F. M. S. Property	3,547,809
Debt	3,593,248
Paid on Indebtedness 1919.....	119,963
Contributions of the Church on Foreign Field:	
Foreign Missions	29,079
Other Benevolent Purposes	592,852
Support of Local Church	505,142
Church Building and Repairs.....	308,688
Other Local Purposes	413,265
Total Contributions	1,849,026

STATISTICAL TABLES

I. EASTERN ASIA

STATISTICAL CENTRAL CHINA

All sums of money are

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.		Other Foreign Workers		Ordained Native Preachers		Unordained N. P. & Exhorters		Other Native Male Workers		Native Female Workers		Members		Probationers		Total Members and Probationers		Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	BAPTISMS		No. of Univ. or Colleges		No. of Teachers in same		No. of Students		No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools		No. of Teachers in same		No. of Students		No. of High Schools		No. of Teachers in same	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Adults	Children	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Chinkiang.....	1	2	4	2	3	4	11	8	134	35	169	...	5	5	111	13	1
Nanking.....	6	7	14	4	15	23	49	33	1088	530	1618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	705	1	5	145	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ningkwofu.....	3	1	...	...	3	4	12	3	56	42	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wannan.....	3	3	...	...	5	2	4	...	12	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wuhu.....	3	4	...	...	5	6	9	28	265	105	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	13	13	21	6	26	39	85	72	1555	723	2278	...	153	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	40	1	...	...	705	1	5	145	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last Year.....	19	20	18	15	20	34	76	83	1515	954	2469	...	176	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	60	1	...	...	683	3	12	121	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

FOOCHOW

All sums of money are

Bingtang			2	8	47	8	47	1237	2498	3735	293	98	105																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
----------	--	--	---	---	----	---	----	------	------	------	-----	----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

a Includes Anglo-Chinese College.

HINGHWA

All sums of money are

Binghai.....	...	...	...	11	31	29	14	878	710	1588	...	67	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hankow.....	...	...	...	13	28	36	19	947	913	1860	...	75	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinghwa.....	3	7	4	28	131	56	28	1798	2289	4087	...	139	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sienyu, East and West.....	1	1	5	18	67	35	57	1867	1339	3506	...	256	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taiyen.....	1	1	...	1	46	20	...	471	333	804	...	72	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yungchun.....	1	1	1	6	49	20	2	657	743	1400	...	57	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	6	9	10	77	352	196	120	6618	6627	13245	...	666	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last Year.....	7	9	12	8	56	161	145	99	6013	5411	11424	...	434	682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KIANGSI

All sums of money are

Hwangmei.....	3	24	12	8	228	149	377	...	27	9
---------------	-----	-----	-----	---	----	----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NORTH CHINA

All sums of money are

Chingchao.....	1	...	3	11	25	45	2	1004	740	1744	130	176	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansien.....	1	...	...	9	33	54	...	2365	752	3117	530	259	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peking.....	22	20	23	4	22	24	70	7	2930	1389	4319	384	726	137	122	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanhaikwan.....	3	3	...	12	21	45	2	1442	729	2171	202	140	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taiantu.....	2	2	5	14	16	45	4	1634	938	2572	205	284	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tientsin.....	2	2	9	7	11	29	...	940	669	1609	251	166	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tsunhua.....	1	...	...	11	17	21	...	1163	397	1560	428	147	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yenchowfu.....	1	...	...	6	5	19	...	599	556	1185	71	43	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	33	27	40	4	92	152	328	15	12077	6200	18277	2201	1941	611	122	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last Year.....	30	29	42	8	88	151	316	12	11101	5527	16628	1851	1453	441	67	59	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

b Peking University, only, should be listed here.

TABLES, 1918-1919

CONFERENCE

United States currency

No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					Total Contributions on the Field
													For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	
16 335	335	335	7	450	3	7000	1	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	43	133	1900	22	2101
56 911	1878	23	1839	11	30100	10	4150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	420	433	82	226	1179
6 120	120	3	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	42	27	.....	20	92
19 439	439	13	503	7	9900	6	3100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	135	152	.....	68	361
97 1805	2892	46	2092	21	47000	17	8000	424471	74750	.....	.....	.....	30	640	745	1982	336	3733
70 1398	2382	48	3193	21	37125	15	6525	424471	74750	.....	.....	.....	32	6038	650	362	326	7468

CONFERENCE

United States currency

6 562	562	27	1530	18	11050	14	3875	.....	4100	.....	.....	.....	14	155	515	865	302	1851
26 764	1618	14	2350	7	28300	5	3500	.....	117000	.....	.....	.....	8	210	470	95	307	1090
6 125	125	17	879	12	17350	6	2680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	92	661	233	195	1187
35 804	904	47	2331	29	10252	14	2150	.....	9025	.....	.....	.....	18	10	1343	375	125	1871
9 189	273	27	1327	38	22005	19	5550	.....	10250	.....	.....	.....	22	44	1191	208	250	1715
23 592	592	39	696	14	7280	5	895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17	431	133	2	594
30 720	768	33	1797	16	6338	6	1475	.....	9100	.....	.....	.....	7	30	686	916	55	1694
5 124	124	21	823	20	14680	11	3700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	47	698	266	260	1275
43 3880	4966	225	11733	154	117255	80	23825	163250	149475	.....	.....	.....	90	605	5995	3091	1496	11277
75 3769	4236	200	10532	149	112930	74	22479	195200	147975	.....	.....	.....	88	288	6318	1290	1303	9285

CONFERENCE

United States currency

21 386	386	35	860	12	7710	8	3292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	597	618	121	95	1436
28 680	680	40	921	30	19710	13	6075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	573	1059	696	325	2659
40 1017	1312	47	3028	37	44360	9	6600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1037	1694	155	525	3427
39 971	971	69	2824	48	28060	15	7135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1088	2710	780	683	5271
13 264	264	28	653	36	32565	33	19235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	83	1052	2645	221	4007
29 471	493	41	1937	33	37850	32	29675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	299	1971	1227	.....	3505
19 3789	4106	260	10223	196	170255	110	72012	76950	30107	.....	.....	.....	51	3677	9104	5624	1849	20305
17 3293	3422	249	9423	193	155622	114	67215	76950	30107	.....	.....	.....	49	3242	8812	7737	2101	21941

CONFERENCE

United States currency

27 464	464	12	650	7	5000	6	3950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28	100	.....	24	155
12 275	275	5	354	5	4000	5	2350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	44	100	47	209
29 525	525	9	480	12	12800	9	5800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	26	47	.....	40	118
20 1312	1430	10	770	3	22000	3	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	88	244	.....	111	451
17 359	628	19	1124	6	9250	5	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	522	298	.....	128	954
105 2935	3322	55	3378	33	53050	28	16200	136100	78000	.....	.....	.....	23	681	733	100	350	1887
18 2460	3260	55	4324	27	42300	26	7750	84250	78000	.....	.....	.....	27	1230	722	68	286	2333

CONFERENCE

United States currency

18 442	442	16	690	18	11440	35	5400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	304	225	307	124	987
18 624	734	10	1102	19	14725	31	5335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	321	925	236	280	1797
17 437	1840	11	2270	5	27500	11	4700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1102	1808	29	452	3426
17 374	647	17	1214	15	15630	22	4983	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	384	744	260	276	1684
17 336	604	14	1179	13	9662	28	2780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	134	660	157	122	1087
13 359	521	2	610	9	25400	15	7600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	392	954	58	192	1614
4 67	67	13	468	15	15900	22	5300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	92	247	11	36	397
1 101	194	5	260	13	5844	17	2350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	41	236	67	28	375
14 2740	5049	88	7793	107	126101	181	38448	587535	278500	.....	.....	.....	163	2770	5799	1125	1510	11367
18 2468	4627	94	7438	106	116982	168	35448	379000	195831	.....	.....	.....	152	2739	3876	1216	1259	9242

DISTRICTS

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained N. P. & Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	BAPTISMS		No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
	Men	Women											Adults	Children								
Chengt'u	7	5	4		6	39	46	29	1193	965	2158	33	165	22	1	4	37	2	2	12	2	5
Chungking	4	4	5		7	27	39	29	699	570	1269	30	86	16						1	10	
Hochow					1	5	8	2	135	63	198		19	1								
Suining	1	1	3		4	13	33	20	317	212	529	18	44	7								
Tzechow	1	1	5		4	52	41	16	1019	1468	2487	63	252	28				1	5	31	1	4
Yungchwan					6	15	16	6	567	767	1334	28	138	8								
Total	13	11	17		28	151	183	102	3930	4045	7975	172	704	82	1	4	37	3	7	43	4	19
Last Year	11	9	14		14	19			2975	3417	6392	57	407	60	1	4	28	1	2	12	4	15

YENPIN

All sums of money are

Changhubang	..	..	..	10	43	..	8	807	876	1683	202	222	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sahsien	..	..	..	4	16	..	2	215	620	835	21	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shunchang	..	..	..	4	44	..	2	656	1062	1718	187	162	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yenping	7	7	3	17	63	..	14	713	981	1694	74	183	37	..	..	..	2	8	68	..	..
Yuki	..	1	..	4	42	..	6	705	595	1300	146	62	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yungan	..	..	..	..	21	..	1	140	260	400	14	44	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	7	4	39	229	..	33	3236	4394	7630	644	719	273	..	..	..	2	8	68	..	..
Last Year	5	5	3	28	64	..	26	2889	5927	8816	..	643	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JAPA

KORI

All sums of money are in yen (1 yen = \$0.50).

Chemulpo			3		11	46	66		1844	855	2699	773	43	58	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	--	--	---	--	----	----	----	--	------	-----	------	-----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Figures for 1918.

† Includes Foreign Missions.

II. SOUTHERN ASIA

BENG

Repeated

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33 $\frac{1}{3}$).

Asansol	2	2	2	..	1	15	7	11	265	343	608	854	18	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta English	3	2	5	..	1	12	5	33	274	19	293	260	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	3	40
Calcutta Vernacular	3	3	5	..	5	33	15	63	521	624	1145	609	15	58	..	..	1	1	4	1	18
Pakaur	2	2	3	..	4	18	11	42	289	555	844	330	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	9	15	..	12	78	38	149	1349	1541	2890	2053	47	156	..	..	1	1	4	4	58
Last Year	13	12	16	..	13	75	29	166	1249	1448	2697	1956	49	202	..	..	1	1	4	4	57

BOMB

All sums of money are

	2	2	1	1	14	95	20	78	1737	5057	6794	3024	643	381							1	10
Ahmedabad.....	4	3	6	1	17	165	29	123	839	4131	4970	2231	446	354	1	4	37	4	6	57	2	21
Baroda.....	5	3	3	2	7	41		47	533	346	879	360	61	36				1	2	12		
Bombay.....									395	4052	4447	2533	591	432								
Godra.....									162	321	483	181	41	59								
Kathiawad.....					2	11		7	290	450	740	545	74	57				1	2	10	1	8
Poona.....	2	1	2	7	5	17	3	44	290	450	740	545	74	57								
Sind.....									194	295	489	262	56	110								
Total.....	14	9	12	11	45	329	52	299	4150	14652	18802	9136	1912	1429	1	4	37	6	10	79	4	39
Last Year.....	12	8	13	10	47	197	288	289	4036	14108	18144	1076	1317	1	4	32	3	9	68	4	27	

* Figures for 1918.

CONFERENCE

United States currency

No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, &c.	Value of All Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
													For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
45	1114	1211	21	1595	19	13301	4	2320	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	244	197	2452	256	3110
44	849	973	12	1076	19	15490	6	2320	.....	.....	2500	.....	24	593	127	738	111	1593
9	220	220	4	360	4	3350	4	2350	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	27	92	21	157
48	944	944	13	1374	7	3300	6	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	80	118	241	108	551
58	1086	1132	35	3031	16	10000	6	2150	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	364	157	1353	90	1973
25	575	575	15	664	17	11750	7	3150	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	113	47	95	293
229	4788	5055	100	8100	82	57191	33	11870	87500	81366	2500	.....	46	1334	739	4923	681	7723
152	2960	3154	75	6498	64	50250	22	12300	87500	81366	.....	.....	53	42	744	638	1017	2494

CONFERENCE

United States currency

11	204	204	15	847	15	6975	4	2975	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	38	1037	2603	159	3844
8	115	115	4	238	14	4060	3	1150	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	87	365	634	164	1255
14	273	273	15	837	15	8290	7	2550	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	86	896	549	125	1661
25	364	432	21	1347	7	9700	12	4950	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	202	1075	1184	205	2676
5	75	75	13	545	4	4175	3	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	90	1061	1502	93	2751
10	176	176	8	399	3	1750	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	27	406	245	76	758
73	1207	1275	76	4213	58	34950	31	12025	.....	10500	.....	.....	36	530	4840	6717	822	12945
57	1010	1010	74	3912	38	30210	25	9355	32750	9750	.....	.....	36	210	3885	957	599	5687

(see Summary)

CONFERENCE

Equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

37	786	786	53	1932	65	44665	10	2033	8790	22000	.....	20	.....	5124	2810	2435	1643	12012
6	100	100	23	490	20	14200	7	1240	25	.....	.....	25	.....	611	396	817	317	2141
23	416	423	54	1885	58	15085	13	4130	9905	13000	.....	11	.....	4139	3235	987	787	9148
.....	.....	.....	15	613	15	280	3	30	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	685	299	176	287	1417
13	189	239	52	2885	53	15628	11	2750	1508	15000	485	142	.....	2562	1680	1061	1192	6495
73	1832	2041	82	8500	82	100101	27	9800	37950	66000	652	200	.....	10092	7611	5253	3519	26475
48	906	1447	44	2040	30	268191	16	110705	220045	175604	201	237	.....	4296	6159	513	2271	13239
19	469	469	75	2676	93	33830	9	3685	2565	11400	150	410	.....	4572	2110	2879	1179	10740
.....	.....	.....	15	639	17	13855	6	850	6000	13500	50	.....	.....	1118	551	456	625	2750
14	240	266	53	2066	39	18486	13	3060	9622	26726	553	36	.....	3723	3181	2437	802	10143
233	4938	5771	466	23526	472	524321	115	138283	296410	343230	2091	1131	.....	36922	28002	17014	12622	94560
362	6775	7899	411	32333	487	113157	110	10464	296410	244526	888	618	.....	.....	8207	7897	4894	20980

CONFERENCE

Report for 1918

Equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

17	292	292	15	511	5	9875	4	46000	12000	45000	3500	.....	5	70	3024	21504	24603
.....	.....	.....	3	419	2	175000	2	36500	752412	395030	149836	.....	101	13681	12735	200	188524
54	1291	1775	40	1802	7	21752	5	4760	485500	17200	71486	434	9	47	950	1575	22162
42	678	678	39	1223	5	17400	10	28500	30100	47100	21837	2663	.....	175	624	7264	8063
113	2261	3350	97	3955	19	224027	21	115760	1280412	504330	246765	3097	115	13973	17333	1775	239454
107	2097	3116	89	3615	18	224424	19	116460	1265412	504330	255449	1066	96	8061	15447	6503	198132

CONFERENCE

United States currency

73	1618	1618	236	8792	5	8000	7	10900	35319	6000	15823	8133	23	341	1650	....	52	2066
92	1439	1649	164	5765	8	12080	6	13500	34867	75933	8778	.....	63	590	1112	.....	1765	.....
22	677	689	27	900	7	97000	6	26667	52100	48500	54500	1333	43	2463	3540	2200	2000	10246
.....	.....	.....	156	4405	5	6030	9	12600	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	191	922	.....	1126	.....
4	42	42	26	726	.....	.....	2	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	113	66	191	.....
44	504	630	58	1910	7	10820	5	11600	38333	40667	5019	.....	34	1248	1305	1726	4313	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	282	2	9900	2	6133	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1482	1692	300	3484	.....
235	1280	4727	675	22780	34	143830	37	81616	160619	171100	84120	9466	188	6325	10334	4242	2052	23191
231	4008	4220	625	21225	33	125400	36	78233	154504	124166	85120	1800	136	3018	10160	1054	1969	16383

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained N. P. & Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	BAPTISMS		No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	
	Men	Women											Adults	Children								
Burmese	4	3	5		3	20	1	3	216	232	448	63	27	12				1	1	16	2	46
Rangoon	2	1	6		5	15	1	2	538	241	779	299	18	38						1	14	
Total	6	4	11		8	35	2	5	754	473	1228	362	45	50			1	1	16	3	60	
Last Year	5	1	6		6	15	19	5	726	456	1182	330	44	47			1	1	21	3	50	

CENTRAL PROVIN

All sums of money

Balaghat	1	1		*	15	4	19	158	127	285	155	34	55			*	*	*	*	*
Basim	1	1	2		2	35	8	35	173	97	270	151	2	36						
Jubbulpore	2	2	4		5	52	9	56	476	560	1036	412	105	77						
Khandwa	1	1	2		6	45	16	46	328	1692	2020	745	271	124		2	10	34	2	14
Nagpur	1	1			3	43	11	43	251	186	437	214	20	39						
Raipur	2	3	2		4	37	55	65	368	1174	1542	841	25	43		2	3	14		
Sironcha			2		4	19		33	151	457	608	314	93	136						
Total	8	9	12		24	246	103	297	1905	4293	6198	2832	550	510		4	13	48	2	14
Last Year	10	9	13		22	204	89	287	1849	3973	5719	2562	481	476		3	10	52	2	22

*Figures for 1918.

NORTH IN

All sums of money

[illegible]

NORTHWEST IN

All sums of money

[illegible]

* Figures for last year.

SOUTH IN

All sums of money are in

Bangalore	2	2	3	3	24	15	97	320	1252	1572	306	14	30																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
-----------------	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	-----	------	------	-----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CONFERENCE

United States currency

													CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same.	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
21	447	1481	33	1878	2	8000	7	11883	156,730	46,541	69649		43	255	679	27502	38	28517
27	424	609	14	611	3	63500	3	4238	101500	81667	18300	1233	53	689	2441	7701	2421	13305
48	871	2030	47	2489	5	71500	10	16121	258230	128208	87949	1233	96	944	3120	35203	2459	41822
36	633	1867	42	2428	6	71519	10	14577	209333	122350	14175	1665	95	889	2797	262	2627	6670

CONFERENCE

United States currency

17	461	461	42	1173	4	4000	2	6333	4500		2000	2000	3	45	112		38	198
14	165	165	66	1516	1	1000	2	6667	3500	8334	1000	1000	6	24	174		15	219
32	574	710	127	4038	7	12100	7	9450	32400	28667	6167		34	2763	1006		222	4025
28	345	345	95	2308	1	1333	6	7100	5267	10667			10	200	336		65	728
20	549	563	75	2473	3	7000	3	12583	3432		2420	2420	13	309	345	117	236	1187
30	323	323	163	4180	2	2333	4	15622	8132	16000	4056	3334	12	57	261		41	371
24	386	386	71	1359	1	200	1	1200	5017	18017			34	77	140			251
174	2803	2953	639	17047	19	27966	25	58955	62248	81685	15643	8754	112	3475	2374	401	617	6979
154	2022	2930	501	13506	18	27367	22	55822	60390	73017	13763	7273	84	585	2128	266	481	3544

CONFERENCE

United States currency

18	235	235	53	1947			6	8650	3783		4183		12	105	300	992	8	1417
2	22	45	33	992	2	617	6	5433	33	2433			108	41	214	267	10	640
92	1321	1869	259	6974	21	20873	53	26353	71933	21450			96	400	1388	1173	80	3137
55	540	540	143	2578	6	3167	13	5210	8413	18333			58	173	589	499	18	1337
49	739	839	163	4029	14	7463	37	4310	16563	22000			26	130	1087	33		1276
49	931	931	43	1678	7	3217	19	2709	1933	15433			24	71	292	398	50	835
47	598	598	56	1022	3	1107	11	7950	14000	10667			42	107	322	14	119	604
42	780	780	58	1649	6	1208	20	4117	2000	13333			6	35	178	392	6	617
15	192	192	62	2468	5	4067	7	1733	1038	11667			20	65	173		11	272
48	757	1044	32	1479	6	16167	11	9467	120067	47000	6333		33	461	769			1263
53	775	1504	182	6603	11	23317	30	36817	156600	139000			79	260	1980	741	703	3763
165	2148	2408	292	8857	20	14425	83	17510	73467	18667	30000	12	45	377	1200	11439	31	13092
6	128	128	52	1501	3	533	7	1883	2333				6	17	123	436		582
7	104	104	27	913			6	5933	3000	20000			27	71	131	107	28	364
648	9270	11217	1455	43090	104	96161	309	138075	475163	339983	40516	12	582	2316	8746	16491	1064	29199
649	9732	11940	1424	40898	104	93910	306	134913	428686	311671	22780	583	419	1694	10241	2979	699	16032

CONFERENCE

United States currency

67	1057	1182	140	3438	5	5217	4	3453	1667	33861			21		602		47	674
15	124	124	58	1131	3	10367	9	3153	14233	13335			23		773		128	1109
31	281	730	145	3859	8	27967	14	9917	8719	41666			44		1344		199	2496
35	397	397	161	3704	1	733	1	14000		1334	14733		20		756		9361	10137
56	835	835	263	13942	1	667	1	167					34		908		43	985
84	812	1110	412	10355	5	6317	16	18343	4939	21040			73		2428			2501
88	1341	1667	182	6713	9	17377	3	10218	3333	29841			31		889		144	1317
26	303	359	189	6025	4	4966	11	7140	5933	14000			34		1257			1311
15	171	312	139	2874	3	5783	5	10015	14766	9725			12		625		289	1368
50	644	644	228	4571	7	21900	7	5967	6667	6000			70		1171		257	1498
447	5935	7360	1917	56612	42	101294	71	82373	60257	170802	14733		382	6	10753	10381	1874	23396
417	5935	7360	1804	49983	39	100179	68	71340	45353	189146			382	6	10391	52	1677	12508

CONFERENCE

United States currency (1 rupee = \$0.33 1/3 old rate)

66	780	780	80	2356	6	4100	4	5502	27067	35098			14		387		18	442
18	1997	2503	135	3966	5	1833	15	12075	19715	12867	8747		11		152		46	2354
28	335	370	91	1429			2	3600	7017	14467	3270		6		26			673
1	172	302	8	511	6	29333	3	20000	57333	33333	22833		100		2693		187	9374
2	179	185	63	720			7	5306	2567		1836		7		54		83	446
7	844	1186	84	1640			15	11500	26157	25667	18167		9		27			1002
7	2443	2443	97	3516	31	15477	12	20798	677	36833	15133		11		33			1335
1	389	405	53	668			13	5019	2120	295	3093		4		17		119	937
143	1546	1549	258	5907			49	7617	15000	13333	2193		9		27		502	2012
51	8675	9723	869	20713	48	50743	120	91417	157653	171893	75272		171		3052	10290	2358	18575
37	7899	8065	825	18852	46	50548	98	87474	132735	131027	61104	1261	153		767	9769	2648	13725

All sums of money are in Straits Settlements dollars (\$1 = \$0.58 gold)

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained N. P. & Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	BAPTISMS		No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
	Men	Women											Adults	Children									
Federated Malay States.....	9	7	7	..	..	58	..	..	1431	1107	2538	176	36	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	49	128
Penang.....	5	3	1	..	..	9	..	..	264	108	372	30	5	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	142
Sarawak.....	2	2	1	..	..	22	..	..	711	239	950	111	12	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore.....	9	18	15	..	..	5	..	..	722	256	978	40	5	55	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	58	171
Total.....	25	30	24	..	..	17	..	..	3128	1710	4838	357	58	411	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	167	*44
Last Year.....	22	17	29	1	8	94	3	9	2498	1231	3729	349	282	305	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	60	163

* Includes Elementary instruction in these schools.

NETHERLANDS INDIE

All sums of money are in Dutch guilders (\$1 = \$0.40 gold)

Total.....	8	8	1	4	1	19	5	6	638	371	1009	157	97	63	..	..	2	3	25	..	..	..
Last Year.....	6	6	3	10	2	18	..	5	688	271	959	223	96	55	..	..	2	2	29	..	..	..

PHILIPPINE ISLAND

Repeated from t

All sums of money are in pesos (1 peso = \$0.50 gold). F

Bataan.....	..	1	1	..	5	51	56	13	921	359	1280	30	176	100	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	3
Cagayan.....	1	1	1	..	6	77	..	5	1381	2004	3385	..	284	174	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Central.....	2	2	2	..	10	274	32	37	4945	7848	12793	580	186	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manila.....	4	4	10	..	..	156	..	6	4433	2558	6991	933	348	312	..	..	1	6	30	1	5	..
Pampanga.....	1	1	1	..	8	137	..	14	5947	6530	12477	..	382	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pangasinan.....	1	1	2	..	10	222	..	18	3620	3932	7552	129	537	472	..	..	1	5	22	..	..	..
Paniqui.....	1	1	1	..	..	182	..	17	1006	2282	3288	1087	161	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vigan.....	1	1	2	..	7	149	..	..	2145	1513	3658	77	182	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	10	10	19	..	46	1248	88	110	24398	27026	51424	2836	2256	2037	..	..	2	11	52	4	12	4
Last Year.....	10	10	14	..	52	1079	88	139	23359	25809	49168	1945	1734	1509	..	..	2	11	52	4	12	..

III. AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN

CONGO

All sums of money are

Total.....	10	8	..	..	15	..	..	161	36	197	..	35	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last Year.....	5	6	1	..	14	19	8	92	229	321	44	22	27	..	..	..	1	3	20	..	..	..

INHAMBANE MISSIO

All sums of money are

Inhambane.....	4	4	3	..	1	72	..	..	1366	2414	3780	..	268	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inhambane Northern.....	2	2	..	..	1	23	..	..	455	1272	1727	..	60	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	6	6	3	..	2	95	..	..	1821	3686	5507	..	328	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last Year.....	6	6	11	..	3	86	..	..	1313	3389	4702	..	307	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LIBER

All sums of money ar

Bassa.....	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	595	144	739	..	104	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape Palmas.....	1	3	..	10	33	..	..	..	2093	456	2549	440	259	90	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..
Monrovia.....	2	3	..	7	6	..	..	..	1073	56	1129	10	3	31	1	8	251	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Paul River.....	..	..	..	9	21	..	..	..	748	19	767	49	7	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siное.....	1	3	..	10	17	..	..	..	1263	633	1896	165	336	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	4	9	..	40	90	..	..	..	5772	1308	7080	664	709	323	1	8	251	..	..	..	1	6
Last Year.....	4	9	..	40	89	..	..	..	5423	1824	7247	664	662	254	1	8	251	..	..	..	1	6

* Figures for 1918

RHODESIA MISSIO

All sums of money ar

Total.....	8	8	6	6	..	1	54	14	2429	1757	4186	900	413	235	..	..	2	13	315	..	..	..
Last Year.....	8	8	6	3	..	1	50	9	2131	1665	3796	..	238	109	..	..	..	..	..	3	17	..

WEST CENTRAL AFRI

All sums of money ar

Loanda.....	3	2	..	..	1	6	8	4	236	215	451	..	108	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quiongua (Lubolo).....	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	170	183	353	3	98	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malanje.....	3	2	4	..	1	9	11	1	88	79	167	39	56	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madeira Islands (1918).....	2	2	..	1	..	3	2	3	81	114	195	42	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	8	6	4	1	2	20	26	9	575	591	1166	84	260	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last Year.....	9	7	3	..	1	11	..	..	451	709	1160	43	161	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Figures for 1918.

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Room, etc.	Value of All Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
													For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
43	993	2274	31	1956	13	81000	9	2,800	301300	15,000	511	487	239	4297	13014	14444	4937	36931
28	449	1881	7	671	2	28500	3	12000	162700	83000	2831	88	1251	1320	927	1478	5064	
17	412	2126	13	394	14	6900	6	10900				129	4962	2198	1350	24	8063	
			13	1365	4	40300	2	7600	263400	72500			384	3380	3975	9433	3690	20862
90	1854	6281	58	4389	33	156700	20	58350	730400	352500	8009	909	840	3380	3975	9433	3690	20862
289	6647	8303	56	4253	32	150040	25	42770	520175	239023	9741	1581	583	13890	20507	26154	10129	71520
														7277	18546	6600	6182	39188

MISSION CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

47	958	983	13	1091	10	63950	7	52100	134460	....	128260	22	103	647	2256	793	54380	58188
43	1047	1076	18	1310	11	58250	7	47050	88550	....	93350	135	247	772	1722	1672	7940	12353

CONFERENCE

ort for 1918

ivals in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

37	2270	2570	17	825	8	6620	2	350	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	80	16	1324	14	18475	6	13580	....	....	....	....	4	41	1359	801	242	2447
..	..	..	74	6871	41	51520	14	20100	....	....	....	....	23	9208	5098	....	....	14335
..	..	90	41	3320	32	178150	11	31300	125000	170200	....	3668	300	52	332	7705	4318	1616
..	..	..	35	4822	40	25801	7	11170	5000	....	....	....	12	32	3515	2360	2098	8017
..	..	22	72	5228	44	16575	5	32300	7500	9000	2276	5933	6	306	2358	1104	666	4440
..	..	..	32	2211	21	8686	6	840	....	....	....	....	6	2279	821	82	3188	....
..	..	..	33	2586	32	27794	2	12000	....	....	....	....	172	3414	2034	683	6303	....
37	2270	2762	347	27187	232	333351	53	121640	137500	179200	5376	9901	80	923	30755	17806	6216	55780
37	2270	2762	347	25929	232	312205	48	91790	137500	161700	16631	3667	26	647	23395	22880	5177	53494

SSION

ed States currency

19	546	566	5	347	7	6010	8	16000	....	....	....	....	....	....	113	950	....	1063
			1	150	3	300	7	7000	10000	....	4000	4000	66	....	163	100	150	479

CONFERENCE

ed States currency

34	1645	1645	52	1724	62	3028	9	6534	1400	6250	....	....	....	....	1303	....	....	1303
31	954	954	23	1213	12	250	1	5000	6900	....	....	....	....	....	755	....	....	755
105	2599	2599	75	2937	74	3278	10	11534	8300	6250	....	....	....	....	2058	....	....	2058
..	..	..	63	2891	32	2340	6	11534	8300	6250	....	....	....	....	1893	300	....	2193

CONFERENCE

ed States currency

4	*76	*76	15	795	16	23350	6	4585	....	....	8	....	*21	*6	463	35	96	621
40	995	1145	33	1707	12	29950	22	10875	....	....	....	....	75	3	989	329	231	1627
8	409	660	11	1072	10	89910	3	6150	....	....	74	....	56	30	1896	561	482	3025
6	155	155	14	805	15	51210	....	....	....	....	150	....	40	12	943	928	269	2192
10	188	188	24	2223	15	14350	3	16098	....	....	....	....	49	45	550	849	163	1670
8	1823	2224	97	6602	68	208770	34	37708	....	....	232	....	241	96	4850	2702	1246	9135
8	1823	2224	91	5563	68	151090	33	20380	....	....	288	236	241	96	4117	1538	1020	7012

CONFERENCE

ed States currency

54	3200	3515	60	5037	63	36400	70	29710	82525	19125	3500	....	....	....	1661	592	4421	6674
53	3305	3490	54	4803	56	30450	60	27115	80663	17165	4000	....	....	....	1331	1056	6476	8863

SSION CONFERENCE

ed States currency

14	439	439	8	915	5	11790	9	17325	8000	10000	....	....	....	....	....	700	80	780
5	37	37	10	840	8	3122	5	9197	5700	....	700	....	....	....	....	1075	4	1079
15	265	265	16	409	3	1850	8	5120	2250	4000	4000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	82	....	4	140	1	1500	3	24500	....	....	....	....	9	3	7	150	32	201
8	823	823	38	2304	17	18262	25	56142	15950	14000	4700	....	9	3	7	1925	116	2060
12	742	742	32	2050	15	14420	24	56995	....	14000	....	....	17	60	7	288	130	502

IV. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

All sums of money ar

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained N. P. & Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not in- cluded in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	BAPTISMS		No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Priests
	Men	Women										Adults	Children									
Central.....	3	3	8	2	6	7	6	10	804	1170	1974	180	101	102	..	..	..	1	7	4	1	6
Eastern.....	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	11	410	297	707	116	27	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico.....	2	3	2	..	3	7	..	9	512	194	706	99	11	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern.....	2	3	2	..	3	3	8	5	437	526	963	46	19	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Puebla.....	2	2	4	5	2	12	15	18	1183	1015	2198	256	72	189	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	..
Total.....	8	9	17	9	29	33	33	53	3346	3202	*6548	697	230	371	..	..	..	1	7	4	6	31
Last Year.....	6	6	11	6	28	34	30	42	3723	3688	7411	331	204	293	..	..	..	1	7	3	6	28

* Decrease due to readjustment of mission territory. Same Districts as 1918 show increase of 525.

PANAMA

Repeated

All sums of money ar

Total.....	8	10	..	4	1	5	..	3	258	140	398	40	20	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last Year.....	4	7	..	1	1	5	..	2	214	100	314	40	20	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Figures for 1919.

BOLIVIA MISSION

Repeated from

Total.....	14	16	..	..	3	..	..	..	50	42	92	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Last Year.....	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	39	94	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Figures for 1919.

CHILE

Repeated

All sums of money are in native currency. For equiv

Central.....	6	13	..	..	6	9	..	..	615	629	1244	..	27	46	..	..	..	1	2	10	1	7
Northern.....	5	8	..	1	3	11	..	..	387	776	1163	..	45	42	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Southern.....	8	15	..	..	7	12	..	..	1039	901	1940	..	41	96	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	
Total.....	19	36	..	1	16	32	..	..	2041	2306	4347	..	113	184	..	..	..	1	2	10	4	15
Last Year.....	16	34	..	1	18	30	..	..	2054	2175	4229	..	146	202	..	..	..	1	2	10	6	47

*Figures for 1919.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Repeated

All sums of money

Bahia Blanca.....	9	10	7	13	3	2	4	..	113	70	183	52	17	..	..	..	..	1	6	14	..	..
Buenos Aires.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1612	653	2265	349	18	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mendoza.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	133	96	229	60	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern.....	1	1	..	..	11	9	19	10	1266	463	1729	302	7	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay.....	4	6	3	..	7	10	10	..	1038	444	1482	260	3	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	14	16	10	13	34	33	57	15	4162	1726	5888	1023	28	323	..	..	..	1	6	14	..	..
Last Year.....	13	13	10	..	32	46	42	23	3811	1957	5768	3850	57	382	..	..	..	1	6	14	3	9

*Figures for 1919.

NORTH AMERICA

All sums of money

Total.....	5	8	6	..	4	10	1	6	284	358	642	74	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11
Last Year.....	5	7	4	..	4	11	..	8	274	327	601	61	1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9

CONFERENCE

United States currency

	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
11	143	165		10	1422	6	176100	4	80000	25000	137500			178	365	6982	8	1943	9476
36	1156	1156		12	504	8	34375	6	14550	30000	40000			85	109	10170	20	335	10711
11	408	408		15	439	20	23700	7	9550	2150				19	104	756	28	343	1250
14	423	437		11	661	6	15250	6	13800	60000	25000			116	462	6147	94	563	7382
37	1305	1306		35	1318	21	28800	8	14000	213250	62500			125	182	28752	810	554	30423
109	3435	3562		83	4344	61	278225	31	131900	330400	265000			523	1222	52807	960	3738	59250
112	3980	4109		72	4168	63	185625	34	133275	292500	246000			486	861	45843	877	2824	50891

MISSION

Report for 1917

United States currency

14	230	230	4	350	3	36750	2	15000	....	....	29000	....	....	100	250	250	550	1150
9	195	195	4	300	3	36750	...	....	....	....	13864	....	73	10	150	400	633	...

CONFERENCE

Statistics of 1916

...	...	...	6	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400	...
...	...	...	6	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CONFERENCE

Report of 1918

United States currency see Summary of Statistics

12	260	340	19	1185	8	319800	3	27000	600000	....	....	....	....	10384	2190	4150	16724
15	268	283	14	887	6	113000	2	35000	300000	....	....	....	....	14036	495	5327	19858
16	284	359	35	2263	16	194000	10	45500	450000	....	26268	19216	....	15496	372	4259	20127
43	812	982	68	4335	30	626800	15	107500	1350000	....	26268	19216	....	39916	3057	13736	56709
...	...	875	67	3329	28	611800	15	107500	1350000	....	22009	4622	....	33849	3350	11829	49028

AMERICA CONFERENCE

Report of 1918

United States currency

30	437	451	7	475	4	20000	3	22000	....	....	1800	....	42	330	1060	60	585	2077
3	98	98	26	2807	13	529800	9	204600	80000	60000	520	2500	262	3383	13360	81725	12550	111280
27	544	544	6	418	4	16300	2	8600	....	....	850	450	27	300	750	360	810	2247
18	245	245	30	2718	12	80300	8	67500	1000	150000	4800	1840	188	3065	6360	690	6120	16423
...	...	...	23	1990	12	185600	5	26000	40000	65000	23500	200	128	620	4775	165	5565	11253
78	1324	1338	92	8408	45	832000	27	328700	121000	275000	31470	4990	647	7698	26305	83000	25630	143280
26	720	796	88	7494	42	774272	26	296700	35518	218000	41860	4890	672	4163	26215	8433	14372	53855

MISSION CONFERENCE

United States currency

31	868	998	7	562	1	4500	...	....	8000	....	....	....	51	88	2311	....	....	2450
29	665	784	7	505	1	4500	...	....	8000	....	....	....	63	63	1731	337	....	2194

V. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

No statistics have been received

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.203 old r)

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained N. P. & Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	BAPTISMS		No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
	Men	Women											Adults	Children								
Total	7	...	...	629	326	955	15	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last year	5	...	...	624	327	951	30	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BULGARIA MISSION

No statistics have been received

All sums of money are in crowns

Sofia	1	1	2	6	1	9	336	105	441	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Tirnova	...	...	...	6	...	...	211	39	250	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	2	12	1	9	547	144	691	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Last Year	1	1	3	14	1	...	556	153	709	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11

DENMARK

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.268 old r)

Eastern	...	...	...	11	10	...	2042	119	2161	...	...	1	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western	...	...	...	13	11	...	1833	210	2043	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	24	21	...	3875	329	4204	...	...	1	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last Year	...	...	...	24	26	...	3784	337	4121	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Local Benevolences not included.

FINLAND

All sums of money are in Finnish marks (1 mark = \$0.193 old r)

Abo	...	...	...	5	2	...	306	33	339	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finnish	...	...	...	10	6	...	457	198	655	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helsingfors	...	...	...	7	9	...	570	49	619	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	6	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	22	17	...	1333	280	1613	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	4	6	...	...	...
Last Year	...	...	...	19	16	...	1335	240	1575	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FRANCE MISSION

All sums of money are in crowns

Total	2	3	2	9	13	...	518	232	750	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last year (1915)	1	1	...	...	4	...	187	320	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NORTH GERMANY

No statistics have been received

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238 old r)

Berlin	...	...	...	17	17	...	2964	597	3561	214	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bremen	...	...	...	17	8	...	2581	470	3051	255	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dresden	...	...	...	14	13	...	2369	1707	4076	212	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leipzig	...	...	...	16	13	...	2329	1743	4072	175	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	64	45	...	10243	4517	14760	856	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last Year	...	...	...	65	46	...	10088	4796	14884	800	...	5	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOUTH GERMANY

No statistics have been received

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238 old r)

Frankfurt	...	...	...	18	8	...	2643	528	3121	209	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heilbronn	...	...	...	19	24	...	2451	654	3105	182	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karlsruhe	...	...	...	18	9	...	2870	533	3403	340	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuttgart	...	...	...	18	65	...	3751	575	4326	189	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	73	106	...	11715	2290	14005	920	...	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last Year	1	1	...	78	110	...	11362	2135	13497	826	...	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISSION CONFERENCE

in this Conference since 1914

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
													For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
17	563	5	47600	2	8623	13919	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	578	731	1901
21	573	5	56223	2	...	14119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1960	658	1544	4162

CONFERENCE

in this Conference since 1915

United States currency

46	12	513	5	9390	5	6620	7300	...	...	...	11	114	554	8	192	879
...	...	8	273	7	16600	8	23112	...	...	...	14	72	455	142	218	901
46	20	786	12	25990	13	29732	7300	...	...	...	25	186	1009	150	410	1780
59	21	800	11	20820	10	24390	7300	...	...	...	233	131	1188	51	62	1655

CONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

33	2652	15	902260	9	604150	647654	47156	6030	938057	18226	14190	53623	1030126
26	2873	18	398858	8	72906	208641	12827	4203	99025	18115	8023	37358	166724
59	5525	33	1301118	17	677056	856295	59983	10233	1037082	36341	22213	90981	1196850
59	5528	33	1153140	17	585146	889667	6070	5623	*4638	29328	2747	72090	114426

CONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

14	1111	7	251000	5	57600	123600	35963	3840	27182	28930	18443	39311	117706
11	1073	7	312261	2	...	156680	2215	1232	23505	20487	1614	33445	80283
8	949	5	508812	3	61000	59500	1900	7835	308116	40620	1430	49325	407326
33	3133	19	1072073	10	118600	339780	40078	12907	358803	90037	21487	122081	605315
36	3297	19	1158376	10	90600	417831	11247	...	...	51484	38359	94810	184653

CONFERENCE

United States currency

18	517	1	2000	1	2000	...	...	...	70	...	25	...	1071	1166
10	378	1	2000	1	2000	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	551	566

CONFERENCE

in this Conference since 1914

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

42	2872	14	1663355	5	...	1240857	3855	...	...	52815	10640	27564	91019
49	3185	26	1063721	10	...	629308	2554	...	...	52175	8232	33840	94247
51	2735	20	828083	9	...	598840	1350	...	...	38078	3969	29279	71326
47	3702	22	994717	6	...	569755	12364	...	...	52978	12873	41322	107173
189	12494	82	4549876	30	...	3038760	20123	...	...	196046	35714	132005	363765
211	13766	79	4369318	32	...	3005695	58380	...	...	143210	33136	101338	277684

CONFERENCE

in this Conference since 1914

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

79	3225	32	1397210	...	...	1119869	13068	1330	1638	41954	7855	23743	76520
76	3137	38	689000	...	...	252493	3944	1344	1438	42090	4304	19007	68183
94	4783	35	1024410	...	...	460732	9947	1850	1527	47389	6483	21228	78522
93	5161	42	1032724	...	...	356999	14498	1796	2325	57373	6686	26361	94541
342	16306	147	4143344	...	...	2190093	41457	6320	6973	188806	25328	90339	317766
347	16737	146	4016034	...	...	2095310	53047	6263	2245	177594	28256	91534	305892

All sums of money are in Italian lire (1 lire = \$0.193 old r)

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained N. P. & Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	BAPTISMS		No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
	Men	Women											Adults	Children								
Naples									634	268	902	97		57								
Rome	1	1							834	161	995	134	1	13				1			1	14
Turin									803	412	1215	88	1	14								
Venice									437	115	552	82	2	6								
Total	1	1			26	27			2708	956	3664	301	4	90				1			1	14
Last Year	3	3			42	36			3190	942	4132	177	5	66				1	5	5	2	25

Two Day Nurseries, 4 teachers, 220 pupils.

NORW.

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.268 old r)

Bergen					26				2568	309	2877	340		133								
Kristiania					46				2836	250	3086	455		111								
Trondhjem					7				759	56	815	84	2	25								
Total					54	79			6163	615	6778	879	2	269								
Last Year					35	83			5801	506	6307	823	1	244								

RUSS

All sums of money are in Russian rubles (1 ruble = \$0.515 old r)

Total	1		1	5	7				750	100	850							1	3			
Last Year	1				5				500	125	625	50	10	20								

SWED

All sums of money are in kroner (1 kroner = \$0.268 old r)

Eastern				40	58				4762	262	5024	45	1	30				1	5	30		
Northern				26	33				2212	158	2370	28	4	28								
Southern				32	32				4513	338	4851	58	1	38								
Western				37	60				4482	282	4764	65	1	28								
Total				135	183				15969	1040	17009	196	7	124				1	5	30		
Last Year				134	165				15608	1033	16641	152	5	101				1	5	30		

SWITZERLAND

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193 old r)

East					14				6117	525	6642			106								
West					14				3833	402	4235			9	72							
Total					68	28			9950	927	10877			9	178							
Last Year					63	27			9873	905	10778	1247	4	190								

NORTH AFRICA

All sums of money a

Algiers:																						
French Church and Work	1	1	1			2		1	29	17	46	20										
Moslem Work	1	1	2			3	2	2	4	3	7	5										
Constantine:																						
French Church and Work	1	2	2			2			20	12	32	20										
Moslem and Jewish Work	1	2						1	5	11	16											
Kabylia (Fort National):																						
French Church and Work																						
Moslem Work	1	1				4	2		8	18	26	35										
Oran:																						
Spanish Church and Work	1	1							7	37	44	10										
Tunis:																						
French Evangelistic Work	1					2																
Moslem Work		2					1	2	5	4	9	2										
Total	7	10	5			13	6	5	78	102	180	92										
Last Year	7	10	5			9	1	7	78	86	164	100										

Twelve Weekly Evangelistic Meetings, attendance 324. Three Bible Training Classes, 5 students. Six Boarding Schools or Homes pupils. Twenty-five Evangelistic Classes, attendance 525. Nine Halls and other rented places of worship.

CONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
													For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
2	60	60	11	735	3	161500	1	230000					384	80	1494		937	2895
		70	13	727	7	1032000	5	1162000			280000		383	98	8976		3558	13015
4	50	50	19	834	5	203000	6	227000					445	5	4710	600	2940	8700
			9	231	4	29000	2	140000					190	52	4050		3088	7380
6	110	180	52	2527	19	1425500	14	1759000	800000	1190000	280000		1402	235	19230	600	10523	31990
5	245	430	51	2811	21	1268650	12	1674000	800000	1190000	6000				12305	6734	10728	29767

CONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

			17	4502	21	1777600	2	71000			707305	43764	12303	22643	70750	77033	70864	253593
			27	5042	27	827860	6	178600			158752	6024	5347	18819	55445	8832	49342	137785
			11	1986	11	466100					75476	1050	1655	4243	21390	3175	25147	55610
			55	11530	59	3071560	8	249600			941533	50838	19305	45705	147585	89040	145353	446988
			57	10859	58	2702490	10	292300			1024732	53472	8498	5269	109379	30012	134880	288038

MISSION

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

			30	900	8	125000	6	125000										
			22	825	8	125000	6	125000			25000				1235	5000	3000	9235

CONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

			50	4973	47	1167234	13	276800			371602	19493	11698	59401	75898	26971	81374	255342
			38	3574	30	601230	9	142110			264131	17058	4771	46688	54509	21029	35202	162199
			58	7854	39	897900	9	134500			355981	18444	10133	49706	80486	14811	55836	210972
			65	5343	53	1070830	13	634000			755112	73514	8349	75887	88404	53784	75842	302266
			211	21944	169	3737194	44	1187410			1746826	128509	34951	231682	299297	116595	248254	930779
			209	22485	167	3403503	42	1093210			1751352	33369	20190	19368	238340	90709	217766	586373

CONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency see Summary of Statistics

			173	12726	54	2763925	18	524920			1709438	15103	6738	73181	113950	37471	88375	319715
			92	9360	35	2155060	11	391000			1502289	16823	2803	456014	73746	4467	48403	585433
			265	22086	89	4918085	29	915920			3211727	31926	9541	529195	187696	41938	136778	905148
			268	23272	87	4794965	29	830012			3134933	40351			169876	75529	120569	365974

MISSION CONFERENCE

United States currency

			1	40														
			1	45				35000	30000	32000	4400	20	40	104		410	574	
			2	50								10	14	50			74	
			1	15								10	6	15			31	
			1	20				13000		9000								
			2	30				4000		3000		1						1
			1	5														
			1	10				10940				20	56			37	113	
			10	215				62940	30000	44000	4400	61	116	169		447	793	
			10	251				11230	20000	6000		65	109	166	150	72	562	

CONFERENCE
OR MISSION

CONFERENCE OR MISSION		Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.		Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained N. P. & Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not in- cluded in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	BAPTISMS		No. Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools
		Men	Women	Adults	Children																		
I. EASTERN ASIA																							
CHINA:																							
1. Central China.....	21	25	27	6	26	39	85	72	1555	723	2278	.....	153	40	1	42	705	1	5	145	2	5
2. Foochow.....	25	27	36	4	71	562	234	327	10178	11860	22038	2601	1232	652	2	42	590	1	10	87	5	5	
3. Hinghwa.....	7	9	14	..	77	352	196	120	6618	6627	13245	.....	666	961	..	..	..	2	11	57	1	1
4. Kiangsi.....	13	12	24	..	24	64	100	118	1198	901	2099	.....	158	65	1	14	269	..	..	..	..	..
5. North China.....	34	35	43	4	92	152	328	15	12077	6200	18277	.....	1941	611	1	22	88	9	24	179	23	4
6. West China.....	16	16	31	..	28	151	183	102	3930	4045	7975	.....	704	82	1	4	37	3	7	43	4	..
7. Yenping.....	8	9	5	..	39	229	..	33	3236	4394	7630	644	719	273	..	..	..	2	8	68	..	..
Total for China.....	124	133	180	14	357	1549	1126	787	38792	34750	73542	3245	5583	2684	6	82	1689	18	65	579	36	..	
8. Japan.....	18	15	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Korea.....	20	20	38	3	65	262	399	..	13144	5901	19045	3507	628	418	*2	*12	*104	*2	*6	*122	7	..	
Total for Eastern Asia.....	162	168	274	17	422	1811	1525	787	51936	40651	92587	6752	6211	3102	8	94	1793	20	71	701	43	..	
II. SOUTHERN ASIA																							
INDIA AND BURMA:																							
1. Bengal (1918).....	124	123	113	..	12	78	38	149	1340	1541	2890	2053	47	156	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	..
2. Bombay.....	23	23	22	*11	*45	*329	*52	*299	4150	14652	18802	9136	1912	1429	*1	*4	*37	*6	*10	*79	*4	..	
3. Burma.....	8	6	12	..	8	35	2	5	754	473	1227	362	45	50	..	..	..	..	1	16	3	..
4. Central Provinces.....	25	24	21	..	*24	*246	*103	*297	1905	4293	6198	2832	550	510	..	..	..	*4	*13	*48	*2	..
5. North India.....	32	31	54	2	180	578	256	770	23011	38410	61421	31431	2627	3831	2	29	292	6	25	239	7	..	
6. Northwest India.....	22	21	40	*13	*147	*632	*491	*640	32662	74950	107612	53145	12488	11925	..	..	..	*5	*16	*97	*11	..
7. South India.....	23	22	25	2	37	245	273	485	6222	38514	44736	16461	2039	1583	..	..	..	8	13	143	3	..
Total for India.....	157	150	187	28	453	2143	1215	2645	70053	172833	242886	115420	19708	19484	3	33	329	31	79	626	34	..	
8. Malaysia.....	26	32	24	..	17	94	..	..	3128	1710	4838	357	58	411	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..
9. Netherlands Indies.....	18	14	2	4	1	19	5	6	638	371	1009	157	97	63	..	..	..	2	3	25	..	..
10. Philippine Islands*.....	15	13	17	..	46	1248	88	110	24398	27026	51424	2836	2256	2037	..	..	..	2	11	52	4	..
Total for Southern Asia.....	216	209	230	32	517	3504	1308	2761	98217	201940	300157	118770	22119	21995	3	33	329	36	95	706	42	..	
III. AFRICA, CENT. & SOUTH																							
1. Congo.....	10	8	..	..	..	15	..	..	161	36	197	..	35	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Inhambane.....	7	7	3	..	2	95	..	..	1821	3686	5507	..	328	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Liberia.....	5	11	..	..	40	90	..	..	5772	1308	7080	664	709	323	1	8	251	..	..	..	..	1
4. Rhodesia.....	8	8	6	6	..	1	54	14	2429	1757	4186	900	413	235	..	..	..	2	13	315	..	..
5. West Central Africa.....	12	8	4	1	2	20	26	9	575	591	1166	84	260	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Africa.....	42	42	13	7	44	221	80	23	10758	7378	18136	1648	1745	907	1	8	251	2	13	315	1	..	
IV. LATIN-AMERICA																							
1. Mexico.....	9	9	17	9	29	33	33	53	3346	3202	6548	697	230	371	..	..	..	1	7	4	6	..
2. Panama (1918).....	8	10	..	4	1	5	..	3	258	140	398	40	20	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTH AMERICA:																							
3. Bolivia (1918).....	14	16	..	..	..	3	..	..	50	42	92	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Chile.....	21	39	..	1	16	32	..	..	2041	2306	4347	..	113	184	..	..	..	1	2	10	4	..
5. Eastern South America.....	16	20	10	13	34	33	57	15	4162	1726	5888	1023	28	323	..	..	..	1	6	14	..	..
6. North Andes.....	8	11	6	..	4	10	1	6	284	358	642	74	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total for South America.....	59	86	16	14	54	78	58	21	6537	4432	10969	1097	143	540	..	..	..	2	8	24	8	..
Total for Latin-America.....	76	105	33	27	84	116	91	77	10141	7774	17915	1834	393	936	..	..	..	3	15	28	14	..
V. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA																							
1. Austria-Hungary (1914).....	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	629	326	955	15	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bulgaria (1915).....	1	1	2	..	12	1	..	9	547	144	691	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	24	21	..	..	3875	329	4204	..	1	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Finland.....	..	..	..	..	22	17	..	..	1333	280	1613	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	4	6	..	..
5. France.....	2	3	2	..	9	13	..	..	518	232	750	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Germany, North (1914).....	..	..	..	..	64	45	..	..	10243	4517	14760	856	..	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Germany, South (1914).....	1	1	..	..	73	106	..	..	11715	2290	14005	920	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Italy.....	1	1	..	..	26	27	..	..	2708	956	3664	301	4	90	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
9. Norway.....	..	..	..	..	54	79	..	..	6163	615	6778	879	2	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Russia.....	1	..	..	1	5	7	..	..	750	100	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
11. Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	135	183	..	..	15969	1040	17009	196	7	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Switzerland.....	..	..	..	..	68	28	..	..	9950	1027	10877	..	9	178	..	..	..	1	5	30	..	..
13. North Africa.....	7	10	5	..	..	13	6	5	78	102	180	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Europe & No. Africa.....	13	16	9	1	492	547	6	14	64478	11858	76336	3259	24	1656	..	..	..	4	12	36	..	..

a. Includes Anglo-Chinese College.

* Figures for last year.

† Includes Foreign Missions.

‡ Figures for

BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

No. of P. Miss.											CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD										
	No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1	32	97	1805	2892	40	2992	21	47000	17	\$ 8000	424471	74750	...	...	30	640	745	1982	230	3733
127	143	3880	4966	225	11733	154	117255	80	23825	163250	149475	...	...	...	90	605	5995	3091	149	11277
127	169	3780	4106	260	10223	196	170255	110	72012	76950	30107	...	...	...	51	3677	9104	5624	184	20305
76	105	2935	3322	55	3378	33	53050	28	16200	136100	78000	...	...	...	23	681	733	100	356	1887
124	194	2740	5049	88	7793	107	126101	181	38448	587556	278500	...	...	...	163	2770	5799	1125	1510	11367
122	229	4758	5055	100	8100	82	57191	33	11870	87500	81366	...	2500	...	46	1334	739	4923	681	7723	
42	73	1207	1275	76	4213	58	34950	31	12025	32750	10500	...	...	...	36	530	4840	6717	822	12945
24	650	950	21144	26665	850	49432	651	605802	480	182380	1508377	702698	2500	...	439	10237	27955	23562	7044	69237	
29	114	233	4938	5771	466	23526	472	262161	115	69142	182025	301320	171615	1046	566	...	118461	14001	8507	6511	47280
61	764	1183	26082	32436	1316	71958	1123	867963	595	251522	1926782	1175683	3546	566	439	28698	41956	3206	13557	116517	
0	59	113	2261	3350	97	3955	19	74676	21	38587	426804	168110	82253	1033	38	4658	5778	592	79818	90884	
187	235	4280	4727	675	22780	34	143830	37	81616	160619	171100	84120	9466	188	6325	10334	1292	205	23194	23194	
20	15	48	871	2090	47	2489	5	71500	10	16121	258230	128208	87919	1233	96	944	3120	35203	245	41822	
75	174	2803	2953	639	17047	19	27966	25	58955	62248	81685	15643	8754	112	3475	2374	491	617	6979	6979	
193	648	9270	1217	1455	43090	104	96161	309	138075	475163	339983	40516	12	582	2316	8745	16491	1061	20199	20199	
485	447	5935	7360	1917	56612	42	101294	71	82373	60257	170802	14733	...	...	382	76	10753	10381	1571	23392
28	226	841	8675	9723	869	20713	48	50743	120	91417	157653	171893	75272	...	171	3052	10290	2358	2704	18575	
8	652	2246	34095	41120	5699	166686	271	566170	593	507144	1600974	1231781	400486	20498	1569	20776	51395	69718	90588	234046	
22	90	1854	6281	58	4389	33	90886	20	33843	423632	204450	4645	527	48	8056	11891	15169	5875	41481	41481	
40	22	47	958	983	13	1091	10	23580	20	20840	53784	51301	...	9	41	259	902	317	2179	29275	
1708	2120	30177	51446	6117	199353	546	849312	673	622647	2147140	1525831	459123	25985	2137	29553	79569	94107	121327	326603	326603	
92	105	2599	2599	75	2937	74	3278	10	11534	8300	6250	...	...	...	...	...	113	950	...	1063
50	29	68	1823	2224	97	6062	68	208770	34	37708	...	...	232	...	241	96	1859	2702	1246	9135
58	54	3200	3515	60	5037	63	36400	70	29710	82525	19125	3500	...	...	...	1661	592	4121	6671	6671
31	38	823	823	38	2304	17	18262	25	56142	15950	14000	4700	...	...	9	3	7	1925	116	2060
210	265	8445	9161	275	17227	229	273620	147	151094	106775	39375	8432	...	...	250	99	8689	6169	5783	20990
35	109	3433	3562	83	4314	61	278225	31	131900	330400	265000	...	...	...	523	1222	52897	960	3735	59250
2	14	230	230	4	350	3	36750	2	15000	...	...	...	29000	...	...	100	250	250	550	1150
6	43	812	982	68	4335	30	125360	15	21500	270000	...	5253	3843	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
15	78	1324	1358	92	8408	45	832000	27	328700	121000	275000	31470	4990	647	7698	26305	83000	611	2747	11341	
5	31	868	998	7	562	1	4500	...	...	8000	...	...	...	...	51	88	2311	...	25630	145280
26	152	3004	3318	173	13563	76	961860	42	350200	399000	275000	36723	8833	698	7786	36999	83611	28377	157471	157471	
65	275	6669	7110	260	18257	140	1276835	75	497100	729400	510000	65723	8833	1221	9108	90056	84821	32665	217871	217871	
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIVISIONS	Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained N. P. & Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	BAPTISMS		No. Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools
	Men	Women											Adults	Children							
I. Eastern Asia	162	168	274	17	422	1811	1525	787	51936	40651	92587	6752	6211	3102	8	94	1793	20	71	701	43
II. Southern Asia	216	209	230	32	517	3504	1308	2761	98217	201940	300157	118770	22119	21995	3	33	329	36	95	706	42
III. Africa, Cent. & Southern	42	42	13	7	44	221	80	23	10758	7378	18136	1648	1745	907	1	8	251	2	13	315	1
IV. Latin-America	76	105	33	27	84	116	91	77	10141	7774	17915	1834	393	936	..	..	..	3	15	28	14
V. Europe and North Africa	13	16	9	1	492	547	6	14	64478	11858	76336	3259	24	1656	..	..	..	4	12	36	2
Grand Total	509	540	559	84	1559	6199	3010	3662	235530	209601	505131	132263	30492	28596	12	135	2373	65	206	1786	102
Last Year	446	459	549	135	1277	5562	2871	3561	224832	260105	484937	125705	26823	26316	18	151	2662	64	182	1464	105
Increase	63	81	10	..	282	637	139	101	10698	9496	20194	6558	3669	2280	..	..	..	1	24	322	..
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	289	..	..	..	3

♢ See statistical tables footnote, North China Conference.

REFERENCES AND MISSIONS—Continued

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
764	1183	26082	32436	1316	71958	1123	867963	595	251522	1926782	1175633	3540	566	439	28698	41956	32069	13355	116517
1708	2420	39177	51446	6117	199353	546	849312	673	622647	2147140	1525331	459123	25985	2137	29553	79569	94107	121327	326693
210	265	8445	9161	275	17227	229	273620	147	151094	106775	39375	8432	...	250	99	8689	6169	5783	20990
63	275	6669	7110	260	18257	140	1276835	75	497100	729400	540000	65723	8833	1221	9108	90056	84821	32665	217871
2	6	110	262	1299	98451	721	5881632	174	1202535	217340	266970	3056424	84579	25032	525394	284872	91522	240135	1166955
2747	4149	80483	100415	9267	405246	2759	9149362	1664	2724898	5127437	3547809	3593248	119963	29079	592852	505142	308688	413265	1849026
2723	4039	81393	99121	8740	392798	2628	8445651	1584	2541306	4370819	3409952	3169740	165515	16804	49213	443080	198995	327561	1035653
24	110	...	1294	527	10448	131	703711	80	183592	756618	137857	423508	45552	12275	543639	62062	109693	85704	813373
...	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic* type, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The classification of some institutions is necessarily inaccurate because the educational system in the different foreign fields does not correspond with that in the United States, and because some institutions are doing more than one type of work. This table was prepared by the Department of Education and Literature on the Foreign Field of the Board of Foreign Missions.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, and Southern Presbyterian Churches. Maintains College of Liberal Arts, College of Agriculture and Forestry, Junior College, School of Education, and University Hospital.

Ginling College, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal South and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Dutch Reformed Churches, and the Church Missionary Society (British).

Woman's College of South China, Foochow, Fukien.

Union Medical College, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches and the British Church Missionary Society.

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

William Nast College, Kiukiang, Kiangsi.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Peking University, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches and the London Missionary Society. Maintains the College of Arts and Science and Theological School.

Yen Ching College, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Methodist Episcopal Church.

North China Union Medical College for Women, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. Conducted by the Chinese Medical Board, which carries all costs and has preponderance of control, and with which are associated the Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (British), the London Medical Missionary Association.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary

ary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and the Canadian Methodist Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, and Friends Foreign Mission Association. Maintains the School of Arts and Sciences, School of Religion, School of Medicine, and School of Education.

EUROPE

ITALY CONFERENCE

Collegio Americano, Rome, Italy.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, India.

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Northern Presbyterian Board of Missions.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Madras Christian College for Women, Madras, India. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Congregational (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the London Missionary Society, Canadian Presbyterian Church (Women's Auxiliary), Dutch Reformed Church (Women's Auxiliary), United Free Church of Scotland (Women's Auxiliary), the British Wesleyan Methodist Society (Women's Auxiliary), and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki, Japan.

Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.

Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Woman's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Northern Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples), and the Canadian Methodist Church.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Chosen Christian College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

Ewha Haktang, Seoul, Korea.

Severance Union Medical College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian Churches, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (British).

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Nanking School of Theology, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, and the Christian (Disciples) Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Union Theological School, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and the British Church Missionary Society.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Theological School of Peking University, Peking, Chihli. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the British United Methodist Church Missionary Society.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Religion of West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association (British), and the Canadian Methodist Church.

EUROPE**DENMARK CONFERENCE**

Theological Seminary, Copenhagen, Denmark.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Helsingfors, Finland.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Martin Mission Institute, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Theological School, Christiania, Norway.

ITALIAN CONFERENCE

Reeder Theological Seminary, Rome, Italy.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Theological School, Upsala, Sweden.

INDIA**BOMBAY CONFERENCE**

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

JAPAN**JAPAN**

Philander Smith Biblical Institute (Aoyama Gakuin), Tokyo, Japan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association.

KOREA**KOREA CONFERENCE**

Union Theological Seminary, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

LATIN-AMERICA**EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE**

Theological School, Montevideo, Uruguay.

CHILE CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Evangelical Seminary, Mexico City, Mexico. Conducted by Missionary

Boards of the Congregational, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, the American Friends and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the United Brethren in Christ.

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	PLACE
AFRICA		
Fox Bible Training School.....	Congo.....	Kambove, Lunda
Hartzell Girls' Training School.....	Inhambane.....	Gikuki, Inhambane
Stokes Theological Institute.....	Liberia.....	Monrovia, Liberia
Training School.....	Liberia.....	Cape Palmas, Liberia
CHINA		
Mary Hitt Training School.....	Central China.....	Nanking, Kiangsu
Bible Teachers' Training School.....	Central China.....	Nanking, Kiangsu
Bible Training School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow, Fukien
Bible Training School.....	Foochow.....	Kutien, Fukien
Bible Training School.....	Foochow.....	Lungtien, Fukien
Bible Training School.....	Foochow.....	Mintsinghsien, Fukien
Bible Training School.....	Foochow.....	Yuki, Fukien
Hinghwa Biblical School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa, Fukien
Juliet Turner Training School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa, Fukien
Frieda Knoeschel Memorial.....	Hinghwa.....	Sienyu, Fukien
Biblical Training School.....	Hinghwa.....	Yungchun, Fukien
Ellen J. Knowles Training School.....	Kiangsi.....	Kiukiang, Kiangsi
Bible Training School.....	Kiangsi.....	Nanchang, Kiangsi
Catherine Thompson Memorial.....	North China.....	Changli, Chihli
Bible Institute of Peking Academy.....	North China.....	Peking, Chihli
Bible Training School.....	North China.....	Taianfu, Chihli
Edna Terry Training School.....	North China.....	Taianfu, Chihli
Bible Training School.....	Yenping.....	Yenping, Fukien
Bible Training School.....	Yenping.....	Yenping, Fukien
Bible Training School.....	West China.....	Chengtzu, Szechuan
Bible Training School.....	West China.....	Chungking, Szechuan
Bible Training School.....	West China.....	Suining, Szechuan
Fidelia DeWitt Training School.....	West China.....	Tzechow, Szechuan
INDIA		
Collins Institute and Bible Training School.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta
Bible Training School.....	Bombay.....	Baroda
Bible Training School.....	Bombay.....	Bombay
Bible Training School.....	Bombay.....	Poona
Bible Training School.....	Burma.....	Thongwa
Thoburn Biblical Institute.....	Central Provinces.....	Jubbulpore
Bible Training School.....	North India.....	Arrah
Bible Training School.....	North India.....	Ballia
Bible Training School.....	North India.....	Bareilly
Bible Training School.....	North India.....	Budaun
Bible Training School.....	North India.....	Chit Baragwan
Johnson Memorial Bible Training School.....	Northwest India.....	Lahore
Bible Training School.....	Northwest India.....	Lahore
Bible Training Schools (3).....	Northwest India.....	Meerut
Blackstone Missionary Institute.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra
Bible Training School.....	South India.....	Bidar
William Taylor Bible Institute.....	South India.....	Hyderabad
Bible Training School.....	South India.....	Raichur
Bible Training School.....	South India.....	Vikarabad
JAPAN		
Bible Training School.....	Japan.....	Nagasaki, Japa
Higgins Memorial Training School.....	Japan.....	Yokohama, Japann
KOREA		
Pierson Memorial Bible Institute.....	Korea.....	Seoul, Korea
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, and Canadian Presbyterian Churches.)		
Bible Training School.....	Korea.....	Seoul, Korea
LATIN AMERICA		
Union Bible Training School.....	Eastern South America.....	Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society [Disciples].)		
MALAYSIA		
Jean Hamilton Training School.....	Malaysia.....	Singapore, S. S.
Bible Training School.....	Malaysia.....	Singapore, S. S.
Preachers' Training School.....	Netherlands Indies.....	Batavia, Java
Bible Training School.....	Netherlands Indies.....	Buitenzorg, Java
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS		
Bible Training School.....	Philippine Islands.....	Lingayen
Harris Memorial Training School.....	Philippine Islands.....	Manila

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	PLACE
AFRICA		
College of West Africa.....	Liberia.....	Monrovia, Liberia
CHINA		
<i>Chinkiang Girls' Boarding School</i>	Central China.....	Chinkiang
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	Central China.....	Nanking, Kiangsu
Central China Conference Academy.....	Central China.....	Nanking
Wannan Academy.....	Central China.....	Ningkwefu, Kiangsu
Union Academy for Boys.....	Central China.....	Wuhu Anhwei
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, American Advent Society, and British Church Missionary Society.)		
Anglo-Chinese College.....	Foochow.....	Foochow, Fukien
Vernacular Middle School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow, Fukien
Guthrie Memorial High School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa, Fukien
<i>Eulison Fish Memorial School</i>	Kiangsi.....	Kuikiang, Kiangsi
Nanchang Academy.....	Kiangsi.....	Kuikiang, Kiangsi
<i>Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial School</i>	Kiangsi.....	Nanchang, Kiangsi
Peking Academy.....	North China.....	Peking, Chihli
<i>Mary Porter Gamewell Memorial School</i>	North China.....	Peking, Chihli
Taianfu Middle School.....	North China.....	Taianfu, Shantung
<i>Sarah L. Keen Memorial Anglo-Chinese Girls' School</i>	North China.....	Tientsin, Chihli
<i>Girls' High School</i>	West China.....	Chengtu, Szechuan
Union High School.....	West China.....	Chungking, Szechuan
Tzechow Middle School.....	West China.....	Tzechow, Szechuan
<i>Jennie Caldwell School for Girls</i>	West China.....	Tzechow, Szechuan
EUROPE		
Crandon Institute.....	Italy.....	Rome, Italy
INDIA		
Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Bengal.....	Asansol
Calcutta Boys' School.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta
<i>Calcutta Girls' High School</i>	Bengal.....	Calcutta
Collins Institute.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta
Lee Memorial Boys' Boarding School.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta
Lee Memorial Girls' Boarding School.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta
<i>Queen's Hill Girls' High School</i>	Bengal.....	Darjeeling
Boys' High School.....	Bombay.....	Baroda
<i>Vernacular and High School</i>	Bombay.....	Baroda
Boys' High School (Burmese).....	Burma.....	Rangoon
Boys' High School (English).....	Burma.....	Rangoon
<i>Methodist Girls' High School</i>	Burma.....	Rangoon
Hardwicke Christian High School.....	Central Provinces.....	Nasimgapur
Abbie Leonard Rich High School.....	North India.....	Shahjahanpur
Lucknow High School.....	North India.....	Lucknow
<i>Louis L. Parker High School</i>	North India.....	Lucknow
Parker Memorial High School.....	North India.....	Moradabad
Humphrey Memorial High School.....	North India.....	Naini Tal
<i>Wellesley Girls' High School</i>	North India.....	Naini Tal
<i>Boys' High School</i>	North India.....	Pauri
<i>Cawnpore Girls' High School</i>	North west India.....	Cawnpore
<i>Howard Plesed Memorial Girls' High School</i>	North west India.....	Meerut
Baldwin Boys' High School.....	South India.....	Bangalore
Baldwin Girls' High School.....	South India.....	Bangalore
Parker Memorial High School.....	South India.....	Belgaum
<i>Elizabeth II. Stanley Girls' High School</i>	South India.....	Hyderabad
JAPAN		
<i>Fukuoka Jo Gakko</i>	Japan.....	Fukuoka, Kyushu
<i>Iai Jo Gakko</i>	Japan.....	Hakodate, Hokkaido
<i>Seiryu Jo Gakko</i>	Japan.....	Nagoya, Hondo
<i>Joshu Ji Jo Gakkuwan</i>	Japan.....	Sendai, Hondo
<i>Aoyama Jo Gakuin</i>	Japan.....	Tokyo, Hondo
<i>Jo Gakko</i>	Japan.....	Hirosaki, Hondo
KOREA		
High School.....	Korea.....	Kongju
Kwan Sung Haktang.....	Korea.....	Pyongyang
Union Academy for Women and Girls.....	Korea.....	Pyongyang
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church of Australia, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.)		
Pai Chai High School.....	Korea.....	Seoul

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT
LATIN AMERICA		
American Institute.....	Bolivia.....	La Paz, Bolivia
Colegio Americano (Boys).....	Chile.....	Concepcion, Chile
Concepcion College (Girls).....	Chile.....	Concepcion, Chile
Iquique English College.....	Chile.....	Iquique, Chile
Santiago College.....	Chile.....	Santiago, Chile
Colegio Americano y Instituto Commercial		
Ward.....	Eastern South America.....	Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Christian Woman's Board [Disciples].)		
Nicholas Lowe Institute, Orphanage, and Agricultural School.....	Eastern South America.....	Mercedes, Argentina
North American Academy for Boys.....	Eastern South America.....	Montevideo, Uruguay
Sarah L. Keen School.....	Mexico.....	Mexico City, Mexico
Methodist Institute.....	Mexico.....	Queretaro, Mexico
High School.....	North Andes.....	Callao, Peru
Colegio Norte-Americano.....	North Andes.....	Huancayo, Peru
High School.....	North Andes.....	Lima, Peru
MALAYSIA		
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Singapore, S. S.

INTERMEDIATE AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Congo Institute.....	Congo.....		Kambove
Bodine Boys' Training School.....	Inhambane.....		Kambini, Inhambane
Grand Bassa Academy.....	Liberia.....	Bassa.....	Grand Bassa, Liberia
Cape Palmas Seminary.....	Liberia.....	Cape Palmas.....	Harper, Liberia
Boys' Home and Training School.....	North Africa.....	Constantine.....	Constantine, Algeria
Boys' Home and Training School.....	North Africa.....	Tunis.....	Tunis, Tunis
Boarding School.....	Rhodesia.....		Mrewa
Boarding School.....	Rhodesia.....		Mutambara
Boarding School (Boys).....	Rhodesia.....		Nyakasapa
Boarding School (Girls).....	Rhodesia.....		Nyakasapa
Central Training School.....	Rhodesia.....		Old Umtali
Fairfield Girls' School.....	Rhodesia.....		Old Umtali
Family School.....	Rhodesia.....		Old Umtali
Loanda Graded School.....	West Cent. Africa.....	Loanda.....	Loanda, Angola
Quiongua School (Boys).....	West Cent. Africa.....	Lubolo.....	Quiongua, Angola
Quiongua School (Girls).....	West Cent. Africa.....	Lubolo.....	Quiongua, Angola
Caroline Newton School.....	West Cent. Africa.....	Madeira Islands.....	Funchal, Madeira Isl.
Quessua Boys' School.....	West Cent. Africa.....	Malange.....	Quessua, Angola
Girls' Boarding School.....	West Cent. Africa.....	Malange.....	Quessua, Angola
CHINA			
Chinkiang Girls' Boarding School.....	Central China.....	Chinkiang.....	Chinkiang
Nanking Girls' Boarding School.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Nanking
Higher Primary School.....	Central China.....	Ningkwofu.....	Ningkwofu
King's Herald's Girls' School.....	Foochow.....	Bingtang.....	Haitan
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Siong Iu Dong School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Girls' Boarding School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Girls' Boarding School.....	Foochow.....	Kutien.....	Kutien
Schell-Cooper Academy.....	Foochow.....	Kutien.....	Kutien
Girls' Boarding School.....	Foochow.....	Lungtien.....	Ngucheng
Carolyn Johnson Memorial Inst.....	Foochow.....	Lungtien.....	Ngucheng
Girls' Higher Primary School.....	Foochow.....	Mingau.....	Mingau
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Foochow.....	Mingau.....	Mingau
Girls' Boarding Schools.....	Foochow.....	Mintsing.....	Mintsing
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Foochow.....	Mintsing.....	Mintsing
Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Binghai.....	Haising
Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hankong.....	Hankong
Hamilton Girls' Boarding School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa
Hinghwa Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa
Ng Sauh Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Ng Sauh
Han-Deng Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Siennyu, East.....	Han-Deng
Isabel Hart Girls' Boarding School.....	Hinghwa.....	Siennyu, West.....	Siennyu
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Siennyu, West.....	Siennyu
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Yung-Teh.....	Ciubeoang
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Yung-Teh.....	Tehwa
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Yung-Teh.....	Yungchun
Higher Primary School.....	Kiangsi.....	Kienchang.....	Fuchow
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Lanhsien.....	Lanhsien
Holt Primary Boarding School.....	North China.....	Lanhsien.....	Lanhsien

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Chuschik'ou
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Peking East City
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Shunchihmen
Middle and Higher Primary.....	North China.....	Shanhaikwan	Changli
<i>Alderman Memorial Girls' Boarding School</i>	North China.....	Shanhaikwan.....	Changli
<i>Primary Boarding School</i>	North China.....	Shanhaikwan.....	Shanhaikwan
Higher Primary and Commercial School.....	North China.....	Shanhaikwan.....	Shanhaikwan
<i>Maria Brown Davis Girls' Boarding School</i>	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Taian
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Anchiachuang
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Feich'enghsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Iaiwuhsien
Middle School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Taianfu
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Tungchien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Tungp'ingshsien
Middle and Higher Primary Sch.....	North China.....	Tientsin.....	Tientsin
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	North China.....	Tsunhua.....	Tsunhua
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Tsunhua.....	Tsunhua
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Ningyanghsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Szushinhsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Tsininghsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Tsouhsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Wenshanghsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Yenchoufu
Higher Primary School.....	Yenping.....	Changhuban.....	Changhuban
Higher Primary School.....	Yenping.....	Yenping.....	Yenping
<i>Girls' Middle and Higher Primary School</i>	Yenping.....	Yenping.....	Yenping
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	West China.....	Chengt'u.....	Chengt'u
Higher Primary Schools.....	West China.....	Chengt'u.....	Chengt'u
<i>Shio Deh Boarding School</i>	West China.....	Chungking.....	Chungking
Higher Primary School.....	West China.....	Chungking.....	Chungking
<i>Stevens Memorial Girls' Boarding School</i>	West China.....	Suining.....	Suining
Higher Primary School.....	West China.....	Suining.....	Suining
<i>Caldwell Boarding School</i>	West China.....	Tzechow.....	Tzechow
Higher Primary School.....	West China.....	Tzechow.....	Tzechow

EUROPE

Day School.....	Italy.....	Naples.....	Naples
Primary School.....	Spain.....	Alicante.....	Alicante
Primary School.....	Spain.....	Seville.....	Seville

INDIA

<i>Bengali Girls' Boarding School</i>	Bengal.....	Asansol.....	Asansol
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Bengal.....	Asansol.....	Asansol
Boys' School.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta English.....	Calcutta
<i>Lee Memorial Boarding School</i>	Bengal.....	Calcutta Vernacu- lar.....	Balliaghatta
Lee Memorial Boarding School.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta Vernacu- lar.....	Calcutta
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	Bengal.....	Pakaur.....	Pakaur
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Bengal.....	Pakaur.....	Pakaur
Boys' School.....	Bombay.....	Ahmedabad.....	Ahmedabad
Boys' School.....	Bombay.....	Ahmedabad.....	Kathiawar
Nadiad Boarding School.....	Bombay.....	Ahmedabad.....	Nadiad
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Bombay.....	Baroda.....	Baroda
<i>Vernacular and Normal School</i>	Bombay.....	Baroda.....	Baroda
Boys' Boarding School.....	Bombay.....	Baroda.....	Gohdra
Boys' School.....	Bombay.....	Bombay.....	Hyderabad
Boys' School.....	Bombay.....	Bombay.....	Karachi
Boys' Boarding School.....	Bombay.....	Poona.....	Poona
<i>Ordeh L. Hillman Memorial Sch.</i>	Bombay.....	Poona.....	Telegaon
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Burma.....	Burmese.....	Syriam
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Burma.....	Burmese.....	Thongwa
<i>Methodist Vernacular Girls' School</i>	Burma.....	Burmese.....	Thongwa
<i>Methodist Burmese Girls' School</i>	Burma.....	Burmese.....	Rangoon
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Burma.....	Rangoon.....	Pegu
<i>Elizabeth Pearson Hall</i>	Burma.....	Rangoon.....	Thandaung
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces.....	Baghat.....	Baihar
<i>Girls' School</i>	Central Provinces.....	Basim.....	Basim
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces.....	Basim.....	Basim
<i>Johnson Girls' School</i>	Central Provinces.....	Jubbulpore.....	Jubbulpore
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces.....	Jubbulpore.....	Narsinghpur
<i>Girls' School</i>	Central Provinces.....	Khandwa.....	Khandwa
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces.....	Khandwa.....	Khandwa

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
Boys' School.....	Central Provinces.	Nagpur.....	Kampti
Boys' School.....	Central Provinces.	Nagpur.....	Nagpur
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces.	Raipur.....	Jagdalspur
Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Central Provinces.	Raipur.....	Raipur
<i>Stevens' Girls' School</i>	Central Provinces.	Raipur.....	Raipur
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces.	Sironcha.....	Sironcha
Girls' School.....	Central Provinces.	Sironcha.....	Sironcha
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Ballia-Arrah.....	Arrah
Girls' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Ballia-Arrah.....	Arrah
Boys' Middle School.....	North India.....	Ballia-Arrah.....	Ballia
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India.....	Bareilly.....	Bareilly
City Mission School.....	North India.....	Bareilly.....	Bareilly
Middle School.....	North India.....	Bareilly.....	Khera Bajhera
Middle School.....	North India.....	Bareilly.....	Lakunpur
Middle School.....	North India.....	Bareilly.....	Pilibhit
<i>Bidwell Girls' Memorial School</i>	North India.....	Bareilly.....	Shahjahanpur
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Bareilly.....	Shahjahanpur
<i>Lois Lee Parker Girls' School</i>	North India.....	Bijnor.....	Bijnor
Vail Boys' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Bijnor.....	Bijnor
<i>Sigler Girls' School</i>	North India.....	Budaun.....	Budaun
City Mission and Boarding School.....	North India.....	Budaun.....	Budaun
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.....	North India.....	Eastern Kumaun.....	Pithoragarh
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India.....	Eastern Kumaun.....	Pithoragarh
Middle School.....	North India.....	Garhwal.....	Garhwal
<i>Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School</i>	North India.....	Garhwal.....	Pauri
Boys' Middle School.....	North India.....	Garhwal.....	Pauri
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Gonda.....	Babraich
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Gonda.....	Basti
<i>Shamber's Memorial Girls' School</i>	North India.....	Gonda.....	Gonda
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Gonda.....	Gonda
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India.....	Hardoi.....	Hardoi
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India.....	Kumaun.....	Dwarahat
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Kumaun.....	Dwarahat
Boys' School.....	North India.....	Lucknow.....	Barabanki
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Lucknow.....	Lucknow
Boys' School.....	North India.....	Lucknow.....	Rae Bareli
Girls' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Lucknow.....	Sitapur
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India.....	Lucknow.....	Sitapur
Boys' School.....	North India.....	Lucknow.....	Unao
Girls' School and Normal.....	North India.....	Moradabad.....	Moradabad
<i>Indiana Methodist Girls' School</i>	North India.....	Tirhoot.....	Muzaffarpur
<i>Louisa Soules Girls' School</i>	Northwest India.....	Aligarh.....	Aligarh
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Aligarh.....	Aligarh
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School.....	Northwest India.....	Allahabad.....	Allahabad
<i>Hudson Memorial Girls' School</i>	Northwest India.....	Cawnpore.....	Cawnpore
Middle School.....	Northwest India.....	Cawnpore.....	Cawnpore
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Delhi.....	Delhi
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Hissar.....	Hissar
Madison Avenue School.....	Northwest India.....	Meerut.....	Meerut
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Meerut.....	Ghaziabad
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Meerut.....	Hapur
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Agra
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Bharatpur
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Brindaban
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Deed
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Firozabad
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Hathras
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Kosi
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Mahaban
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Matt
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Muttra
Girls' Boarding School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Muttra
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Punjab.....	Ferozpur
<i>Lucy F. Harrison School</i>	Northwest India.....	Punjab.....	Lahore
Boys' Boarding School.....	Northwest India.....	Punjab.....	Lahore
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Punjab.....	Multan
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Punjab.....	Shahdara
Girls' Boarding School.....	Northwest India.....	Rajputana.....	Ajmer
Boys' Boarding School.....	Northwest India.....	Rajputana.....	Ajmer
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Rajputana.....	Bikaner
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Roorkee.....	Dehra Dun
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Roorkee.....	Muzaffarnagar
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Roorkee.....	Patiala
Boys' School.....	Northwest India.....	Roorkee.....	Saharanpur
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Bangalore.....	Kolar
Girls' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Bangalore.....	Kolar

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	South India.....	Belgaum.....	Belgaum
<i>Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Belgaum.....	Belgaum
<i>Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Belgaum.....	Belgaum
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	South India.....	Gulbarga-Bidar.....	Secunderabad
<i>Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Gulbarga-Bidar.....	Bidar
<i>Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Gulbarga-Bidar.....	Bidar
<i>Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Gulbarga-Bidar.....	Gulbarga
<i>Mary A. Knotts Girls' School</i>	South India.....	Hyderabad.....	Hyderabad
<i>Crawford Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Hyderabad.....	Vikarabad
<i>Boys' Boarding School</i>	South India.....	Hyderabad.....	Vikarabad
<i>Boys' Boarding School</i>	South India.....	Hyderabad.....	Vikarabad
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	South India.....	Madras.....	Yellandu
<i>Boys' Boarding School</i>	South India.....	Madras.....	Madras
<i>Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Madras.....	Madras
<i>Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Madras.....	Tuticorin
<i>Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Madras.....	Paducottah
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	South India.....	Raichur.....	Raichur
<i>Boys' School</i>	South India.....	Raichur.....	Shahpur
		Raichur.....	Shorapur

KOREA

<i>Collins Boys' School</i>	Korea.....	Chemulpo.....	Chemulpo
-----------------------------------	------------	---------------	----------

LATIN AMERICA

<i>Cochabamba Institute</i>	Bolivia.....		Cochabamba
<i>Sarmiento Institute</i>	Eastern So. Amer.....	Buenos Aires.....	Buenos Aires
<i>Rivadavia Liceo</i>	Eastern So. Amer.....	Mendoza.....	Rivadavia
<i>English Methodist School</i>	Eastern So. Amer.....	Northern.....	Rosario
<i>Collegio Norte Americano</i>	Eastern So. Amer.....	Northern.....	Rosario
<i>Institute Crandon</i>	Eastern So. Amer.....	Uruguay.....	Montevideo
<i>Boys' School</i>	Mexico.....	Eastern.....	Pachuea
<i>Collegio Higas de Allenda</i>	Mexico.....	Eastern.....	Pachuea
<i>Morelos Boys' School</i>	Mexico.....	Northern.....	Guanajuato
<i>Collegio de Juarez</i>	Mexico.....	Northern.....	Guanajuato
<i>Boys' Primary School</i>	North Andes.....	Peru.....	Lima

MALAYSIA

<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Gopeng
<i>Girls' School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Ipo
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Kampar
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Klang
<i>Girls' School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Kuala Lumpur
<i>Methodist Boys' School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Kuala Lumpur
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Malacca
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Malacca
<i>Rebecca Cooper Suydam School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Malacca
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Port Swettenham
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Seremban
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Taiping
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Tapah
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Telok Anson
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Tronoh
<i>English School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Ayer Etam
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Bukit Mertajam
<i>English School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Bukit Tamban
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Kulim
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Parit Buntar
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Penang
<i>Anglo-Tamil School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Penang
<i>Anglo-Chinese Girls' School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Penang
<i>Anglo-Chinese School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Penang
<i>Tamil School</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Simpang Ampat
<i>Boarding School for Girls</i>	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Sungei Patani
<i>Girls' School</i>	Malaysia.....	Sarawak.....	Sarawak
<i>Methodist Girls' School</i>	Malaysia.....	Sarawak.....	Sarawak
<i>Fairfield Girls' School</i>	Malaysia.....	Sarawak.....	Sibu
<i>Short Street Girls' School</i>	Malaysia.....	Singapore.....	Singapore
<i>Serangoon English School</i>	Malaysia.....	Singapore.....	Singapore
<i>Gelang English School</i>	Malaysia.....	Singapore.....	Singapore
<i>Paya Lebar English School</i>	Malaysia.....	Singapore.....	Singapore

NETHERLANDS INDIES

<i>Middle School</i>	Netherlands Indies.....	Java.....	Batavia
<i>Girls' School</i>	Netherlands Indies.....	Java.....	Buitenzorg
<i>Boys' Boarding School</i>	Netherlands Indies.....	Java.....	Buitenzorg
<i>Boys' Day School</i>	Netherlands Indies.....	Java.....	Buitenzorg
<i>Malay School</i>	Netherlands Indies.....	Java.....	Buitenzorg
<i>English School</i>	Netherlands Indies.....	North Sumatra.....	Medan

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
English School.....	Netherlands Indies.	North Sumatra....	Tebing Tinggi
English School.....	Netherlands Indies.	South Sumatra....	Palembang
English School.....	Netherlands Indies.	West Borneo.....	Singawang

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

VILLAGE DAY SCHOOLS, LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

(Figures in parenthesis indicate number of schools)

(Schools of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are reported together in this list.)

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT
AFRICA		
District Day Schools (6).....	Congo.....	Inhambane
District Elementary Schools.....	Inhambane.....	Inhambane Northern
District Elementary Schools.....	Liberia.....	Bassa
District Primary Schools (2).....	Liberia.....	Cape Palmas
District Primary Schools (9).....	Liberia.....	Monrovia
District Primary Schools (6).....	Liberia.....	Saint Paul River
District Primary Schools (5).....	Liberia.....	Sinoe
District Primary Schools (6).....	Rhodesia.....	Loanda
District Elementary Schools (45).....	West Central Africa.....	Madeira
District Elementary Schools (9).....	West Central Africa.....	Malange
District Elementary Schools (2).....	West Central Africa.....	
District Elementary Schools (13).....	West Central Africa.....	
CHINA		
Lower Primary Schools (7).....	Central China.....	Chinkiang
Lower Primary Schools (53).....	Central China.....	Nanking
Lower Primary Schools (2).....	Central China.....	Ningkwofu
Lower Primary Schools (14).....	Central China.....	Wuhu
Lower Primary Schools (33).....	Foochow.....	Bingtang
Lower Primary Schools (26).....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Lower Primary Schools (13).....	Foochow.....	Futsing
Lower Primary Schools (69).....	Foochow.....	Kutien
Lower Primary Schools (28).....	Foochow.....	Lungtien
Lower Primary Schools (26).....	Foochow.....	Mingau
Lower Primary Schools (48).....	Foochow.....	Mintsing
Lower Primary Schools (8).....	Foochow.....	Nguka
Lower Primary Schools (15).....	Hinghwa.....	Binghai
Lower Primary Schools (17).....	Hinghwa.....	Hankong
Lower Primary Schools (17).....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa
Lower Primary Schools (8).....	Hinghwa.....	Sienyu East
Lower Primary Schools (6).....	Hinghwa.....	Sienyu West
Lower Primary Schools.....	Hinghwa.....	Tatien
Lower Primary Schools (13).....	Hinghwa.....	Yung-Teh
Lower Primary Schools (11).....	Kiangsi.....	Hwangmei
Lower Primary Schools (11).....	Kiangsi.....	Kan River
Lower Primary Schools (17).....	Kiangsi.....	Kienchang
Lower Primary Schools (13).....	Kiangsi.....	Nanchang
Lower Primary Schools (23).....	Kiangsi.....	North Kiangsi
Lower Primary Schools (26).....	North China.....	Chingchao
Lower Primary Schools (23).....	North China.....	Lanhsien
Lower Primary Schools (15).....	North China.....	Peking
Lower Primary Schools (13).....	North China.....	Shanhaikwan
Lower Primary Schools (20).....	North China.....	Taianfu
Lower Primary Schools (14).....	North China.....	Tientsin
Lower Primary Schools (4).....	North China.....	Tsunhua
Lower Primary Schools (9).....	North China.....	Yenchowfu
Lower Primary Schools (29).....	West China.....	Chengtu
Lower Primary Schools (27).....	West China.....	Chungking
Lower Primary Schools (6).....	West China.....	Hochow
Lower Primary Schools (24).....	West China.....	Suining
Lower Primary Schools (23).....	West China.....	Tzechow
Lower Primary Schools (18).....	West China.....	Uintschwan
Lower Primary Schools (8).....	Yenping.....	Changhuban
Lower Primary Schools (4).....	Yenping.....	Shahsien
Lower Primary Schools (11).....	Yenping.....	Shuenchang
Lower Primary Schools (8).....	Yenping.....	Yenping
Lower Primary Schools (5).....	Yenping.....	Yuki
Lower Primary Schools (4).....	Yenping.....	Yungan

INDIA

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT
Primary Schools (2)	Bengal	Asansol
Primary Schools (25)	Bengal	Calcutta Vernacular
Primary Schools (25)	Bengal	Pakaur
Primary Schools (71)	Bombay	Ahmedabad
Primary Schools (72)	Bombay	Baroda
Primary Schools (16)	Bombay	Bombay
Primary Schools (3)	Bombay	Kathiwar
Primary Schools (21)	Bombay	Pooná
Primary Schools (3)	Burma	Burmese
Primary Schools (6)	Burma	Rangoon
Primary Schools (6)	Central Provinces	Balaghat
Primary Schools (6)	Central Provinces	Basim
Primary Schools (11)	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore
Primary Schools (15)	Central Provinces	Khandwa
Primary Schools (14)	Central Provinces	Nagpur
Primary Schools (5)	Central Provinces	Raipur
Primary Schools (11)	Central Provinces	Sironcha
Primary Schools (13)	North India	Ballia-Arrah
Primary Schools (31)	North India	Bareilly
Primary Schools (49)	North India	Bijnor
Primary Schools (32)	North India	Budaun
Primary Schools (20)	North India	Eastern Kumaun
Primary Schools (10)	North India	Garhwal
Primary Schools (21)	North India	Gonda
Primary Schools (2)	North India	Hardoi
Primary Schools (27)	North India	Kumaun
Primary Schools (20)	North India	Lucknow
Primary Schools (179)	North India	Moradabad
Primary Schools (7)	North India	Rae-Bareilly
Primary Schools (1)	North India	Tirhoot
Primary Schools (92)	Northwest India	Aligarh
Primary Schools (12)	Northwest India	Allahabad
Primary Schools (41)	Northwest India	Cawnpore
Primary Schools (55)	Northwest India	Delhi
Primary Schools (71)	Northwest India	Hissar
Primary Schools (100)	Northwest India	Meerut
Primary Schools (102)	Northwest India	Muttra
Primary Schools (36)	Northwest India	Punjab
Primary Schools (18)	Northwest India	Rajputana
Primary Schools (46)	Northwest India	Roorkee
Primary Schools (18)	South India	Bangalore
Primary Schools (85)	South India	Belgaum
Primary Schools (5)	South India	English
Primary Schools (35)	South India	Gulbarga-Bidar
Primary Schools (180)	South India	Hyderabad-Vikarabad
Primary Schools (41)	South India	Madras
Primary Schools (42)	South India	Raichur

JAPAN

Day Schools (6).....Japan.....

KOREA

District Day Schools	Korea	Chemulpo
District Day Schools	Korea	Chunan
District Day Schools	Korea	Haiju
District Day Schools	Korea	Kangnung
District Day Schools	Korea	Kongju
District Day Schools	Korea	Pyeongyang
District Day Schools	Korea	Seoul
District Day Schools	Korea	Suwon
District Day Schools	Korea	Wonju
District Day Schools	Korea	Yengbyen

LATIN AMERICA

Primary Schools	Bolivia	
Primary Schools	Chile	Central
Primary Schools	Chile	Southern
Primary Schools (5)	Eastern South America	Buenos Aires
Primary Schools	Eastern South America	Mendoza
District Day Schools	Mexico	Central
District Day Schools	Mexico	Eastern
District Day Schools	Mexico	Northern
District Day Schools	Mexico	Oaxaca-Orizaba
District Day Schools	Mexico	Puebla
District Day Schools	North Andes	
District Day Schools	Panama	

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT
MALAYSIA		
Chinese Vernacular Schools (2).....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States
Chinese Vernacular Schools (6).....	Malaysia.....	Sarawak
Malay Vernacular Girls' Schools (2).....	Malaysia.....	Singapore
NETHERLANDS INDIES		
Vernacular Schools (10).....	Netherlands Indies.....	Java
Vernacular Schools (7).....	Netherlands Indies.....	West Borneo

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Saint Paul River Industrial School.....	Liberia.....	Saint Paul River.....	
Sinoe River Industrial School.....	Liberia.....	Sinoe.....	Jackson
CHINA			
<i>VanKirk Woman's Industrial Home</i>	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Boys' Industrial School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
NgSauh Vocational School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	NgSauh
EUROPE			
Farm School for Boys.....	France.....		Charvieu
Boys' Industrial Institute.....	Italy.....		Venice
INDIA			
Weaving School.....	Bengal.....	Asansol.....	Doyabaree
<i>Girls' Industrial School</i>	Bengal.....	Pakaur.....	Pakaur
Nadiad Industrial Engineering Inst.....	Bombay.....	Baroda.....	Nadiad
Central Middle and Industrial Sch.....	Northwest India.....	Cawnpore.....	Cawnpore
Boys' Industrial School.....	Northwest India.....	Aligarh.....	Aligarh
<i>Girls' Industrial School</i>	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Muttra
Normal Training and Industrial Inst.....	South India.....	Bangalore.....	Kolar
<i>Girls' Industrial School</i>	South India.....	Hyderabad.....	Hyderabad
JAPAN			
<i>Girls' Industrial School</i>	Japan.....	North Kyushu.....	Nagasaki
<i>Maude E. Simons Memorial</i>	Japan.....	Yokohama.....	Yokohama
LATIN AMERICA			
<i>Girls' Industrial School</i>	Mexico.....	Central.....	Mexico City

SCHOOLS FOR MISSIONARY CHILDREN

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
CHINA			
*North China American School— ABCFM, MEFB, PN, CMB.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Tungchow
*School for Missionaries' Children— MEFB, PN.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Nanking
*Shanghai American School—ABF, FCMS, MEFB, MES, PN, PS, YMCA.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Shanghai
JAPAN			
*Tokyo School for Foreign Children— PN, MEFB, PE, ABF, RCUS, RCA, FCMS, YMCA, EA.....	Japan.....	Tokyo.....	Tokyo
KOREA			
School for Missionaries' Children— MEFB, PCC, PN.....	Korea.....	Pyengyang.....	Pyengyang
School for Missionaries' Children— MEFB, MES, PN.....	Korea.....	Seoul.....	Seoul

LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
*Department of Missionary Training of the University of Nanking—ABF, FCMS, MEFB, MES, PN, PS.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Nanking
*North China Union Language School— MEFB, LMS, SPG, PN, YMCA, YWCA.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Peking
*Missionary Training School of West China Union University—ABF, CMS, FFMA, MCC, MEFB.....	West China.....	Chengt'u.....	Chengt'u

* Union Institution. For key to initials see end of list.

TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Native Teachers' Training Institute.....	Inhambane.....	Inhambane.....	Gikuki
CHINA			
School of Education of Nanking Univ.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Nanking
Normal Training School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational Church, the British Church Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church)			
Union Kindergarten Training School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational Church, the British Church Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church)			
Normal School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa
*School of Education of West China.....	West China.....	Chengtu.....	Chengtu
Normal University.....	West China.....	Chengtu.....	Chengtu
INDIA			
Normal School.....	North India.....	Moradabad.....	Moradabad
Conference Normal School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Moradabad
LATIN AMERICA			
Normal Dept. of Methodist Mexican Institute.....	Mexico.....	Puebla.....	Puebla

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
CHINA			
North China Union Training School for Nurses.....	North China.....	Peking City.....	Peking
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church)			
Training School for Nurses of Isabella Fisher Hospital.....	North China.....	Tientsin.....	Tientsin
KOREA			
Nurses' Training School of Severance Union Hospital.....	Korea.....	Seoul.....	Seoul
(See Medical College)			

KINDERGARTENS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
CHINA			
Kindergarten.....	Central China		
Siong Iu Dong Kindergarten.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Kindergartens (2).....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Kindergarten.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa
Nanchang Kindergarten.....	Kiangsi.....	Nanchang.....	Nanchang
Kindergartens (6).....	Kiangsi		
Kindergarten.....	North China		
Kindergartens (2).....	West China		
INDIA			
Kindergarten.....	Bengal		
Kindergartens (7).....	Bombay		
Kindergartens (4).....	North India		
KOREA			
Kindergartens (9).....	Korea		
JAPAN			
Kindergartens (9).....	Japan		

ORPHANAGES

(Some of these are included in other lists)

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Orphanage.....	North Africa.....	Algiers.....	Algiers
Orphanage.....	North Africa.....	Constantine.....	Constantine
CHINA			
Chinkiang Girls' Orphanage.....	Central China.....	Chinkiang.....	Chinkiang
Chinkiang Boys' Orphanage.....	Central China.....	Chinkiang.....	Chinkiang

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
Mary E. Crook Home.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Rebecca McCabe Orphanage.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa
EUROPE			
Orphanage.....	France.....		Ecully
Orphanage.....	France.....		Grenoble
Home for Delicate Children.....	France.....		Mentone
Casa Materna.....	Italy.....		Naples
INDIA			
Orphanage.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta Vernacular..	Tamluk
Orphanage.....	Central Provinces...	Balaghat.....	Baibar
Orphanage.....	North India.....	Bareilly.....	Bareilly
JAPAN			
Kwassui Jo En.....	Japan.....		Omura

SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
JAPAN			
Christian Blind School.....	Japan.....	Yokohama.....	Yokohama
KOREA			
Pyeng Yang School for Deaf and Blind Girls.....	Korea.....	Pyeng Yang.....	Pyeng Yang

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Night School.....	Congo.....		Elisabethville
Night Schools.....	Rhodesia		
Night School.....	West Central Africa..	Madeira Islands	

KEY TO INITIALS

ABCFM	American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
ABF	American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.
CMB	China Medical Board.
EA	Missionary Society Evangelical Association of North America.
FCMS	Foreign Christian Missionary Society.
FFMA	Friends Foreign Mission Association, England.
LMS	London Missionary Society.
MCC	Missionary Society Methodist Church of Canada.
MEFB	Board of Foreign Missions Methodist Episcopal Church.
MES	Board of Missions Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
PCC	Board of Foreign Missions Presbyterian Church in Canada.
PE	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in U. S. A.
PN	Board of Foreign Missions Presbyterian Church, North.
PS	Executive Committee of Foreign Missions Presbyterian Church, South.
RCA	Board of Foreign Missions Reformed Church in America.
RCUS	Board of Foreign Missions Reformed Church in the United States.
SPG	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Ports, England.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING AGENCIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South, Churches.
Methodist Publishing House, Foochow. (A branch of the Shanghai Publishing House.)
Hinghwa Mission Press, Hinghwa City.

JAPAN

Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow.
Methodist Publishing House, Madras.

MALAYSIA

Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Java Book Concern, Batavia, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Methodist Publishing House, Manila.

AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN

AFRICA

The College of West Africa Press, Monrovia, Liberia.
Patton Mission Press, Malanje, Angola.
Congo Mission Press, Kambove, Congo.
Old Umtali Mission Press, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Inhambane Mission Press, Kambini, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

Evangelical Press of Mexico City, Mexico City. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Northern Baptist, Congregational, Friends, Reformed Presbyterian Churches, and the Y. M. C. A.

SOUTH AMERICA

Methodist Publishing House, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Union Depository for Literature, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., and the Valparaiso Tract Society.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Kereszteny Konyoes Har, Budapest.

DENMARK

Methodist Book Concern, Copenhagen.

GERMANY

Buchhandling und Verlag des Traktalhouses, Bremen.

ITALY

Methodist Publishing House, Rome

SWEDEN

Methodist Book Concern, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

Methodist Book Concern, Zurich.

NORTH AFRICA

Publishing Department of the North Africa Mission, Constantine, Algeria.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic* type, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

Central China

Chinkiang—*Letitia Mason Quine Hospital.*

Nanking—University of Nanking Hospital. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian Churches.

Wuhu—Wuhu General Hospital.

Foochow

Foochow City—*Liangau Hospital.*

Foochow City—*Woolston Memorial Hospital.*

Kutien—Wiley General Hospital.

Lungtien—*Lungtien Hospital.*

Mintsing—*Nathan Sites Good Shepherd Hospital.*

Hinghwa

Hankong—Richmond Methodist Hospital.

Hinghwa City—Otis A. Jakway Dispensary.

Sienyu—*Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.*

Kiangsi

Kiukiang—Water of Life Hospital.

Kiukiang—*Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital.*

Nanchang—James W. Bashford Hospital.

Nanchang—*Women's and Children's Hospital.*

North China

Changli—Martyrs' Memorial Hospital.

Peking—Hopkins' Memorial Hospital.

Peking—*Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital.*

Shanhaikwan—Shanhaikwan Dispensary.

Taianfu—Taianfu Men's Hospital.

Taianfu—*Priscilla Bennett Hospital.*

Tientsin—*Isabella Fisher Hospital.*

West China

Chengtu—Chengtu Hospital.

Chungking—Chungking General Hospital.

Chungking—*William Gamble Memorial Hospital.*

Tzechow—Dispensary.

Yenping

Yenping—Alden Speare Memorial Hospital.

Yungan—Yungan Christian Hospital.

KOREA

Haiju—Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital.

Pyeongyang—Hall Memorial Hospital.

Pyeongyang—*Woman's Hospital and Dispensary.*

Seoul—Severance Union Medical College Hospital. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and Canadian Methodist Churches.

Seoul—*William Harris Memorial Hospital.*

Wonju—Swedish Methodist Hospital.

SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

Bengal

Pakur—*Pakur Hospital*.

Bombay

Baroda—*Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital*.

Nadiad—Thoburn Memorial Hospital.

North India

Bareilly—*Zenana Hospital*Brindaban—*Brindaban Hospital*.Pithoragarh—*Pithoragarh Hospital*.

Shahjahanpur—Dispensary.

South India

Bidar—Bidar Methodist Hospital.

Kolar—*Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital*

Vikarabad—Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Tjisaroewa, Java—Tjisaroewa Methodist Hospital.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Aparri—Dispensary.

Dagupan—Dispensary.

Manila—*Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital*.

AFRICA

AFRICA

Congo

Kapanga—Hospital

Inhambane

Gikuki—Inhambane Hospital.

Kambini—Dispensary.

Rhodesia

Mrewa—Dispensary.

Old Umtali—Old Umtali Dispensary.

LATIN-AMERICA

MEXICO

Guanajuato—Good Samaritan Hospital.

Mexico City—Dispensary.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

NORTH AFRICA

Tunis—Dispensary for Arab Women.

MEDICAL STATISTICS

(Only those Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Board of Foreign Missions for which statistics are available are printed in this list)

	Estimated Property Value	MISSIONARY		NATIVE		PATIENTS				Estimated Total Re- ceipts	Estimated Total Ex- pense
		M.D.	Regis- tered Nurses	M.D.	Nurses	Opera- tions	In	Dif- ferent Per- sons	Treat- ments		
EASTERN ASIA											
CHINA—	\$									\$	\$
Central China:											
Nanking—20 Beds.....	5,000	2	1	2	5	160	300	1,340	3,600	2,000	5,000
Wuhu—45 Beds.....	25,000	1	1	1	1	130	540	4,600	8,050	8,900	9,300
Foochow:											
Kutien—60 Beds.....	27,000	1	..	4	9	175	356	1,060	9,250	2,500	9,200
Mintsing.....	1,000	..	..	1	6	....	245	940	5,600	260	3,560
Hinghwa:											
Hankong (Richmond)....	13,000	..	..	1	..	672	350	2,720	7,000	2,500	3,300
Kiangsi:											
Nanchang—10 Beds.....	12,000	1	..	1	4	760	55	3,470	9,150	2,400	4,150
North China:											
Changli—35 Beds.....	10,000	1	..	..	..	200	264	1,117	6,704	2,850	3,200
Peking:											
Peking—65 Beds.....	103,000	4	1	3	3	1,050	811	7,800	26,900	21,650	12,400
Taianfu.....	5,000	..	..	1	..	90	89	1,800	7,200	600	1,000
West China:											
Chengt'u—100 Beds (1915)	28,000	2	..	1	3	400	160	7,900	28,550	5,200	9,450
Chungking—100 Beds....	50,000	..	..	..	..	160	300	1,340	3,600	1,000	2,500
Yenping:											
Yenping—60 Beds.....	30,000	1	..	1	6	660	870	4,100	21,600	6,500	10,500
Yungan.....	18,000	1	1	..	..	300	170	1,200	6,200	765	625
Shahsien.....	1,000	1	..	..	1	550	67	2,500	8,100	1,600	1,600
Tzechow.....	1,000	1	1	..	..	....	....	280	1,500	100	800
KOREA—											
Haiju—20 Beds.....	10,000	1	1	..	..	250	390	3,700	11,800	3,500	5,100
Pyongyang—20 Beds.....	39,000	1	..	1	1	....	....	7,900	1,900	3,300	3,600
Seoul—90 Beds.....	30,000	1	..	2	1	420	630	2,500	11,300	6,000	10,000
Wonju—20 Beds.....	12,000	1	..	1	1	39	50	600	1,150	275	1,200
Yengbyen (1915).....	1,500	..	..	..	..	100	....	870	1,760	130	250
SOUTHERN ASIA											
INDIA—											
Bidar.....	5,000	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,000	12,500	500	1,500
Nadiad.....	10,000	1	1	..	..	975	440	....	16,550	4,000	4,500
Vikarabad—15 Beds.....	15,000	..	..	..	..	....	....	4,230	10,730	830	2,300
AFRICA											
INHAMBANE:											
Gikuki.....	12,000	1	3	..	..	340	....	6,750	18,300	...	500
LATIN AMERICA											
MEXICO—											
Guansjuato—33 Beds.....	75,000	1	..	1	..	200	36	1,350	2,800	2,900	6,300

TREASURER'S REPORT

From November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919

RECEIPTS

Regular Receipts

Conference Collections	\$756,594 51
Centenary Receipts	3,493,089 14
Undesignated Lapsed Annuities	2,579 12
Undesignated Legacies	35,894 35
Income Retired Missionaries Fund	7,300 90
Income Other Permanent Funds	6,302 44
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,910 65

Total	\$4,303,671 11
Increase this year	2,774,859 40

Designated Receipts

Current Designated Gifts	\$793,441 64
Designated Lapsed Annuities	34,281 89
Designated Legacies	4,994 06
War Relief Fund	
General Relief	141,884 43
War Council	74,700 03

Total	\$1,049,302 05
Increase this year	244,375 90

Permanent Funds Receipts

Received this year	\$173,846 34
--------------------------	--------------

Total Receipts

Regular	\$4,303,671 11
Designated	1,049,302 05

Permanent Funds	\$5,352,973 16
	173,846 34

Total	\$5,526,819 50
Increase this year	3,146,472 52

Combined Receipts for Foreign Missions of the Methodist
Episcopal Church

Board of Foreign Missions	\$5,526,819 50
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	2,006,370 66
Board of Sunday Schools	31,601 00

Total	\$7,564,791 16
Increase this year	3,816,184 86

DISBURSEMENTS

Regular Disbursements to the Mission Fields	\$1,361,302 26
---	----------------

Education and Collection

Publication Fund	\$5,292 32
Missionary Education (Epworth League)	9,333 33
Commission on Finance	37,869 77
Miscellaneous	51,705 75

Total	\$104,201 17
-------------	--------------

Administration

Corresponding Secretaries	\$12,000 00
Office Expense	90,515 76
Board Expense, Rent, etc.	26,238 44
Miscellaneous	29,758 43

Total	\$158,512 63
Total Regular Disbursements	1,624,016 06

Designated Disbursements

Current Designated Gifts	\$922,217 01
War Relief	
General Relief	108,805 35
War Council Fund	68,762 07

Total	\$1,099,784 43
-------------	----------------

Total Disbursements

Regular	\$1,624,016 06
Designated	1,099,784 43
Total	\$2,723,800 49
Total Increase this Year	570,520 73

Summary of Regular Fund

Receipts	\$4,303,671 11
Disbursements	1,624,016 06
Receipts in Excess of Disbursements	\$2,679,655 05

Statement of Surplus

Balance in Treasury November 1, 1918	\$2,227 19
Receipts in Excess of Disbursements	2,679,655 05
Balance in Treasury November 1, 1919	\$2,981,882 24

EMERGENCIES IN THE MISSIONS

1919

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families	\$7,735 10
Sundry Other Special Grants to Missionaries and their families for salaries (otherwise unprovided for), rent, etc.	15,876 81
Sundry Special Grants to Missions	
Extra Expenses, Pyeng Yang School, Korea....	\$100 00
Property Repairs	9,425 00
North China Losses on goods sustained through internment of "Ambria"	355 00

Special Relief, Mexico re "Cincinnati Plan".....	\$494 00
Salary, Eduardo Zapata, Mexico.....	500 00
Special Relief, German Missions in India.....	1,000 00
Rangoon Chinese School	200 00
Queretaro Institute, Mexico.....	150 00
Safe for Sienyu, Hinghwa.....	151 36
To relieve conditions in Korea Hospitals.....	1,000 00
Relief to Korea Schools.....	500 00
Interest on Baldwin School Debt, South India...	560 00
Sundry other items.....	242 00

14,677 36

Total (all charged to the respective Missions).....

\$38,289 27

INCIDENTAL NEEDS OF THE MISSIONS

1919

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses
of Missionaries and their families.....

\$5,003 40

Sundry Special Allowances for Missionaries and their families..

25,782 67

Sundry Special Grants for the Missions

Property Repairs.....	\$3,225 00
Pyeong Yang School, Korea.....	800 00
Cochabamba School, Bolivia	352 10
Middle School, Chengtu, West China.....	416 67
For lost goods, Malaysia.....	321 55
Supplies, College West Africa.....	444 45
Liberia Press.....	200 00
Peking University Trustees' Expenses.....	106 30
Furniture House, Syriam, Burma.....	300 00
Taxes, Hogar Property, Chile.....	224 92
Furniture, Mission Houses, Rhodesia.....	350 00
Medical Work, Nanking University, Central China	225 00
Chinese Literature	500 00
Furniture, Malaysia	150 00
China Continuation Committee.....	1,500 00
Publishing House Debt, South India.....	1,124 45
Deficit 1918 Redistribution for Netherlands In- dies	855 00
Literature for Korea.....	500 00
Church, Mexico City, Cincinnati Plan.....	1,000 00
Heraldo Cristiano, Chile.....	500 00
Sundry Other Items	739 30

13,834 7

Total Charged to Missions.....

\$44,620 8

Cablegrams	\$2,434 87
Examination of Candidates.....	19,080 59
American Community Committee.....	1,200 00
Shipping Department.....	1,341 58
Medical Department.....	5,647 07
Transit Expenses, Missionaries (Wallace Lodge)	5,048 48
Sundry Other Items.....	3,319 54

38,072 1

Total (including \$44,620.81 charged to the respective Missions) ..

\$82,692 9

GENERAL EXPENSES

1919

Education and Collection

Publication

Salaries	\$4,584 67
Sundries	707 65

\$5,292 32

Commission on Finance (two years).....

37,869 77

Missionary Education (Epworth League).....

9,333 33

Miscellaneous

Designated Income Department.....	\$14,066 55
Telegrams	1,018 01
Parish Abroad	2,355 20
Annuity Expenses	8,612 86
Interest	12,774 22
Legal Department	8,604 36
Traveling Expenses to Conventions, etc.....	1,617 42
Sundry Other Expenses	2,657 13

51,705 75

Total Education and Collection.....

\$104,201 17

Administration

Salaries of Corresponding Secretaries.....

12,000 00

Offices Expenses

Salaries	\$80,342 32
Telephone	1,856 30
Supplies	8,317 14

90,515 76

Board's Expenses, Rent

Annual Meeting	\$7,761 61
Rent	18,476 83

26,238 44

Miscellaneous

Postage	\$2,707 56
Furniture	3,756 93
Alterations	6,994 21
Auditing	750 00
Transportation Bureau	3,200 00
Purchasing and Shipping Department.....	6,784 54
Sundries	5,565 19

29,758 43

Total Administration

\$158,512 63

Grand Total General Expenses.....

262,713 80

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS

To the Mission Fields

	Loans and Advances		Appropriations
	Pre-Centenary	Centenary	
Africa	\$17,601 18		
Bengal	910 84	\$11,000 00	\$20,627 64
Bolivia	34,784 25	25,950 98	21,425 72
Bombay	17,439 50		38,466 59
Bulgaria	1,800 00		11,312 37
Burma	5,000 00	6,700 00	20,045 71
Central China		9,000 00	42,009 36
Central Provinces		1,000 00	26,204 18

	To the Mission Fields		Appropriations
	Loans and Advances		
	Pre-Centenary	Centenary	
Chile	\$50,349 84	\$116,813 44	\$43,414 29
China	25,000 00	.....	17,914 25
Congo	2,382 57	.....	7,804 06
Denmark	8,000 00	.....	8,222 93
Eastern South America.....	17,904 55	6,800 00	63,926 30
Europe and North Africa.....	.....	.....	41,411 00
Finland	3,300 00	64,000 00	7,857 05
Foochow .....	.....	26,075 49	37,223 36
France .....	.....	60,107 51	17,200 00
Hingwa	14,000 00	13,000 00	20,208 58
India .....	.....	.....	3,026 09
Inhambane	500 00	2,400 00	13,396 88
Italy	204,592 44	41,225 24	54,209 35
Japan	60,559 21	22,351 69	81,896 63
Kiangsi .....	.....	7,153 27	20,446 59
Korea	65,411 08	7,593 50	62,308 91
Liberia .....	.....	1,000 00	25,583 47
Malaysia	20,000 00	.....	22,997 52
Mexico	16,700 00	26,100 00	64,212 25
Netherlands Indies .....	.....	7,000 00	19,806 87
North Africa	18,958 55	38,456 91	22,057 92
North Andes	4,390 00	.....	22,842 55
North China	61,000 00	13,000 00	66,109 78
North India	20,800 00	19,000 00	84,040 28
Northwest India.....	.....	1,000 00	46,853 63
Norway	4,000 00	.....	13,065 00
Panama	27,864 61	9,000 00	9,242 22
Philippines	10,548 08	500 00	40,190 14
Rhodesia	4,209 70	.....	17,115 51
Russia	4,200 00	.....	5,944 75
South America .....	.....	.....	5,625 00
South India .....	.....	3,500 00	43,413 95
Sweden	9,040 00	.....	18,592 52
Spain .....	.....	9,243 39	.....
Switzerland	1,064 00	.....	5,941 50
West Central Africa.....	9,114 20	.....	24,077 50
West China.....	1,860 37	.....	38,328 07
Yenping .....	.....	.....	9,917 03
Incidental Needs of the Missions (\$44,620.81 charged to Missions)....	.....	.....	38,072 13
Allowances for Retired Missionaries, Widows and Orphans.....	.....	.....	36,645 84
Totals	\$743,284 97	\$548,971 42	\$1,361,302 26
European Relief			
General Relief .....	.....	\$251,978 84	.....
Under Direction Bishop Nuelsen..	.....	36,500 00	.....
War Emergency .....	.....	55,686 62	.....
Mediterranean Branch Treasury (Distribution not reported).....	.....	129,432 23	.....
Total European Relief.....	.....	\$473,597 69	.....
Total Centenary Advance.....	.....	\$1,022,569 11	.....
Pre-Centenary Advance .....	.....	743,284 97	.....
Total Loans and Advances.....	.....	\$1,765,854 08	.....

LOSS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Bolivia	\$343 00
Burma	2,052 30
Central China	29,519 01
Central Provinces	1,226 05
Chile	13,899 88
China	14,706 59
Eastern South America.....	4,075 50
Foochow	21,583 69
Hinghwa	12,645 02
Japan	2,849 79
Kiangsi	13,037 86
Korea	3,233 57
Liberia	14 68
Malaysia	15 50
Mexico	8,101 97
North Andes	868 26
North China	47,015 84
North India	9,745 59
Northwest India	2,452 45
Norway	1,817 78
Rhodesia	188 36
South India	3,239 89
Sweden	2,825 59
Switzerland	1,230 69
West China	3,490 38
Yenping	8,315 23
Miscellaneous	7,078 32

Total	\$215,572 85
-------------	--------------

FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSION PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

Income received	\$5,600 60
-----------------------	------------

Disbursements

Mission House, Yenping, China.....	\$1,000 00
Theological School, Seoul, Korea.....	3,500 00
Cash on Hand	1,100 60

 \$5,600 60

 \$5,600 60

Property Protected	\$034,915 00
--------------------------	--------------

PERMANENT FUNDS

Capital

Balance on Hand October 31, 1918.....	\$734,585 33
Received During Fiscal Year 1918-19.....	173,846 34
Profit and Loss.....	450 00

 \$908,881 67

Investments

Loans to Mission Fields.....	\$149,652 50
Loans to General Treasury.....	449,650 12
Rindge Fund (Literature).....	2,500 00
Real Estate Mortgages.....	118,320 00
Stocks and Bonds.....	185,954 05
Bills Receivable	2,799 00

 \$908,881 67

Designations		
Administration and Home Cultivation.....	\$104,168	04
Mission House Fund.....	100,000	00
Newman Fund for Jerusalem.....	60,666	48
General Purposes of the Board.....	142,602	90
Retired Missionaries' Fund	150,015	00
Rindge Fund (Literature).....	2,500	00
Work on the Foreign Field.....	348,479	25
Profit and Loss.....	450	00
		<hr/>
		\$908,881 67

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS ANNUITY FUND

Balance Sheet		
Bonds Outstanding		\$1,873,165 45
Investments		
Loans to Mission Fields.....	\$199,146	52
Real Estate	550,788	00
Real Estate Mortgages	476,200	00
Stocks and Bonds	324,439	05
Loan to General Treasury.....	160,000	00
Suspense Account		116 06
Property Expense and Earnings.....		13,449 39
Amortization	97,041	32
Cash on Hand	79,116	01
		<hr/>
	\$1,886,730	90
		\$1,886,730 90

MISSIONARY SOCIETY ANNUITY FUND

Balance Sheet		
Bonds Outstanding		\$286,226 00
Investments		
Stocks and Bonds	\$151,658	75
Real Estate Mortgages	132,307	52
Loan to Switzerland Mission for Lausanne Property	1,064	00
Suspense	250	00
Cash on Hand	945	73
		<hr/>
		\$286,226 00

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

Bonds:		
Liberty Bonds	\$650,107	50
Other Government and Provincial Bonds.....	90,229	55
War Savings Stamps.....	3,003	03
		<hr/>
		\$743,340 08
Municipal Bonds	\$33,022	80
Industrial Bonds	9,675	00
Railroad Bonds	122,266	25
Traction Bonds	50,185	00
Public Utility Bonds.....	179,871	25
Bonds donated	24,368	25
		<hr/>
		419,388 55
Stocks:		
By Bequest, Gift or Annuity.....		70,845 00
Mortgages:		
Guaranteed Mortgages	\$502,500	00
Non-Guaranteed Mortgages	250,457	89
		<hr/>
		752,957 89
Real Estate:		
Domestic Property (Appraised Value).....		666,638 65
		<hr/>
		\$2,653,170 17

FOREIGN BOARD CENTENARY

October 31, 1919

Deputations

Africa	\$13,491 47
Asia	38,117 09
Mexico	2,146 86
South America	3,305 54

 \$57,060 96

Cultivation of the Foreign Fields

China	\$3,977 09
Denmark	1,000 00
India	2,764 94
Japan and Korea.....	3,517 50
South America	3,980 43

 15,239 96

Administration

Executive and Staff.....	\$67,665 56
Financial Cultivation	202 92
General Travel	16,644 98
Interest	35,885 04
Miscellaneous	1,943 24
Office Salaries	44,152 08
Office Supplies	808 42
Parish Abroad	3,957 73
Postage	1,585 24
Promotion	2,514 53
Surveys	6,353 27
Telephone	199 03
Telegraph	468 77
Training Conferences	4,395 37

 186,776 18

Equipment and Rent

Alterations	\$1,464 92
Furniture and Fixtures	6,708 41
Lantern Slide	17,352 28
Rent	8,322 61

 33,848 22

Miscellaneous

Expenses of Missionaries and Workers from Mission Fields Engaged in Centenary Activities, etc.....	\$56,336 65
Publicity and Literature.....	53,035 05
Property and Equipment and Reinforcement Campaigns	72,936 06
Interest on Loans on Account Joint Centenary Expense.....	40,000 00

 222,307 76

 \$515,233 08

SUMMARY

This report, instead of containing simply a statement of receipts and disbursements, with analysis of the same, as heretofore, covers every fund and financial account which appears on our Ledger. It was impossible, in the short time that elapsed between the close of the fiscal year and the printing of this report, to secure a Balance Sheet from our Auditors covering all the assets and liabilities of the Board.

RECEIPTS

The total receipts for this year show an increase over the receipts of last year of \$3,146,472.52. This is the first financial fruit of the great Centenary Campaign of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As the official Centenary year began June 1, 1919, and as very little Centenary money had been received before that date, this increase represents the share of the Board of Foreign Missions in Centenary gifts for five months.

The statement regarding Receipts and Disbursements shows that on November 1, 1919, there was in the treasury \$2,681,882.24. As shown in the statistical reports, the following advances have been made:

Joint Centenary Expenses.....	\$1,966,439 86
Pre-Centenary Loans.....	743,284 97
Centenary Advances.....	1,022,569 11
Foreign Board Centenary.....	515,233 08
Loss in Foreign Exchange.....	215,572 85
Columbus Celebration Expenses.....	943,417 44
	<hr/>
	\$5,406,517 31

These figures should receive careful attention when the appropriations are being considered.

GENERAL EXPENSES

The General Expenses for the year amount to \$262,713.80. This item will be materially larger for next year, as salaries will have to be increased, the cost of supplies is much greater, the item of rent will be more and the office force will have to be increased in order to meet the larger demands caused by the expanding business of the Board. The full amount estimated for expenses for next year should be appropriated and not a fraction of it as heretofore. In this way the usual custom of largely overdrawing this account will be avoided.

CENTENARY EXPENSES

In the matter of the Foreign Board Centenary Expenses, it must be kept in mind that a very considerable sum was spent in promoting the Centenary interests before the Board of Home Missions entered into joint co-operation. This sum covers all the initial expenses of the Centenary, which run back for a period of nearly four years.

A large appropriation ought to be made to meet the Foreign Board Centenary expenses and our share of the Joint Centenary expenses.

LOSS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Loss in foreign exchange for the past year amounts to \$215,572.85. In addition there are certain losses not yet reported from the field. As exchange has not recovered and the outlook for the coming year is fully as bad as that of last year, a sum equal to or larger than the amount named ought to be appropriated to cover this item for the year 1920.

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE FOREIGN FIELD

During the past years of inadequate appropriations the Board has made loans to the mission fields chiefly for the purchase of property, the interest and annual payments on these loans being a charge against the appropriation to the field so benefited, until the same has been paid. The total of such loans is \$743,284.97. Whenever funds are available to make appropriations to cover these loans it will be a great relief to the fields concerned. Urgent Centenary matters, both for work and for property, and relief for Europe have engaged the attention of the Executive and Finance Committees. The treasurer has advanced on Centenary projects \$548,971.42 and for European relief \$473,597.69, making a total of all loans and advances of \$1,765,834.08.

ANNUITY FUNDS

The amount of annuity bonds written for the past year is very gratifying. It was thought by some that there would be a falling off in the annuity business because of the great emphasis that would be placed by the Centenary Campaign on outright gifts. This fear has not been realized, but as a matter of fact the Centenary Campaign has greatly increased the number of annuity bonds issued. Last year 104 bonds were issued, aggregating \$230,980. This year the total is 468 bonds, the amount being \$712,064. An arrangement has been entered into between the Home Board and the Foreign Board to conduct a joint annuity campaign. This means that when annuity

money is not designated for either Board, one-half goes to the Home Board and one-half to the Foreign Board. Each Board shares equally in the expenses of securing annuities and each issues its own annuity bonds.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Owing to the large and increasing volume of the Board's business needing legal attention, a Legal Department was established January 1, 1919, with William O. Gantz as the Department Head. Among the plans outlined for this department were the following:

The organization of a volunteer legal staff composed of attorneys in the principal counties in the United States who would give a small amount of time yearly, without charge, to the Board of Foreign Missions.

The securing of legislative or other relief from the excessive burdens of Inheritance Taxation.

The securing of legislation in the various States requiring notification to be sent to the legatees.

Co-operation with the various benevolent Boards of our Church and others in the reduction of taxation upon charitable bequests and the modification of laws limiting the same to the disadvantage of our Board.

The spread of information among the legal fraternity, especially Methodist, as to the manner in which, within the lines of their professional duties, they could foster and advance the interests of the Board.

Mr. Gantz reports that owing to the large increase of property interests and the legal papers requiring attention which came to this office in connection with the Centenary Campaign, comparatively little time has been given to these broad plans of policy. He reports, however, that about six hundred attorneys in various parts of the United States have been enlisted to serve the Board during the next five years. Among this number are many of the ablest men at the bars of their respective States, including judges, senators, ex-senators, governors, and many other able men who have not been so much in the public eye.

Mr. Gantz reports that over thirty estate and other real estate transactions have been settled during the year at a gain to the Board of many thousands of dollars.

A study has been made of forms of Powers of Attorney for use in foreign fields and many such powers have been issued during the past year. The method of holding property in the various mission fields has also been investigated and valuable suggestions have been

secured as to the best manner of safeguarding our interests when title cannot be held by the Board.

From the facts brought out above, it is apparent that apart from the value of the legal services rendered, the Legal Department has secured for the Board sums of money serveral times in excess of the cost of the entire Department.

GEORGE M. FOWLES, Treasurer.

GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE JOINT CENTENARY COMMITTEE TO OCTOBER 31, 1919

CENTENARY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Receipts

\$7,344,983 54

Disbursements

American Bible Society	\$42,690 17
General Deaconess Board	10,765 96
Board of Education	177,882 33
Board of Foreign Missions	3,536,085 14
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension....	3,348,300 21
Board of Sunday Schools	69,752 72
Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals	37,183 04
Freedmen's Aid Society	122,323 97
	<hr/>
	\$7,344,983 54

JOINT CENTENARY COMMITTEE EXPENSES

Exclusive of Columbus Celebration Departments

Allotments and Statistics	\$41,495 51
Christian Stewardship	157,551 74
Church Press Cooperation.....	5,900 89
Spiritual Resources	71,474 78
Epworth League Cooperation	25,235 52
Executive and Staff Secretaries	84,675 74
Field Organization and Financial Department.....	76,386 21
Maps, Slides and Accessories	120,635 31
Publicity	415,787 43
Sunday School Cooperation	128,927 88
World Parish	12,920 54
Lantern Slide and Lecture Bureau	416,873 14
Methodist Minute Men	115,374 66
Life Service	28,556 86
War Emergency and Restoration	56,009 23
Educational	33,480 28
National Campaign Committee	182,402 01
National Campaign Committee Advances.....	2,000 00
Survey and Research	3,099 81

Area Expenses and Advances

Atlanta, White	\$10,589 52
Atlanta, Colored	5,204 27

Boston	\$63,166 48	
Buffalo	52,751 66	
Chattanooga, White	30,894 99	
Chattanooga, Colored	12,626 18	
Chicago	84,496 80	
Cincinnati	128,378 47	
Denver	36,610 82	
Detroit	66,367 19	
Helena	31,776 78	
New Orleans, White		
New Orleans, Colored	16,635 10	
New York	67,171 54	
Omaha	75,165 50	
Philadelphia	25,107 65	
Pittsburgh	51,289 94	
Portland	54,336 18	
San Francisco	44,529 32	
Saint Louis	49,097 88	
Saint Paul	42,387 40	
Washington	41,813 43	
Wichita	36,176 42	
		\$1,026,573 16

Periodicals

Bulletin	\$124,895 20
Missionary News	38,628 03
World Outlook	64,710 25
Missiles	22,343 19

Office Expenses

Furniture and Fixtures	61,783 70
Alterations	8,091 47
Salaries of Clerks	213,463 44
Light	3,440 84
Rent	54,615 76
Telephone	4,473 12
Telegraph	8,348 96
Office Supplies	30,936 35
Service	405 05
Postage	8,585 97

Miscellaneous

Travel Expenses	\$118,853 37
Advance on Travel	14,114 75
Home Board	27,273 89
District Superintendents' Meetings	71,458 65
Sundries	51,097 03
	\$3,932,879 72

COLUMBUS CELEBRATION

Trial Balance as of October 31, 1919

Equipment	\$35,589 22	
Board Loan		\$950,946 80
Methodist Episcopal Church South, Loan.....		50,000 00
Revenue		299,857 36
Administration	97,339 15	
Construction	183,835 25	
African	4,886 77	
American Building No. 1	17,486 42	

American Building No. 2.....	\$28,492 66	
Chinese	11,774 39	
European	6,619 82	
India	13,224 47	
Japanese	6,341 14	
Korean	10,069 12	
Latin America.....	18,431 40	
Malaysia	1,924 91	
North Africa	2,382 12	
Philippines	6,124 86	
Music	58,681 50	
Pageant	112,474 48	
Workers (Stewards)	59,760 67	
Special Days and Events	30,856 27	
Three-fold Stewardship	15,928 74	
Miscellaneous	1,373 51	
General Expenses	234,094 72	
Sunday School	9,999 98	
Curio Building	3,572 01	
General Exhibit	120,468 80	
Selective Service	18,108 69	
Trombone Choir	11,672 44	
Centenary Cadets	38,470 75	
Department of Demonstrations	2,971 83	
Publicity	3,109 14	
Unassigned Salaries	34,893 29	
Suspense	17,542 32	
Costumes, Traps, etc.	15,259 45	
Advance on Travel	12,100 91	
Preliminary Expenses Paid Through New York Office	35,506 60	
Guarantee for Shuttle Train Service.....	11,898 00	
Cash	7,529 36	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,300,804 16	\$1,300,804 16

WORLD OUTLOOK

Receipts

Subscriptions and Advertising, 1915.....		\$23,050 27
Subscriptions and Advertising, 1916.....	\$31,407 72	
Board's Publication Fund	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	41,407 72
Subscriptions and Advertising, 1917.....	\$35,726 35	
Board's Publication Fund	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	45,726 35
Subscriptions and Advertising, 1918.....	\$51,746 88	
Board's Publication Fund	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	61,746 88
Subscriptions and Advertising, 1919, to October 31..	\$66,166 33	
Joint Centenary Publicity	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	96,166 33
Total Receipts		\$268,097 55

Disbursements

1914	\$6,313 45
1915	43,307 01
1916	49,109 48

1917	\$57,709 95	
1918	81,504 54	
1919 to October 31st.....	94,803 37	
		<hr/>
		\$332,807 80
Balance advanced by Joint Centenary Committee.....		\$64,710 25
Due from Interchurch World Movement (tentative figures).....		46,869 00
		<hr/>
Deficit		\$17,841 25

RECEIPTS FOR EIGHT BENEVOLENT BOARDS, FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

For the Fiscal Year Ending 1919

Alabama	\$7,413 60
Alaska Mission	139 30
Arizona Mission	18,911 93
Arkansas	5,257 92
Atlanta	17,587 83
Austria-Hungary Mission	
Baltimore	157,536 21
Bengal	
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	2,926 09
Bolivia Mission	
Bombay	136 63
Bulgaria Mission	77 67
Burma Mission	94 66
California	99,641 85
California German	6,473 57
Central Alabama	11,592 60
Central China	112 42
Central German	75,702 90
Central Illinois	183,235 58
Central Missouri	6,227 83
Central New York	335,002 41
Central Pennsylvania	163,365 61
Central Provinces	92 33
Central Swedish	21,152 79
Central Tennessee	6,329 41
Chicago German	39,043 03
Chile	171 40
Colorado	111,001 68
Columbia River	55,202 29
Congo Mission	25 00
Dakota	172,362 86
Delaware	29,266 20
Denmark	20 00
Des Moines	341,288 71
Detroit	219,289 08
East German	30,979 46
East Maine	19,404 69
East Tennessee	9,501 83
Eastern South America	
Eastern Swedish	7,309 35
Erie	212,249 41
Florida	3,758 50
Foochow	156 13
France Mission	

Genesee	\$261,438	44
Georgia	14,617	99
Gulf	6,761	66
Hawaii Mission	1,767	80
Hinghwa	90	78
Holston	58,146	99
Idaho	21,797	49
Illinois	541,179	75
Indiana	251,778	74
Inhambane Mission		
Iowa	136,249	58
Italy	221	19
Kansas	147,887	32
Kentucky	27,425	39
Kiangsi	246	50
Korea		
Lexington	17,956	35
Liberia		
Lincoln	2,197	69
Little Rock	10,796	71
Louisiana	26,653	22
Maine	28,123	31
Malaysia	294	06
Mexico	500	00
Michigan	210,143	57
Minnesota	116,774	99
Mississippi	23,064	56
Missouri	77,567	85
Montana	21,686	08
Nebraska	283,875	66
Netherlands Indies Mission	175	00
Nevada Mission		
Newark	150,078	89
New England	155,616	93
New England Southern	77,598	35
New Hampshire	26,518	70
New Jersey	107,699	59
New Mexico	11,331	01
New York	121,310	36
New York East	191,656	41
North Africa Mission		
North Andes Mission	63	00
North Carolina	16,311	28
North China	282	76
North Dakota	82,103	43
North Germany		
North India	664	00
North Indiana	175,691	47
North Montana	13,603	69
North-East Ohio	506,713	77
Northern German	33,253	32
Northern Minnesota	66,739	45
Northern New York	78,372	61
Northern Swedish	31,168	20
Northwest German	24,107	10
Northwest India	409	35
Northwest Indiana	211,829	14
Northwest Iowa	230,928	34
Northwest Kansas	38,506	76
Northwest Nebraska	19,161	56

Norway	\$4,511	17
Norwegian and Danish	17,386	28
Ohio	265,385	67
Oklahoma	122,637	62
Oregon	83,740	30
Pacific Chinese Mission	4,651	00
Pacific German	8,948	78
Pacific Japanese Mission	6,218	00
Pacific Swedish Mission	8,148	60
Panama Mission	15	00
Philadelphia	239,725	62
Philippine Islands	132	97
Pittsburgh	365,607	59
Porto Rico Mission	751	00
Puget Sound	98,126	73
Rhodesia Mission .....	.....	.....
Rock River	359,856	26
Russia Mission.....	.....	.....
Saint Johns River.....	22,777	74
Saint Louis	79,129	15
Saint Louis German	30,902	37
Savannah	4,110	62
South Carolina	32,185	30
South Florida Mission	2,654	36
South Germany .....	.....	.....
South India	278	79
Southern California	276,601	72
Southern German	13,228	52
Southern Illinois	96,070	35
Southern Swedish Mission	1,777	45
Southwest Kansas	115,620	11
Sweden	6,260	80
Switzerland	50	00
Tennessee	4,559	00
Texas	36,533	52
Troy	138,472	79
Upper Iowa	219,274	97
Upper Mississippi	28,245	95
Utah Mission	6,901	35
Vermont	13,437	32
Washington	22,786	72
West Central Africa Mission .....	.....	.....
West China	155	64
West German	50,120	58
West Ohio	433,182	52
West Texas	19,925	70
West Virginia	103,446	03
West Wisconsin.....	103,127	38
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	1,246	11
Western Swedish	18,890	75
Wilmington	66,707	24
Wisconsin	133,421	24
Wyoming	123,413	88
Wyoming State	13,850	65
Yenping	56	17
Designated Receipts for the Board of Foreign Missions for the Months of November and December, 1918.....	92,314	93
Miscellaneous	21,477	27

 \$10,950,936 63

CENTENARY AGREEMENTS

Before making any comments on the Centenary receipts, a few general statements should be made:

The official Centenary year began June 1, 1919. Because some Districts and several Conferences had begun the payment of Centenary money on January 1, 1919, and there was no way of distinguishing between distinctly Centenary money and the regular income, it was decided to issue Centenary vouchers for all money received after January 1, 1919, with the understanding that Districts should determine the time of beginning of their five year period, provided it was prior to June 1, 1919.

A system of percentages was worked out for the Fall Conferences, whereby these Conferences were entitled to star credit if they paid the following percentage of their quota for the first year, by the time of their Conference session:

Conferences meeting in August.....	30%
Conferences meeting in September.....	35%
Conferences meeting in October.....	45%
Conferences meeting in November.....	50%
Conferences meeting in December.....	60%

The following agreement was entered into with the

Board of Education
Board of Sunday Schools
Board of Temperance
Freedmen's Aid Society
Deaconess Board
American Bible Society

1. The Centenary would adjust with each of these Boards from January 1, 1919, to June 1, 1919, on the basis of their receipts for the same months of 1918, plus the average increase in receipts for these months for the previous three years.

2. After June 1, 1919, the Centenary guaranteed the full apportionment of each of these six Boards.

The arrangement with the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was on the following basis:

1. From January 1, 1919, to June 1, 1919, each Board would receive the same amount as they had received for the identical months of the year 1918.

2. After June 1, 1919, they would share equally in all receipts,

including designated and undesignated receipts for both Boards, less the amount of the full apportionments for the six smaller Boards, until the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the Board of Foreign Missions should have received one-fifth of the total askings.

Any excess above this amount received between June 1, 1919, and June 1, 1920, would be divided among the following organizations in the ratios indicated:

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	\$2,000,000
Woman's Home Missionary Society.....	2,000,000
Freedmen's Aid Society.....	2,000,000
Board of Education.....	2,000,000
Board of Sunday Schools.....	2,000,000
Board of Conference Claimants.....	2,000,000
Deaconess Board.....	1,000,000
Church Temperance Society.....	1,000,000
American Bible Society.....	1,000,000
Special Missionary Education Fund.....	1,000,000
Methodist Hospital Work.....	2,000,000

CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Centenary subscriptions, as reported by the Area Secretaries, amount to about \$112,000,000. This amount, however, in most cases includes the apportionments of the six smaller Boards. The total apportionments for these Boards for five years amount to \$8,725,000. Adding this amount to the \$105,000,000 of the Centenary askings makes a total of \$113,725,000. This figure would indicate that the subscriptions at the present time fall short \$1,725,000 of covering the Centenary askings and the benevolent apportionments for five years. This shortage, it is hoped, will be more than covered by the subscriptions raised by the six Boards in Areas where they were not included in the Centenary and by a further effort on the part of Areas which have not gone over the top. The Department of Finance, under the leadership of Dr. John W. Hancher, is taking energetic steps to secure these results.

RECEIPTS

Up to October 31, 1919, the Treasurer of the Centenary received the sum of \$7,344,983.54 from churches and individuals. With the exception of some small amounts this money was received during the five months of the official Centenary year. Under the agreement quoted above, this amount has been disbursed among the eight participating bodies according to the figures given in this report.

To this sum should be added the moneys received by the eight participating Boards during the year, making a total \$10,950,936.63. The total receipts of these same Boards from churches and individuals for the previous year amounted to \$6,930,550.19, showing a net gain in receipts from this source for the eight participating Boards of \$4,020,386.44.

EXPENSES

The total expenses of the Joint Centenary up to October 31, 1919, are \$3,932,879.72, exclusive of the expenses of the Columbus Celebration. This will not be the final figure. There are still a few unpaid bills awaiting adjustment. On the other hand, quite a substantial sum will come into the treasury for equipment which has been sold to the Interchurch World Movement but which has not yet been inventoried. The equipment consists of

1. Office furniture
2. The entire Lantern Slide Department
3. World Outlook

While it is impossible to estimate just what these figures will be, until the inventory is completed, in all probability the amount will be several hundred thousand dollars.

On the basis of total subscriptions of about \$112,000,000 the percentage of cost of the Joint Centenary before deducting the credits referred to (\$3,932,879.72), is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Adding the cost of the Foreign Board Centenary (\$515,233.08) and the Home Board Centenary (\$212,195.33) the cost is 4 per cent. Add the cost of the Columbus Celebration, without reference to the large credits which are certain, the total is 5 per cent.

CENTENARY CONSERVATION

The Centenary Conservation Committee is composed of the following persons:

FROM THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

D. D. Forsyth, Chairman
L. C. Murdock
W. H. G. Gould
A. P. Sloan
W. L. McDowell
Frank C. Dunn
W. J. Elliott

FROM THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

S. Earl Taylor, Gen'l Sec'y
A. W. Harris
George M. Fowles, Treas.
Frank L. Brown
Frank Mason North
John T. Stone
W. B. Millar

BISHOPS

Joseph F. Berry
William Burt
Luther B. Wilson

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

Rev. F. W. Mueller
Rev. F. H. Coman
Rev. E. R. Heckman

PASTORS

E. L. Waldorf
Benjamin Young
W. R. Wedderspoon

REPRESENTING THE SIX SMALLER
BOARDS AND SOCIETIES

Edgar Blake, Gen'l Sec'y
J. B. Hingeley
Charles Guthrie

The Committee authorized the following budget from October 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920:

General Conservation Program.....	\$750,000
Special Evangelistic Campaign.....	125,000

It was voted that each organization participating in the proceeds of the Centenary funds should pay its proportionate part of these expenses.

THE COLUMBUS CELEBRATION

The total cost of the Columbus celebration to date is \$1,300,804.16. The receipts were \$299,857.36, leaving a deficit of \$1,000,946.80. This, however, represents a very incomplete report as in the general expense account there still remain a few unpaid bills awaiting adjustment. On the other hand, there are very substantial assets, the value of which has not yet been determined. These assets consist of:

1. Equipment and curios of the general Exposition.
2. The pageant called "The Wayfarer."
3. The moving picture film of the pageant.
4. The organ, which was sold but which has not yet been paid for.
5. Certain rebates from the State and from the railroad companies which have not yet been realized.

Any statement as to the value of these assets must, in the very nature of the case, be mere guess work. It is probable that these assets will care for half of the deficit and there is a possibility that they may provide for the entire amount.

WORLD OUTLOOK

The first number of World Outlook was issued in January, 1915. It was carried as a Foreign Board publication until the beginning of the Joint Centenary Campaign, when it was transferred to the Centenary and became a Home and Foreign publication.

The Interchurch World Movement desired a publication of this general character and entered into negotiations with the Centenary looking toward the purchase of this magazine. Officers of both organizations agreed that there was neither room nor necessity for competing missionary magazines in this field and inasmuch as the character of the magazine readily lent itself to interdenominational publication the transfer was agreed to.

As shown in the statistical tables the net advances to World Outlook, the amount charged to Centenary publicity and the deficit total \$77,841.25, or an average of \$15,568.25 a year, which in the judgment of many is a meager sum when compared with the great educational value of World Outlook and the prestige which it has brought to the Church.

The amount advanced by the Joint Centenary Committee, \$64,710.25, is included in the Joint Centenary expense account, and the amount received from the Interchurch World Movement will be credited to this account.

COLLECTIONS

The experience of this year in collecting and remitting large sums of money for the benevolent Boards emphasizes the fact that the present system is antiquated and entirely inadequate to meet present-day conditions. Treasurers of some Conferences, held six weeks before the close of the fiscal year, had not remitted on October 31st, and it was only after sending many special delivery letters and telegrams that the reports were finally secured.

Some action should be taken by the next General Conference providing that funds for the Benevolent Boards, now being covered into one Centenary total, should be paid directly to a central receiving treasurer and under no circumstances should this money be held back until Conference sessions and much later. Such a plan would best be accomplished by having all churches remit directly to the receiving treasurer, or if some compromise measure should be thought best at this time, arrangements should be made for a representative of the receiving treasurer to be present at the session of each annual conference to receive funds and issue vouchers for all money turned in at Conference for the apportioned benevolences. In this way money could be banked immediately and interest on several millions of dollars would be saved.

Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Certified Accountants, of

New York City, have been engaged to audit the books of each Area office and also the books of the Central office.

GEORGE M. FOWLES, Treasurer.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Associate Treasurer.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1920

Total Appropriations	\$5,352,973
Total Authorizations	5,147,027
One-fifth Centenary Survey	<u>\$10,500,000</u>

A. GENERAL EXPENSES

Foreign Department		\$35,477
Treasury Department	\$14,270	
Accountant's Office	32,400	
Cashier's Office	17,120	
Designated Income Office	26,778	
	<u>\$90,568</u>	
Less Centenary Refund	10,000	80,568
Cultivation Department		41,240
Legal Department		15,102
Survey Department		12,890
Purchasing, Shipping and Storage (one-fourth)		6,300
		4,536
Transportation Department		7,275
		23,076
Filing Department		9,034
General Office		8,860
Salary Adjustments (Subject to Executive Committee)		10,000
Education and Collection		
Publications	\$10,000	
Committee on Finance	18,000	
Telegrams	1,200	
Interest	50,000	
Travel	2,500	
Sundries	15,000	
		<u>96,700</u>
Administration		
Corresponding Secretaries	\$12,000	
Telephone	2,000	
Supplies	10,000	
Annual Meeting	10,000	
Rent	25,000	
Postage	3,000	
Alterations	2,500	
Auditing	11,000	
Sundries	7,500	
		<u>73,000</u>
Balance for Centenary Expenses		<u>15,464</u>
		<u>\$439,522</u>

B. INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS

(To be administered by Board)

Emergency Fund	\$75,000	
Incidental Fund	75,000	
Cooperation Fund	25,000	
Purchasing, Shipping and Storage (three-fourths).....	19,170	
Retired Missionaries	45,000	
Personnel Department	30,000	
Medical Department	13,340	
		\$282,510

C. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSION FIELDS

Division One—Eastern Asia

I. CHINA

Work and Projects

1. General Items

Manager, Publishing House.....	\$1,500	
Interest on Loan	1,250	
Expenses, Board of Directors.....	271	
Furlough Travel of Manager.....	1,400	
Editorial Secretary, salary, travel and rent	3,000	
Three Chinese writers and travel.....	1,350	
Literature subsidy	4,000	
Grant-in-Aid, Mission Book Co.....	4,000	
Chinese Christian Advocate.....	2,000	
Editor, Chinese Christian Advocate.....	1,500	
Educational Secretary, salary, house rent, and travel (\$3,500; W. F. M. S., \$1,000)	2,500	
Circulation Manager	2,500	
Secretary Medical Association, salary, rent, and travel	2,500	
General Treasurer, salary, rent, and children allowance	2,800	
Centenary Field Campaign.....	25,000	
		\$55,571
2. Foochow	155,600	
3. Yenping	44,457	
4. Hinghwa	66,685	
5. Central China	111,143	
6. Kiangsi	77,800	
7. North China	222,285	
8. West China	88,914	
		\$822,455

II. JAPAN

For Work and Projects	166,714
-----------------------------	---------

III. KOREA

For Work and Projects	122,256
-----------------------------	---------

Division Two—Southern Asia

I. INDIA AND BURMA

Work and Projects

1. General Items	\$95,860
2. Lucknow College	42,605
3. North India	191,720
4. N. W. India	149,116
5. South India	74,559

6. Central Provinces	\$74,559
7. Bombay	95,860
8. Bengal	63,906
9. Burma	42,605

\$839,790

II. MALAYSIA

Work and Projects	
1. Malaysia	\$117,162
2. Netherlands Indies	31,954

149,116

III. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Work and Projects	85,209
-------------------------	--------

Division Three—Africa

Work and Projects	
1. Liberia	\$35,195
2. Angola	27,785
3. Madeira	5,558
4. Rhodesia	38,900
5. Inhambane	46,310
6. Congo	31,490

185,238

Division Four—Latin America

I. MEXICO

Work and Projects	103,733
-------------------------	---------

II. PANAMA AND COSTA RICA

Work and Projects	37,048
-------------------------	--------

III. SOUTH AMERICA

Work and Projects

1. General Work

Area Secretary, salary, office expense, travel, literature, Evangelistic meetings	\$12,800
General Treasurer, salary, office expense, travel	5,600
Sunday School Secretary	2,300
Educational Secretary, salary, office ex- pense, travel, institutes	2,600
Architect, salary, office expense, travel..	3,838
Latin-American Cooperation Committee..	2,500

	\$29,638
2. Eastern South America.....	207,466
3. Chile	214,875
4. Bolivia	74,095
5. North Andes	59,276
6. Ecuador	14,819

600,169

Division Five—Europe and North Africa

For Work and Projects.....	370,478
----------------------------	---------

Note: Administration of this fund is left to discretion
of Executive Committee.

War Emergency and Reconstruction

For Work and Relief.....	1,157,735
--------------------------	-----------

Total Appropriation	\$5,352,973
---------------------------	-------------

D. AUTHORIZATIONS TO FIELDS

Eastern Asia	\$1,111,423	
Southern Asia	1,065,115	
Africa	185,238	
Latin America.....	740,950	
Europe and North Africa.....	370,478	
War Emergency and Reconstruction.....	1,157,735	
		<hr/>
Retirement Fund		\$4,630,941
		516,086
		<hr/>
Total for Authorization.....		\$5,147,027

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OFFICERS

President Emeritus

MRS. CYRUS D. FOSS, 1830 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

President

MRS. WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL, 1509 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents

MRS. THOMAS NICHOLSON, 4613 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MRS. FREDERICK F. LINDSAY, 25 Seymour Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Recording Secretary

MRS. CHARLES SPAETH, 11 Audubon St., Rochester, N. Y.

Treasurer

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, 30 Maryland Life Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Chairman

MRS. THOMAS NICHOLSON

Secretary

MRS. L. L. TOWNLEY, 323 Beech Ave., Wyoming, Ohio.

Member ex-officio

MRS. WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL, President.

Corresponding Secretaries

MISS FLORENCE L. NICHOLS, 29 Prescott St., Reading, Mass.

MRS. GEORGE A. WILSON, 820 Livingstone Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

MISS ELIZABETH R. BENDER, Assistant, Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

MISS CARRIE JAY CARNAHAN, 400 Shady Ave., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISS JULIET KNOX, Assistant, 7320 Brighton Road, Ben Avon, Pa.

MRS. E. L. HARVEY, 1626 Monroe St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. R. L. THOMAS, 792 E. McMillan St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. J. M. DOLBEY, Assistant, Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISS E. L. SINCLAIR, 328 S. Douglas Ave., Springfield, Ill.

MRS. J. M. AVANN, Assistant, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MRS. RANDOLPH S. BEALL, Mount Ayr, Iowa.

MRS. WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND, 315 Northwestern National Life Ins. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISS ELLA M. WATSON, 1701 S. Seventeenth St., Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. S. FRANK JOHNSON, 710 Locust St., Pasadena, Cal.

MISS NETTIE M. WHITNEY, 705 Carr St., N., Tacoma, Wash.

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Treasurer,

November 29, 1919.

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church:
Gentlemen:

Attached hereto, we present for your confirmation, a statement of the 1920 appropriations approved at the recent meeting of our General Executive Committee. These appropriations total, you will note, \$1,837,873, an advance of \$410,252.69 over those of 1919.

This advance includes approximately \$200,000 for medical work. With it, it is our purpose to equip and staff our hospitals in a way more nearly adequate than we have in the past been able to accomplish.

Our reserve to cover probable Exchange losses is \$155,280.05 larger this year than in 1919. We feel that conservative financing requires this increase, in face of the 100 per cent. losses now incurred on gold remittances to China and the 6 per cent. to 20 per cent. losses which confront us in some of the other fields.

The appropriation for buildings is apparently \$60,000 less than in 1919. Actually, however, the difference in expenditure will be not more than \$40,000, since \$20,000 has been allocated from the Reconstruction Fund of 1919 for purchase in 1920 of additional property for our orphanage at Grenoble, France. The purchase in 1919 of a \$30,000 property for Isabella Thoburn College, explains the rest of the apparent decrease.

We have increased our staff on the field by sending out during the summer and fall of 1919 almost 100 new missionaries. The increase of \$69,142 in the total for missionary support is explained partly by this fact and partly by the emergency grants which high living costs have made necessary as an addition to regular salary in most of our fields.

There is a notable increase in the amount to be raised by branches for the endowment of the Retirement Fund—\$38,300, as against \$3,050 last year. The German Thank Offering, expended for buildings abroad, also shows remarkable increase from \$4,630 to \$9,822.

The increase in current work in the foreign conferences is much smaller than we wish it were. An increase of approximately \$27,000 (exclusive of medical advance) is not large enough to meet in any adequate way, the demands of our growing work. The difficulty clearly lies not in failure of collections to increase (the receipts of 1919 were larger than those of 1918 by \$661,000) but in the heavy exchange losses we are suffering and the large increase in missionary staff. If exchange conditions return to normal, we shall find ourselves in

position to meet most of the urgent requests for increase in current work which have pressed upon us so heavily in the General Executive session just closed.

Very truly yours,

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of
the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(Signed) By FLORENCE HOOPER,

Treasurer.

Appropriations for 1920

India:

Isabella Thoburn College	\$14,608 00
North India	124,781 20
Northwest India	102,655 70
South India	74,316 50
Central Provinces	50,604 30
Bombay	64,022 90
Bengal	35,920 30
General	11,640 00

Total for India \$478,548 90

Burma 20,366 00

Malaysia 36,312 50

Netherlands Indies 5,085 00

Philippine Islands 32,343 00

China:

North China	\$90,130 00
Central China	72,002 35
Kiangsi	70,368 25
West China	76,397 75
Foochow	111,682 50
Yenping	14,643 87
Hinghwa	44,161 25
General	12,625 50

Total for China 492,011 47

Korea 83,164 64

Japan:

East Japan	\$79,363 70
West Japan	54,134 80

Total for Japan 133,498 50

Mexico 45,092 50

South America:

Eastern South America (Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo)	\$32,486 00
North Andes	9,515 00

Total for South America 42,001 00

Europe:

Bulgaria	\$2,880 00
Italy	9,070 00
France and Reconstruction	9,850 00
Norway	50 00
Switzerland	150 00

Total for Europe	\$22,000 00
------------------------	-------------

Africa:

North Africa	\$6,428 00
Rhodesia	13,950 00
Inhambane Mission	2,435 00
West Central Africa	5,640 00

Total for Africa	28,453 00
------------------------	-----------

German Thank Offering	9,822 00
-----------------------------	----------

Retirement Fund:

Principal	\$38,300 00
Allowances	11,000 00

Total Retirement Fund	49,300 00
-----------------------------	-----------

General Fund:

Home Administration	\$21,985 11
Foreign Administration	17,950 26

Total General Fund	39,935 37
--------------------------	-----------

Student Aid	600 00
-------------------	--------

Branch Contingencies

Home	\$63,425 41
Foreign	42,314 56

Total Branch Contingencies	105,739 97
----------------------------------	------------

"Over and Above" Appropriation for Medical Advance	150,000 00
--	------------

Total Appropriation for 1920	\$1,837,873 00
------------------------------------	----------------

APPROPRIATIONS TO CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS FOR THE YEARS 1910-1919, 1920

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	1910 to 1919	1920
EASTERN ASIA		
China: Central China.....	\$334,522	\$111,143
Foochow.....	301,612	155,600
Hinghwa.....	149,914	66,685
Kiangsi.....	106,526	77,800
North China.....	526,328	222,285
West China.....	267,960	88,914
Yenping..*(1918-1919).....	*20,066	44,457
General Items.....	95,939	55,571
Total for China.....	\$1,802,867	\$882,455
Japan.....	666,572	166,714
Korea.....	440,602	122,256
Total for Eastern Asia.....	\$2,910,041	\$1,111,425
SOUTHERN ASIA		
India: Bengal.....	\$159,905	\$63,906
Bombay.....	264,194	95,860
Burma Mission Conference.....	121,434	42,605
Central Provinces.....	199,037	74,559
North India.....	666,765	191,720
Northwest India.....	365,339	149,116
South India.....	277,180	74,559
General Items.....	2,000	138,465
Total for India.....	\$2,055,854	\$830,790
Malaysia.....	227,873	117,162
Netherlands Indies..*(1919).....	*16,300	31,954
Philippine Islands.....	300,856	85,209
Total for Southern Asia.....	\$2,600,883	\$1,065,115
AFRICA		
Congo Mission..*(1917-1919).....	*\$5,150	\$31,490
East Central Africa Mission Conference..*(1910-1916).....	*95,702	.....
Inhambane Mission Conference..*(1917-1919).....	*22,848	46,310
Liberia.....	163,250	35,195
North Africa Mission Conference..*(1910-1916).....	*48,214	.....
Rhodesia Mission Conference..*(1916-1919).....	*54,186	38,900
West Central Africa Mission Conference.....	135,960	33,343
Total for Africa.....	\$525,310	\$185,238

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

1910
to
1919

1920

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico.....	\$605,319	\$103,733
Panama Mission..*(1917-1919).....	*14,000	37,048
South America: Bolivia Mission Conference..*(1917-1919).....	*27,380	74,095
Chile.....	294,965	214,875
Eastern South America.....	536,433	207,466
North Andes Mission Conference.....	180,480	74,095
For Schools..*(1917-1918).....	*13,800	.....
General Items..*(1919).....	*19,000	29,638

Total for South America.....	\$1,072,058	\$600,169
------------------------------	-------------	-----------

Total for Latin America.....	\$1,691,377	\$740,950
------------------------------	-------------	-----------

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Austria-Hungary Mission Conference..*(1911-1917).....	*\$39,587	\$.....
Bulgaria Mission Conference.....	105,105	16,500
Denmark.....	88,465	16,775
Finland.....	79,475	18,600
France Mission Conference.....	107,694	48,411
Germany, North..*(1910-1917).....	*123,595	.....
Germany, South..*(1910-1917).....	*153,000	.....
Italy.....	540,458	70,403
Italian Church, Zurich..*(1911-1919).....	*5,500	.....
Norway.....	121,365	12,050
Russia Mission.....	50,500	25,000
Spain.....	.....	25,000
Sweden.....	153,820	16,775
Switzerland.....	70,580	15,000
North Africa Mission Conference.....	49,173	92,059
General Items..*(1917-1918).....	*82,822	100,000

Total for Europe and North Africa.....	\$1,771,139	\$456,573
--	-------------	-----------

Appropriations to be administered by the Board.....	\$1,153,994	\$282,510
---	-------------	-----------

Special Appropriations for Property in Foreign Fields..*(1916-1919).....	*115,629
--	----------	-------

Fund for Union Institutions..*(1919).....	*1,800	.....
War Emergency and Reconstruction.....	.....	1,071,640

Total for the Mission Fields.....	\$10,770,173	\$4,913,451
-----------------------------------	--------------	-------------

Contingent Authorizations for Mission Fields.....	4,630,941
---	-------	-----------

Total Appropriations and Authorizations for Mission Fields.....	\$9,544,392
---	-------	-------------

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

Dates	Members and Pro-bationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debit
April 5, 1819-April 13, 1820	240,924	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$823 04	\$.003	\$85 76	\$737 28	\$.....
April 14, 1820-April 30, 1821	256,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,328 76	.009	500 00	2,566 04	.....
May 1, 1821-May 31, 1822	281,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,547 39	.009	1,689 28	3,424 15	.....
June 1, 1822-May 31, 1823	297,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,427 14	.018	3,740 22	5,111 07	.....
June 1, 1823-May 11, 1824	312,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,589 92	.011	4,096 14	3,704 85	.....
May 12, 1824-May 4, 1825	328,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,140 16	.012	4,704 22	3,138 79	.....
May 5, 1825-May 11, 1826	341,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,964 11	.014	5,510 85	2,092 05	.....
May 12, 1826-April 25, 1827	360,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,812 49	.019	7,379 42	2,025 12	.....
April 26, 1827-April 10, 1828	381,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,103 18	.016	8,103 18	167 11	.....
April 11, 1828-April 30, 1829	421,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,176 11	.033	9,233 75	5,109 47	.....
May 1, 1829-April 30, 1830	447,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,128 63	.029	10,545 03	7,693 07	.....
May 1, 1830-April 30, 1831	476,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,950 37	.029	11,497 98	6,146 36	.....
May 1, 1831-April 30, 1832	513,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,379 66	.032	12,658 99	4,867 03	.....
May 1, 1832-April 22, 1833	548,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,097 05	.031	20,356 57	1,607 51	.....
April 23, 1833-April 30, 1834	599,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,700 53	.059	33,061 89	6,245 77	.....
May 1, 1834-April 30, 1835	658,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,492 21	.048	36,535 82	5,651 96	1,797 64
May 1, 1835-April 15, 1836	652,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,517 16	.091	66,556 58	3,788 84	.....
April 16, 1836-April 16, 1837	653,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,087 36	.146	89,257 97	3,040 55	.....
April 17, 1837-April 9, 1838	658,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,480 29	.19	103,661 58	1,839 26	.....
April 10, 1838-April 9, 1839	696,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,410 87	.184	152,507 02	15,763 11	.....
April 10, 1839-April 19, 1840	740,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,905 76	.176	158,698 05	.....	3,029 18
April 20, 1840-April 19, 1841	795,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,473 25	.163	145,092 73	.....	5,048 66
April 20, 1841-April 19, 1842	852,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,482 17	.16	139,306 51	.....	1,473 10
April 20, 1842-April 19, 1843	913,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,578 78	.137	155,020 36	.....	9,904 68
April 20, 1843-April 19, 1844	1,068,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,562 27	.08	85,729 55	.....	1,071 94
April 20, 1844-April 30, 1845	1,171,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,528 26	.078	64,372 60	24,083 72	.....
May 1, 1845-April 30, 1846	1,139,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,932 73	.122	76,634 13	26,382 32	.....
May 1, 1846-April 30, 1847	644,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,000 34	.129	86,835 50	21,147 16	.....
May 1, 1847-April 30, 1848	631,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,045 15	.131	102,739 82	2,452 49	.....
May 1, 1848-April 30, 1849	639,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,579 54	.157	99,889 71	7,142 32	.....
May 1, 1849-April 30, 1850	662,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,471 31	.183	131,163 40	2,450 23	.....
May 1, 1850-April 30, 1851	689,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,482 48	.208	155,606 07	.....	3,173 34
May 1, 1851-April 30, 1852	798,700	138,284 42	.....	2,804 68	9,393 38	335,968 39	.446	282,229 87	50,565 18	.....
May 1, 1852-Dec. 31, 1853	752,696	298,473 30	.....	21,292 74	16,232 97	223,412 05	.285	238,694 06	35,283 17	.....
Jan. 1, 1854-Dec. 31, 1854	732,358	211,952 01	.....	4,930 73	6,529 30	237,412 04	.272	217,567 05	35,920 16	.....
Jan. 1, 1855-Dec. 31, 1855	709,431	204,464 86	.....	6,924 17	6,815 01	237,412 92	.296	274,182 49	.....	820 41
Jan. 1, 1856-Dec. 31, 1856	800,327	191,996 59	.....	7,784 81	29,660 52	268,890 48	.327	266,972 17	1,087 90	.....
Jan. 1, 1857-Dec. 31, 1857	820,519	247,753 13	.....	8,813 55	25,423 42	255,924 61	.265	251,107 83	4,711 63	.....
Jan. 1, 1858-Dec. 31, 1858	956,555	220,987 64	.....	8,824 64	19,479 11	265,167 19	.272	252,117 03	17,761 79	.....
Jan. 1, 1859-Dec. 31, 1859	974,345	283,863 44	.....	10,109 97	10,543 59	256,124 93	.248	270,701 97	8,783 29	.....
Jan. 1, 1860-Dec. 31, 1860	994,447	222,709 21	.....	10,051 44	13,364 21	266,148 71	.281	249,071 09	29,677 13	.....
Jan. 1, 1861-Dec. 31, 1861	988,523	226,269 28	.....	11,226 64	11,226 64	246,148 71	.281	226,300 64	29,677 13	.....
Jan. 1, 1862-Dec. 31, 1862	942,906	241,247 29	.....	12,874 78	11,443 53	246,148 71	.281	226,300 64	29,677 13	.....
Jan. 1, 1863-Dec. 31, 1863	923,394	388,109 18	.....	16,941 24	11,443 53	246,148 71	.281	226,300 64	29,677 13	.....
Jan. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1864	928,320	407,887 17	.....	22,172 93	29,553 16	349,993 20	.382	437,568 10	267,292 30	.....
Jan. 1, 1865-Dec. 31, 1865	972,259	537,569 41	.....	27,765 76	31,405 50	631,740 67	.680	523,338 90	385,694 07	.....

DATES		Members and Pro-bationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
Jan. 1, 1866—Dec. 31, 1866	1,032,184	\$441,450 32	\$	\$13,636 79	\$27,283 19	\$682,380 30	\$ 661	\$902,476 44	\$165,597 93		\$
Jan. 1, 1867—Dec. 31, 1867	1,146,081	558,520 35		28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	53	805,703 17		32,554 28	
Jan. 1, 1868—Dec. 31, 1868	1,255,115	575,624 90		11,909 36	10,610 42	598,161 69	476	649,773 03		84,195 62	
Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 31, 1869	1,298,938	576,397 48		27,618 21	14,210 93	618,226 61	475	623,820 95		80,789 92	
Jan. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1870	1,370,134	576,774 10		12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	434	515,896 32		10,942 51	
Nov. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1871	1,421,323	603,421 70		11,456 41	8,581 14	623,453 25	438	588,598 86	23,987 88		
Nov. 1, 1871—Oct. 31, 1872	1,458,441	627,646 60		10,359 16	23,050 84	601,056 60	453	598,647 63	86,396 85		
Nov. 1, 1872—Oct. 31, 1873	1,464,027	647,103 76		15,817 38	17,915 50	680,836 64	445	725,169 69	42,063 80		
Nov. 1, 1873—Oct. 31, 1874	1,563,521	618,004 99		47,603 37	9,471 96	675,080 32	431	703,855 26	13,288 86		
Nov. 1, 1874—Oct. 31, 1875	1,580,559	613,927 12		35,123 15	13,435 62	692,485 89	419	721,805 34		46,020 59	
Nov. 1, 1875—Oct. 31, 1876	1,651,512	533,594 45		51,338 09	9,255 84	594,188 38	359	699,904 35		151,746 36	
Nov. 1, 1876—Oct. 31, 1877	1,671,608	566,765 66		39,616 74	22,504 85	698,977 25	376	560,055 40		82,824 71	
Nov. 1, 1877—Oct. 31, 1878	1,698,282	477,166 15		41,652 12	32,546 78	551,355 05	394	511,169 90		42,652 56	
Nov. 1, 1878—Oct. 31, 1879	1,700,302	480,428 80		38,818 55	32,611 95	551,869 30	324	572,266 90		63,057 16	
Nov. 1, 1879—Oct. 31, 1880	1,742,922	500,182 46		34,710 27	22,478 41	557,371 14	319	575,325 69		82,001 71	
Nov. 1, 1880—Oct. 31, 1881	1,713,104	570,195 77		33,865 26	20,892 86	695,663 89	365	648,084 82		104,422 64	
Nov. 1, 1881—Oct. 31, 1882	1,748,021	621,381 08		48,605 09	21,679 84	691,666 01	395	653,438 41		66,185 04	
Nov. 1, 1882—Oct. 31, 1883	1,767,114	650,772 54		78,001 32	22,606 04	731,469 90	435	738,321 76		43,056 90	
Nov. 1, 1883—Oct. 31, 1884	1,833,490	652,188 99		49,970 02	28,966 85	731,125 86	398	775,721 16		87,655 20	
Nov. 1, 1884—Oct. 31, 1885	1,890,376	694,034 95		101,901 83	30,891 58	826,828 36	437	779,878 74		40,655 58	
Nov. 1, 1885—Oct. 31, 1886	1,987,376	836,592 37		133,958 21	44,752 89	985,303 47	406	820,753 41	124,444 48		
Nov. 1, 1886—Oct. 31, 1887	2,003,935	932,208 91		35,843 78	71,318 22	1,039,370 91	446	1,062,805 19	161,010 20		
Nov. 1, 1887—Oct. 31, 1888	2,156,119	928,598 38		41,983 67	23,476 19	994,056 24	461	1,156,046 08		36,254 26	
Nov. 1, 1888—Oct. 31, 1889	2,236,463	1,014,082 09		92,125 25	19,080 46	1,135,267 80	503	1,153,962 42		68,921 36	
Nov. 1, 1889—Oct. 31, 1890	2,283,953	1,051,642 04		58,681 26	20,748 52	1,131,071 92	495	1,163,788 92			
Nov. 1, 1890—Oct. 31, 1891	2,386,549	1,078,541 81	22,169 23	117,515 44	28,680 79	1,246,967 97	522	1,146,708 39	31,277 52		
Nov. 1, 1891—Oct. 31, 1892	2,442,027	1,119,889 36	12,110 12	122,678 46	10,458 10	1,295,133 04	513	1,241,011 52	55,399 04		
Nov. 1, 1892—Oct. 31, 1893	2,524,053	1,109,457 65	35,060 23	72,436 37	10,139 75	1,277,064 90	486	1,381,043 28			
Nov. 1, 1893—Oct. 31, 1894	2,600,660	1,088,186 96	46,301 50	85,107 28	10,313 62	1,278,909 36	498	1,231,517 80		98,550 24	
Nov. 1, 1894—Oct. 31, 1895	2,706,656	1,072,900 11	68,105 35	86,262 20	10,632 62	1,292,009 73	447	1,298,485 19		160,158 68	
Nov. 1, 1895—Oct. 31, 1896	2,831,727	1,140,509 57	43,410 35	87,758 80	25,482 81	1,252,248 53	445	1,179,475 27		168,971 80	
Nov. 1, 1896—Oct. 31, 1897	2,851,525	1,067,134 90	44,629 05	50,180 48	11,745 26	1,345,369 72	412	1,253,018 11		79,313 25	
Nov. 1, 1897—Oct. 31, 1898	2,880,389	1,122,150 51	76,286 90	57,120 97	14,061 88	1,316,097 07	478	1,287,136 11	9,649 71		
Nov. 1, 1898—Oct. 31, 1899	2,876,057	1,132,693 18	76,803 16	53,500 78	14,061 88	1,316,097 07	445	1,339,814 03		10,436 68	
Nov. 1, 1899—Oct. 31, 1900	2,929,674	1,143,268 28	125,865 33	55,864 63	14,200 13	1,306,951 38	446	1,351,390 50		35,175 80	
Nov. 1, 1900—Oct. 31, 1901	2,948,137	1,184,698 28	127,626 33	51,097 64	14,200 13	1,402,954 26	487	1,333,261 48	94,486 98		
Nov. 1, 1901—Oct. 31, 1902	3,000,295	1,281,721 69	117,626 33	62,005 49	14,321 26	1,624,228 85	546	1,552,580 84	216,129 99		
Nov. 1, 1902—Oct. 31, 1903	3,031,918	1,405,945 07	171,951 03	62,005 49	14,321 26	1,704,525 35	556	1,665,918 04	254,737 30		
Nov. 1, 1903—Oct. 31, 1904	3,070,121	1,451,688 66	167,888 66	57,308 64	31,549 46	1,704,525 35	561	1,665,918 04	17,856 18		
Nov. 1, 1904—Oct. 31, 1905	3,148,211	1,527,987 93	186,477 31	30,355 99	44,871 21	2,005,692 44	604	2,005,573 56			
Nov. 1, 1905—Oct. 31, 1906	3,236,661	1,675,494 64	374,092 27	53,163 69	25,927 68	2,071,648 28	661	1,983,962 81	105,531 45		
Total		\$40,018,343 38	\$1,629,584 75	\$2,220,527 07	\$1,279,363 59	\$37,046,496 75		\$			

* During the years 1836-1847 a total of \$2,573.89 received from the American Bible Society passed through the treasury of the Missionary Society, and at that time was included among the receipts. This sum has been subtracted from the total of receipts.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1919

YEAR	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Designated Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Debt
Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907	3,307,275	\$988,859 06	\$331,019 99	\$57,762 54	\$24,278 69	\$1,401,920 28	\$.423	\$1,519,314 16	\$11,852 23
Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909	3,444,606	984,975 35	305,834 66	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910	3,489,696	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,690 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,095 17
Nov. 1, 1910—Oct. 31, 1911	3,543,589	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 16	121,382 91
Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912	3,628,063	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	59,184 06	1,539,403 97	.424	1,546,967 81	95,331 90
Nov. 1, 1912—Oct. 31, 1913	3,775,791	1,060,824 00	325,038 78	68,863 20	27,782 20	1,482,528 18	.392	1,441,602 32	88,488 25
Nov. 1, 1913—Oct. 31, 1914	3,962,316	1,101,682 57	418,466 32	31,234 57	37,341 83	1,588,755 29	.400	1,565,185 74	88,398 06
Nov. 1, 1914—Oct. 31, 1915	4,033,123	1,095,076 88	512,330 48	51,142 36	42,024 08	1,700,573 80	.421	1,584,417 47	71,870 81
Nov. 1, 1915—Oct. 31, 1916	4,130,864	1,143,785 05	677,447 30	76,201 67	35,822 29	1,933,256 31	.468	1,887,042 06	60,209 83
Nov. 1, 1916—Oct. 31, 1917	4,282,771	1,246,781 35	675,132 52	56,173 58	23,655 11	2,144,816 93	.500	1,947,692 70	50,142 76
Nov. 1, 1917—Oct. 31, 1918	4,239,509	1,411,486 83	804,926 15	105,667 88	11,657 00	2,380,346 98	.561	2,153,279 76	.....
Nov. 1, 1918—Oct. 31, 1919	4,175,504	4,249,683 65	1,049,302 05	35,894 35	18,093 11	5,352,973 16	1.28	2,729,800 49	.....
Total	.....	\$17,483,800 18	\$6,532,317 16	\$660,491 78	\$346,565 47	\$25,212,858 08	.....	.....	.....

MISSION TREASURERS

AFRICA

- Angola—Rev. Austin J. Gibbs, Loanda, Angola.
- Congo—Rev. E. I. Everett, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Capetown.
- Inhambane—Rev. W. C. Terrill, 223 St. Amant St., Malvern, Johannesburg.
- Liberia—Mrs. A. P. Camphor, Monrovia, Liberia.
- Madeira Islands—Rev. W. G. Smart, Rua do Conselheiro 392, Funchal.
- Rhodesia—Rev. J. R. Gates, Old Umtali.

CHINA

- Central China, Foochow, Hinghwa, Kiangsi, Yenping—Rev. W. A. Main, 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
- North China—O. J. Krause, Peking.
- West China—Rev. W. M. Crawford, Chengtu, Sze.

EUROPE

- Austria—Rev. F. H. O. Melle, VIII Trautsohngasses 8, Wien.
- Bulgaria—Rev. Padel Todoroff, Pleven.
- Denmark—Rev. Anton Bast, Rigersgade 21, Copenhagen.
- France—F. E. Baker, 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris.
- Germany, North—Rev. C. H. Burkhardt, Nord Str. 78, Bremen, Germany.
- Germany, South—Rev. Richard Wobith, Turnhallestr. 20, Freudenstadt.
- Wurtemberg, Germany.
- Italy—F. E. Baker, 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris.
- Norway—Rev. Chr. Torjussen, Syder Sagensgarde 23, Kristiania.
- Russia and Finland—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors, Finland.
- Sweden—Rev. G. Wagnsson, Rorstrandsgatan 44, Stockholm.
- Switzerland—Rev. R. Ernst Grob, Route du Tunnel 1, Lausanne.
- North Africa—F. E. Baker, 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris.

INDIA

- Bengal—Rev. D. H. Manley, 72 Corporation St., Calcutta.
- Bombay—Rev. F. Wood, Baroda Camp, Bombay.
- Burma—Rev. J. R. Boyles, Syriam.
- Central Provinces—Rev. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore.
- North India—Rev. M. T. Titus, Moradabad.
- Northwest India—Rev. J. C. Butcher, 43 Rajpur Rd., Delhi.
- South India—Rev. J. B. Buttrick, Gulbarga, Deccan.

JAPAN

- Japan—Rev. Chas. Bishop, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

KOREA

- Korea—Rev. D. A. Bunker, Seoul.

MALAYSIA

- Malaysia—Rev. Guy H. Little, 3 Adis Rd., Singapore S. S.
- Netherlands Indies—Rev. J. B. Matthews, 2 Gang Skola, Weltevreden, Java.

MEXICO

- Mexico—Rev. J P Hauser, Gante St. 5, P. O. Box 115 Bis, Mexico City.

PANAMA

- Panama—Rev. E. M. Oliver, Pedro Miguel, Canal Zone.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

- Philippine Islands—Rev. M. A. Rader, 82 Isla de Komora, Manila.

SOUTH AMERICA

- Bolivia—C. A. Irle, Casilla 9, La Paz.
- Chile—Rev. Otto Liebner, Calle Talcahuano 78, Buenos Aires.
- Eastern South America—Rev. Otto Liebner, Calle Talcahuano 78, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- North Andes—M. D. Smith, Casilla 123, Callao, Peru.

RECRUITS OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
NOVEMBER 1, 1918—OCTOBER 31, 1919



Theo. J. Beck
Beatrice, Neb.
Central Wesleyan Coll., 1916
U. of Chicago, 1917
Chile



Bertha Haven Beck
Beatrice, Neb.
De Kalb Normal Sch., 1912
Chile



L. Chester Lewis, S.V.
Homer, O.
Taylor U., 1912, Garrett, 1918
India



Earl A. Seamands
Cleveland, O.
U. of Cincinnati, 1916
Ohio Northern U., 1917
India



Yvonne Seamands
Cleveland, O.
Cleveland, H. S., 1909
India



William Berger, S.V.
Marine City, Mich.
Baldwin-Wallace, 1907
Drew Theol. Sem., 1910
Panama



Dr. W. R. Oeschli, S.V.
McPherson, Kan.
U. of Kansas, 1918
China



Sara Jacobs Oeschli
McPherson, Kan.
U. of Kansas, 1917
China



Edward Aeschliman, S.V.
Appleton, Wis.
Lawrence Coll., 1914
China



Robert E. Crane
Auburn, N. Y.
Syracuse U., 1912
India



Louise P. Crane
Auburn, N. Y.
Syracuse U.
India



Will C. Crawford
Long Beach, Cal.
Pomona Coll., 1913
Union Theol. Sem., 1916
Columbia U., 1916
Malaysia



Conway Boatman, S.V.
Stewart, Miss.
Asbury College, 1915
India



Caroline Boatman, S.V.
Stewart, Miss.
Cincinnati Miss. Tr. Sch., '15
India



Doris Slater Odgers, S.V.
Lincoln, Neb.
Nebraska U., 1917
India



Charles Raymond Illick, S.V.
Hulmeville, Pa.
Taylor U., 1914
Detroit Coll. Medicine and
Surgery, 1918
Mexico



Lois Allen Illick
Hulmeville, Pa.
Taylor U.
Mexico



Hester Cartwright
Delaware, O.
Ohio Wesleyan U., 1919
China



Hiram E. Taylor
Cortland, N. Y.
Michigan Agr. Coll., 1911
Africa



Mae P. Taylor
Cortland, N. Y.
Michigan Agr. Coll., 1911
Africa



Alice Bielski, S.V.
Howard, S. D.
Johns Hopkins Tr. Sch., 1919
Java



Frank R. McDonald, S.V.
St. Joseph, Mo.
U. of Penna., 1917
China



Blanche McDonald, S.V.
St. Joseph, Mo.
Columbia, U. 1919
China



Lena James
Pueblo, Colo.
Chicago Miss. Tr. Sch.
China



Edwin M. Oliver
Baker U., 1908
Panama



Hattie Oliver
Janesville, H. S.
Panama



Helen Rushby, S.V.
New York City
Mount Union Coll., 1910
Bolivia



Frances Esther Cooper
Mansfield, Pa.
Mansfield State Normal, 1913
China



Myrth Bartlett
Los Angeles, Cal.
Pomona Coll., 1909
China



Ada Porter, S.V.
Milwaukee, Wis.
James Milliken U., 1917
Chile



S. Raynor Smith, S.V.
Elburn, Ill.
Northwestern U., 1917
Garrett, 1918
India



Abbie Johnson Smith, S.V.
Elburn, Ill.
U. of Wash., 1914
India



Helen Griffiths
New York City
Wellers' Business Coll., 1913
China



Ernest E. Tuck
Greeley, Colo.
U. of Denver, 1913
B. U. Sch. of Theol., 1919
India



Helen Gowdy Tuck
Greeley, Colo.
Colorado Coll., 1914
India



Lydia Keller, S.V.
Northfield, Minn.
Asbury Sch. for Nurses, 1912
China



J. Irving Parker, S.V.
New York
Friends' University, 1915
China



Gladys Worley Parker, S.V.
New York
Pestalozzi Froebel Training
School, 1916
China



Josephine Carver
Traverse City, Mich.
Mich. Ag. Coll., 1917
China



Charles Henry Monroe, S.V.
Delaware, O.
Ohio Wesleyan U., 1911
India



Mildred Jordan Monroe, S.V.
Delaware, O.
Ohio Wesleyan U., 1914
India



William B. Bruere, S.V.
Collingswood, N. J.
Mount Union, 1914
Princeton Theol. Sem., 1917
India



Floyd Crouse, S.V.
Sterling, Ill.
Iowa State Coll., 1916
Chile



May C. Crouse, S.V.
Sterling, Ill.
Bluffton Coll., 1915
Chile



Alva J. Walter
Altamont, Kan.
Baker U., 1912
U. of Kansas, 1916
Chile



William E. Shields, S.V.
Evanston, Ill.
Northwestern U., 1917
Garrett, 1918
Africa



Mildred L. Shields
Evanston, Ill.
Northwestern U., 1917
Africa



Charles C. Amendt, S.V.
East Sparta, O.
Mount Union, 1915
B. U. Sch. of Theol., 1918
Korea



Robert C. Tremen, S.V.
Evanston, Ill.
Northwestern U., 1918
China



Muriel Webb Tremen, S.V.
Evanston, Ill.
Northwestern U., 1919
China



Edith Anderson Amendt, S.V.
East Sparta, O.
Mount Union, 1916
Korea



Perry N. Cedarholm
Randolph, Kan.
Swedish Theol. Sem., 1913
Philippines



Mabel W. Cedarholm
Randolph, Kan.
Warren Business Coll.
Philippines



Sayre P. Maddock, S.V.
Sayre, Pa.
Wesleyan U., 1918
Argentina



Thomas W. Bundy
Seattle, Wash.
Wilson Business College
Philippines



Clyda Bundy
Seattle, Wash.
Seattle High School
Philippines



Edna Quick
Long Beach, Cal.
Edinboro (Pa.) State
Normal, 1910
China

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FOLLOWING MISSIONARIES WERE
UNAVAILABLE

Thomas Breece
Minneapolis, Minn.
U. of Missouri, 1912
Harvard U., 1916
China

Ruth Pyke Breece
Minneapolis, Minn.
De Pauw U., 1913
China

Carl S. Bell, S.V.
Seattle, Wash.
Ohio Wesleyan U., 1915
Bolivia

Ulysses S. Brown
Salina, Kan.
Mansfield Business College
Panama

Hattie Brown
Salina, Kan.
Greenpoint Academy
Panama

Rose Driver
Syracuse, N. Y.
Buffalo General Hospital
Bolivia

Grace Ziegler Walter
Altamont, Kan.
Central Normal College
Chile

Nell Carey
Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore Teachers' Tr.
Sch., 1913
Malaysia

Hazel Miller, S.V.
West Milton, O.
Defiance Coll., 1918
Chile

Newman M. Powell, S.V.
Groveport, O.
Ohio U., 1915
Garrett, 1918
Panama

Ruth Wilson Powell, S.V.
Groveport, O.
Ohio U.
Panama

Marietta Crane, S.V.
Dover, N. J.
Trenton Normal Sch., 1910
Kings County Hospital, 1917
China

Camille Chenoweth
Baltimore, Md.
Maryland State Normal
Malaysia

Ruth Earle
Malden, Mass.
Malden High School
Argentina

Katherine C. Crawford
Long Beach, Cal.
Pomona Coll., 1913
Malaysia

Lyster Hetherington, S.V.
Elgin, Ill.
Cornell U., 1917
China

Edna Elliott
East Brady, Pa.
Indiana (Pa.) Normal, 1916
Malaysia

Edith Kennard
Chillicothe, O.
Sibley Hospital, 1913
Mexico

C. Wade Jones, S.V.
Tacoma, Wash.
Northwestern U., 1914
Malaysia

DeEtta Walker Jones, S.V.
Tacoma, Wash.
De Pauw U., 1909
Malaysia

John V. Lacy, S.V.
East Milwaukee, Wis.
Ohio Wesleyan U., 1915
Garrett, 1918
Korea

Emma Tanner Lewis, S.V.
Homer, O.
Taylor U., 1912
India

Lillian McCray
Corry, Pa.
Indiana (Pa.) Normal, 1916
Bolivia

Rhea B. Maddock
Sayre, Pa.
Meridian Coll., 1914
Argentina

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

For Post-Office Addresses See List of Missionaries Classified by Conferences

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in *italics*) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or Mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out or appointed by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field; those marked † are laymen.

A

Abbey, Vere W., 1920, *Dakota, Burma*.
 Abbey, Jessie N. (Mrs. V. W.), 1920, *Colman, S. D., Burma*.
 Abbott, David Gushwa, 1900, *Iowa, Central Provinces*.
 Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. G.), 1888, *Fairfield, Ia., Central Provinces*.
 Adams (Mrs. Laura E.), 1919, *Westboro, Mass., North Andes*.
 †Aden, Fred., 1918, *Parlier, Cal., Eastern South America*.
 Aden, Anna P. (Mrs. F.), 1918, *Parlier, Cal., Eastern South America*.
 Aeschliman, Edward J., 1919, *Genesee, North China*.
 Akerson, Leroy L., 1916 (contract), *Keokuk, Ia., Netherlands Indies*.
 Akerstrom, Miss Frances E., 1918 (contract), *New York City, Malaysia*.
 Aldis, Steadman, 1912, *Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces*.
 Aldis, Ethel Fry (Mrs. S.), 1912, *Arlington, Kan., Central Provinces*.
 Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), *Des Moines, Northwest India*.
 Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), *Northwest India*.
 Alger, Miss Carrie B., 1918, *Factoryville, Pa., Chile*.
 Alexander, Robert Percival, 1893, *New England Southern, Japan*.
 Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Japan*.
 Allen, Elma Wines (Mrs. F. C.), 1896 (reappointed, 1913), *Chicago, Ill., Bolivia*.
 Alvord, Miss Grace L., 1918 (contract), *Los Angeles, Cal., Panama*.
 †Amendt, Charles C., 1918, *East Sparta, O., Korea*.
 Amendt, Edith A. (Mrs. C. C.), 1918, *Steubenville, O., Korea*.
 †Anderson, Albion Garfield (M.D.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill., Korea*.
 Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill., Korea*.
 Anderson, Karl Edwards, 1899 (reappointed, 1913), *Northwest Iowa, South India*.
 Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903 (reappointed, 1913), *Cedar Rapids, Ia., South India*.
 Anderson, Miss Margaret L., 1920 (contract), *Portsmouth, O., Malaysia*.
 Appenzeller, Henry D., 1917, *New York East, Korea*.
 Appenzeller, Ruth N. (Mrs. H. D.), 1918, *Kingston, Pa., Korea*.
 Archer, R. L., 1912, *Pittsburgh, Netherlands Indies*.
 Archer, Edna C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1916, *Wilmerding, Pa., Netherlands Indies*.
 Archerd, Hays Pennington, 1909, *Northern Minnesota, North Andes*.

Archerd, Mildred Grinols (Mrs. H. P.), 1910, *Fair Haven, Minn., North Andes*.

†Argelander, Frank A., 1918, *Cleveland, O., Kiangsi*.
 Argelander, Clara S. (Mrs. F. A.), 1920, *Berea, O., Kiangsi*.
 Arms, Goodsil Filley, 1888, *Vermont, Chile*.
 Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt., Chile*.
 Ashe, William Wesley (M.D.), 1894, *Georgia, Northwest India*.
 Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y., Northwest India*.
 Auner, Orval Marion, 1913, *Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces*.
 Auner, Nellie Wilson (Mrs. O. M.), 1913, *Springfield, Mo., Central Provinces*.

B

Badley, Brenton Thoburn, 1899, *New York City, North India*.
 Badley, Mary Stearns (Mrs. B. T.), 1899, *Wilton, N. H., North India*.
 Badley, Theodore Charles, 1904, *New York City, North India*.
 Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, O., North India*.
 †Baker, Dwight C., 1920, *Berkeley, Cal., North China*.
 Baker, Annie C. (Mrs. D. C.), 1920, *Berkeley, Cal., North China*.
 Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, *South Kansas, Northwest India*.
 Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan., Northwest India*.
 †Baldwin, Jesse Hayes (M.D.), 1906, *Kansas City, Kan., North China*.
 Baldwin, Gertrude I. Driesback (Mrs. J. H.), 1914, *Joplin, Mo., North China*.
 Bancroft, William Ethan, 1904, *Ohio, Bombay*.
 Bancroft, Clara Vaughan (Mrs. W. E.), 1904, *Washington Court House, Ohio, Bombay*.
 Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, O., Yenping*.
 Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, O., Yenping*.
 Bare, Charles Lysander, 1879, *Des Moines, North India*.
 †Bare, John Winchell, 1913, *Waukegan, Ill., North India*.
 Bare, Olive Moore (Mrs. J. W.), 1913, *Waukegan, Ill., North India*.
 Barnhart, Paul, 1910, *Wisconsin, Chile*.
 Barnhart, Gertrude H. (Mrs. P.), 1912, —, *Chile*.
 Bartlett, Miss Myrth, 1919, *Los Angeles, Cal., North China*.
 Batterson, Frank John, 1902, *Portsmouth, O., Eastern South America*.
 Batterson, Nettie Russell (Mrs. F. J.), 1902, *Laltridge, O., Eastern South America*.
 Batties, Delia May, 1915, *Ashtabula, O., Korea*.

- *Baughman, Burr J., 1910, Malaysia.
 *Baughman, Mabel Hastings (Mrs. B. J.), 1910, Malaysia.
 Bauman, Ernest Nicholas, 1907, *Birmingham, O.*, Eastern South America.
 Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
 Bauman, Ezra, 1907, East German, Chile.
 Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra), 1908, *Fairfax, S. D.*, Chile.
 Beach, Stella M., 1917, *Ilion, N. Y.*, North Andes.
 †Beck, Frank Spurgeon, 1912, *Canton, S. D.*, Bolivia.
 Beck, Bessie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Bolivia.
 †Beck, Theo J., 1919, *Cortland, Ill.*, Chile.
 Beck, Bertha H. (Mrs. T. J.), 1919, *Beatrice, Neb.*, Chile.
 Beekendorf, Arthur L., 1917, Northern Minnesota, Philippine Islands.
 Beekendorf, Esther S. (Mrs. A. L.), 1917, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Philippine Islands.
 Becker, Arthur Lynn, 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
 Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
 Beebe, Robert Case (M.D.), 1884, North Ohio, Central China.
 Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Hwaiyuan, China*, Central China.
 Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, West China.
 Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
 †Bell, Carl S., 1919, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Bennett, Howard C., 1916, Troy, Foochow.
 Bennett, Leah S. (Mrs. H. C.), 1918, *Glens Falls, N. Y.*, Foochow.
 †Berger, Wilhelm R., 1919, *Marine City, Mich.*, Panama.
 Bernhardt, Charles John, 1913, *Cincinnati, O.*, Philippine Islands.
 Berry, Arthur Daniel, 1902, Newark, Japan.
 Beyer, Ruth, 1914, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Chile.
 Bielski, Miss Alice Irene, 1919, *Howard, S. D.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Billing, Arthur William, 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Billings, Bliss Washington, 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
 Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
 Bisbee, Royal Daniel, 1910, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Everett, Mass.*, Bombay.
 Bishop, Charles, 1879, North Indiana, Japan.
 Bishop, Jennie S. V. (Mrs. C.), 1880, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.
 Bissonnette, Wesley Smith, 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Bjorklund, Ellen Eleanora, 1909, *Stromholm, Sweden*, Rhodesia.
 †Black, Edward F., 1908 (reappointed, 1916), *Huntingdon, Pa.*, Foochow.
 Black, Anna N. S. (Mrs. E. F.), 1908 (reappointed, 1916), *Alexandria, Pa.*, Foochow.
 Black, Miss Margaret, 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Central China.
 *Blackmore, Josiah T. C., 1914, North Africa.
 *Blackmore, Clarisse L. E. (Mrs. J. T. C.), 1914, North Africa.
 Blackstone, James Harry, 1906, Central New York, Central China.
 Blackstone, Barbara Treman (Mrs. J. H.), 1906, *Sheldrake, N. Y.*, Central China.
 †Blasdel, Robert A., 1918 (contract), *Dayton, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
 Boatman, Conway, 1918, Dakota, Central Provinces.
 Boatman, Caroline B. (Mrs. C.), 1918, *Stewart, Miss.*, Central Provinces.
 Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 1892 (reappointed in 1917), *Janesville, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Bowen, Arthur John, 1897, Puget Sound, Central China.
 Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, *Neponset, Ill.*, Central China.
 Bower, Harry Clayton, 1905, Central Pennsylvania, Netherlands Indies.
 Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Bowmar, Thomas W., 1915 (contract), *Canton, Mass.*, Malaysia.
 Boyles, James R., 1914, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Burma.
 Boyles, Marie Wiegand (Mrs. J. R.), 1914, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Burma.
 Braden, Charles Samuel, 1912, *Herrington, Kan.*, Chile.
 Braden, Grace McMurray (Mrs. C. S.), 1912, *Cheney, Kan.*, Chile.
 Branch, Montgomery Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
 Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan.*, North India.
 †Breece, Thomas E., 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
 Breece, Ruth P., 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
 Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, O.*, Hingwa.
 Briggs, George Weston, 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich.*, Northwest India.
 Briggs, Mary Hart (Mrs. G. W.), 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich.*, Northwest India.
 Brinton, Thomas B., 1916, Wisconsin, Congo.
 Brinton, Anna L. (Mrs. T. B.), 1916, *Pleasant Prairie, Wis.*, Congo.
 Brown, Anna, 1918, *Buckley, Wash.*, Chile.
 Brown, Fred Richards, 1910, Troy, Kiangsi.
 Brown, Clella McDonnell (Mrs. F. R.), 1912, *Linton, N. D.*, Kiangsi.
 Brown, Miss Georgie L., 1919 (contract), *Lakewood, O.*, France.
 †Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, West China.
 Brown, Carrie W. (Mrs. R. E.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, West China.
 Brown, Mark W., 1914, *Kingsland, N. J.*, North China.
 Brown, Olive L. (Mrs. M. W.), 1914, *Kingsland, N. J.*, North China.
 Brown, Ulysses S., 1919, Northwest Kansas, Panama.
 Brown, Mame W. (Mrs. U. S.), 1919, *Salina, Kan.*, Panama.
 Bruere, William B., 1918, New Jersey, Bombay.
 Buchanan, Charles Sumner, 1896, *Delaware, O.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Buchanan, Emily Early (Mrs. C. S.), 1897, *Delaware, O.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Buck, Philo Melvin, 1870, Kansas, Northwest India.
 Buck, Carrie McMillan (Mrs. P. M.), 1872, *Gettysburg, Pa.*, Northwest India.
 Bull, Earl Rankin, 1911, West Ohio, Japan.
 Bull, Blanche Tilton (Mrs. E. R.), 1911, *Martinsburg, O.*, Japan.
 Bundy, T. Walter, 1918, Puget Sound, Philippine Islands.
 Bundy, Clyda L., 1918, *Seattle, Wash.*, Philippine Islands.
 Bunker, Dalsell Adelbert, 1895, *Sherman, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Bunker, Annie Eilers (Mrs. D. A.), (M.D.), 1895, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
 †Bunker, Edward J., 1919, *East Orwell, O.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Burdick, George Moxham, 1903, Vermont, Korea.
 Bush, Raymond Lester, 1910, *Sebring, O.*, Inhambane.
 Bush, Grace O. Kahl (Mrs. R. L.), 1915, *Sebring, O.*, Inhambane.
 Busher, Richard C., 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
 Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
 Butcher, John Clarke (M.D.), 1885, Rock River, Northwest India.
 Butcher, Ada Proctor (Mrs. J. C.), 1888, Northwest India.
 Buttrick, John Basandall, 1888, *Nova Scotia, South India*.

Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, South India.
 Byers, William Pryce, 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, Bengal.
 Byers, Charlotte Forster (Mrs. W. P.), 1889, *Georgetown, Ont.*, Bengal.
 Byork, John, 1902, *Goteborg, Sweden*, Bengal.
 Byork, Mrs. John, 1902, *Norrköping, Sweden*, Bengal.
 Byshe, Ernest Wilfred, 1909, New York East, France.
 Byshe, Mildred Thompson (Mrs. E. W.), 1909, *Rouayton, Conn.*, France.

C

Cable, Elmer Manasseth, 1899, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
 Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Ia.*, Korea.
 Caldwell, Harry Russell, 1900, Northern New York, Yenping.
 Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chatanooga, Tenn.*, Yenping.
 Camp, Cecil L., 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
 Camp, Alice E. (Mrs. C. L.), 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
 Campbell, Bruce R., 1915, Minnesota, Mexico.
 Campbell, Lucy Clark (Mrs. B. R.), 1915, *Lamberton, Minn.*, Mexico.
 Campbell, Frank Daniel, 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
 Campbell, Ada Luella Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
 Canright, Harry Lee (M.D.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
 Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
 Carey, Miss Nell, 1919 (contract), *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
 Carhart, Raymond Albert, 1906, Dakota, Mexico.
 Carhart, Edith Noble, 1911 (Mrs. R. A.), *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
 Carhart, Walter Dosh, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
 Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
 Carson, Frederick Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hinghwa.
 Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Hinghwa.
 Carson, Margaret A., 1916, *Binghamton, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Cartwright, Frank T., 1917, Wisconsin, Foochow.
 Cartwright, Mary M. (Mrs. F. J.), 1917, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Cartwright, Miss Hester May, 1919, *Delaware, O.*, Yenping.
 Carver, Miss Josephine (contract), *Traverse City, Mich.*, North China.
 Cass, Miss E. Stella, 1918 (contract), *Nichols, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
 Cedarholm, Perry N., 1918, Western Swedish, Philippine Islands.
 Cedarholm, Mabel W., 1918, *Warren, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
 †Chaney, J. William, 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
 Chaney, Ida F. (Mrs. J. W.), 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
 †Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed in 1917), *Ada, O.*, Central China.
 †Charles, Marilla G. (Mrs. M. R.), 1900 (reappointed in 1917), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
 †Chenoweth, Miss Camille, 1919 (contract), *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
 Cherry, William Thomas, 1899, Troy, Malaysia.
 Cherry, Miriam Thorpe (Mrs. W. T.), 1899, *Churubusco, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
 Chester, Joseph, 1920, North Dakota, Bombay.
 Chester, Mabel O. (Mrs. Joseph), 1920, *Daze, N. D.*, Bombay.
 Clancy, William Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest India.
 Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892, *Dublin, Ireland*, Northwest India.
 Clare, Maurice Amer, 1915, New England, Burma.
 Clare, Elsie B. (Mrs. M. A.), 1920, *Sutherland, Iowa*, Burma.

Clark, Mildred H., 1916 (contract), *New Haven, Conn.*, Foochow.
 Clarke, William E. L., 1884, *India*, Bombay.
 Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888, Bombay.
 Clemans, Miss Ella V., 1920, *Mechanicsburg, O.*, North China.
 Clemans, Miss Florence, 1920 (contract), *Mechanicsburg, O.*, Malaysia.
 Clemens, Stanley Wilson, 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
 Clemes, Julia Norton (Mrs. S. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
 Coates, Alvin Bruce, 1906, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.
 Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.
 Cole, James Preston, 1915 (contract), *Quaker, Mo.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Cole, Winfred Bryan, 1909, Idaho, Hinghwa.
 Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
 Coleman, Joseph F. B., 1911, Washington, Liberia.
 Coleman, Etta Townsend (Mrs. J. F. B.), 1911, *Greenville, S. C.*, Liberia.
 †Congdon, Wray H., 1915 (contract), *Batavia, N. Y.*, North China.
 Congdon, Anna S. (Mrs. W. H.), 1918 (contract), *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
 Conley, Carl Hall, 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Bombay.
 Conley, Freda Herriek (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Bombay.
 Cook, Albert Edward, 1892, Detroit, South India.
 Cook, Anna M. (Mrs. A. E.), 1919, *Remsen, Ia.*, South India.
 Cook, Orwyn W. E., 1916, New York East, Mexico.
 *Cooksey, Joseph J., *Bristol, England*, North Africa.
 *Cooksey, Mary A. (Mrs. J. J.), 1914, *Bristol, England*, North Africa.
 Coole, Thomas Henry (M.D.), 1906, Kansas, Foochow.
 Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Cooper, Miss Esther F., 1919, *Athens, Pa.*, Foochow.
 Core, Lewis Addison, 1889, West Virginia, North India.
 Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Ia.*, North India.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
 Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
 Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
 Count, Elmer Ernest, 1905, New York, Bulgaria.
 Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlboro, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.
 Courtney, Laura Jean, 1911, *Jackson, Mich.*, Chile.
 Crane, Miss Marietta A., 1919, *Dover, N. J.*, Yenping.
 †Crane, Robert E., 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
 Crane, Louise P. (Mrs. R. F.), 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
 Craver, Laura Gassner (Mrs. S. P.), 1875, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
 Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.*, West China.
 Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kasson, Minn.*, West China.
 †Crawford, William Clark, 1920, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Crawford, Katherine C. (Mrs. W. C.), 1920, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 †Crouse, Floyd L., 1919, *Sterling, Ill.*, Chile.
 Crouse, May C. (Mrs. F. L.), *Sterling, Ill.*, Chile.

D

Dana, John N., 1920, *Wilmette, Ill.*, Congo.
 Dana, Eva H. (Mrs. John N.), 1920, *Wilmette, Ill.*, Congo.
 Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, 1919, *Valparaiso, Chile*, Bolivia.

Davis, George Lowry, 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.*, North China.
 Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, North China.
 Davis, George Ritchie, 1870, *Detroit*, North China.
 Davis, Maria Browne (Mrs. G. R.), 1892, *Melrose, Mass.*, North China.
 Davis, Mabel, 1917 (contract), *Norwood, O.*, Hinghwa.
 Davis, Walter Wiley, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
 Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Davis, Miss Melissa J., 1917 (contract), *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, North China.
 Davis, Miss Ruth J., 1919, *Oak Park, Ill.*, Chile.
 Davison, Florence Bower (Mrs. C. S.), 1905, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.
 Davison, John Carroll, 1872, *Newark, Japan*.
 Davkin, Francis Ian, 1916 (contract), *Jackson, Mich.*, Chile.
 Dease, Stephen Stragen (M.D.), 1880, *Philadelphia*, North India.
 Dease, Jennie Dart (Mrs. S. S.), (M.D.), 1895, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North India.
 Deming, Charles Scott, 1905, *New York*, Korea.
 Deming, Edith Adams (Mrs. C. S.), 1911, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Korea.
 Denning, John Otis, 1890, *Illinois*, North India.
 Denning, Margaret Beahm (Mrs. J. O.), 1890, *North India*.
 †Dennis, William J., 1917, *Des Moines, Ia.*, North Andes.
 Dennis, Elfreda F. (Mrs. W. J.), 1917, *Des Moines, Ia.*, North Andes.
 Denyes, John Russell, 1897, *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaysia.
 Denyes, Mary Owens (Mrs. J. R.), 1897, *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaysia.
 †Dexter, Burt Lee, 1916, *Worcester, Mass.*, Chile.
 Dieterich, Fred William, 1915, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
 Dieterich, Flora Hyde (Mrs. F. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Dildine, Harry Glenn, 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, North China.
 Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, North China.
 †Dobson, Robert James, 1910, *Albion, Mich.*, North China.
 Dobson, Mabel Lowry (Mrs. R. J.), 1913, —, North China.
 Dodd, Duncan F., 1916, *New England Southern*, Central China.
 Dodd, Ethyl M. (Mrs. D. F.), 1916, *Niantic, Conn.*, Central China.
 Donohugh, Thomas Smith, 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Northwest India.
 Donohugh, Agnes Leaycraft (Mrs. T. S.), 1906, *New York City*, Northwest India.
 Downs, Miss Grace, 1918, *Valley City, N. D.*, Chile.
 Draper, Charles Edwin, 1910, *Denver, Colo.*, Hinghwa.
 Draper, Mary Parks (Mrs. C. E.), 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Hinghwa.
 †Draper, Edwin, 1920, *Oakland, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Draper, Estella N. (Mrs. Edwin), *Oakland, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Draper, Gideon Frank, 1880, *Central New York*, Japan.
 Draper, Mary Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880, *Owensville, O.*, Japan.
 Drees, Charles William, 1874, *New England Southern*, Eastern South America.
 Drees, Mary Combs (Mrs. C. W.), 1877, *Owensville, O.*, Eastern South America.
 Driver, Miss Rose E., 1919, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
 Duarte, Benjamin Rufino, 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 †Dugan, Walter H., 1917, *Williamsport, Pa.*, Chile.
 Dukehart, Eleanor G., 1903 (reappointed, 1916), *Forest Hill, Md.*, Chile.

E

Earle, Miss Ruth E., 1919, *San Dimas, Cal.* Eastern, South America.

Eastman, Miss Marion V., 1917 (contract), *Fresno, Cal.*, Panama.
 Edwards, Sidney W., 1918 (contract), *Meridian, Miss.*, Panama.
 Edwards, Margaret S. (Mrs. S. W.), 1918 (contract), *Carolinos, Cuba*, Panama.
 Elliott, Miss Edna M., 1919, *East Brady, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Ernsberger, David Oliver, 1882, *North Indiana*, South India.
 Ernsberger, Margaret Carver (Mrs. D. O.), 1898, *Delaware, O.*, South India.
 Everett, Edward I., 1917, *New England*, Congo.
 Eyestone, James Bruce, 1905, *Iowa*, Foochow.
 Eyestone, Isabelle Longstreet (Mrs. J. B.), 1910, *Unionville, Mich.*, Foochow.

F

Faucett, Robert Isaac, 1899, *Chicago, Ill.*, North India.
 Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
 Felt, Carl Alfonso, 1908, *Upper Iowa*, North China.
 Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J.*, North China.
 Felt, Frank Ray (M.D.), 1894, *Detroit*, Central Provinces.
 Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo.*, Central Provinces.
 Follwell, Edward Douglas (M.D.), 1895, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Follwell, Mary Harris (Mrs. E. D.), 1895, *Delaware, O.*, Korea.
 †Ford, Eddy Lucius, 1906, *Westfield, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Ford, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Foster, Miss Ione, 1918, *York, Neb.*, Bolivia.
 †Foster, Merle A., 1917 (contract), *Earlham, Ia.*, Chile.
 Foster, Nina Y. (Mrs. M. A.), 1917 (contract), *Des Moines, Ia.*, Chile.
 Fresse, Edwin Field, 1887, *East Ohio*, North Africa.
 Fresse, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, O.*, North Africa.
 †Freeman, Claude Wesley (M.D.), 1905, *Burlington, Ont.*, West China.
 Freeman, Florence Mortson (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ont.*, West China.
 Freeman, Mark, 1913, *Netherlands Indies*.
 Freeman, Gwen J. (Mrs. M.), 1913, —, *Netherlands Indies*.

G

Gale, Francis Clair, 1908, *California*, Kiangsu.
 Gale, Ailie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.), (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
 Gamewell, Francis Dunlap, 1881, *Newark*, North China.
 Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.
 Garden, Joseph Hendry, 1884, *Kentucky*, South India.
 Garden, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, South India.
 †Gardner, Willie C., 1920, *Adairsville, Ga.*, Inhambane.
 Gardner, Queenie R. (Mrs. W. C.), 1920, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Inhambane.
 Gates, John Richard, 1906, *Rock River*, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottesville, P. E. I.*, Rhodesia.
 †Gaunt, Frank Payton (M.D.), 1913, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Central China.
 Gaunt, Mary Moore (Mrs. F. P.), 1913, *Macon, Mo.*, Central China.
 Gibb, John McGregor, Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
 Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
 †Gibbs, Austin Josiah, 1907, *Bowersville, O.*, West Central Africa.
 Gilder, George King, 1874, *Central Provinces*.
 Gilder, Louise Blackmar (Mrs. G. K.), 1873, *Central Provinces*.
 †Gillet, Ira E., 1918, *Oberlin, O.*, Inhambane.

Gillet, Edith C. R. (Mrs. I. E.), 1918, *Oberlin, O.*, In-hambanc.
 Goid, Philip A., 1913, *Boston, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Goid, Mikred Graham (Mrs. P. A.), 1913, *Concord, Mass.*, Bengal.
 †Gossard, Jesse Earl (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Gowdy, John, 1902, *New Hampshire*, Foochow.
 Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1920, *Pittston, Pa.*, Foochow.
 *Gray, Walter G., 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
 Gray, Florence H. (Mrs. W. G.), 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
 Greeley, Eddy Horace, 1889, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Rhodesia.
 Greenman, Almon Witter, 1880 (reappointed, 1907), North Indiana, North Andes.
 Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), 1880 (reappointed, 1907), *Odell, Ill.*, North Andes.
 *Grey, Arthur Lee, 1907, *Maryland*, Northwest India.
 Grey, Mrs. Arthur L., 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Northwest India.
 Griffiths, Miss Helen, 1919, *New York City*, Foochow.
 Grove, Paul Luther, 1911, *Des Moines, Korea*.
 Grove, Frances Phillips (Mrs. P. L.), 1911, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
 Guest, Edmund J., 1916, *Newark, South India*.
 Guest, Elizabeth B. (Mrs. E. J.), 1916, *Basking Ridge, N. J.*, South India.
 Guptill, Roger S., 1914, *Berwick, Me.*, Congo.
 Guptill, Constance Sanborn (Mrs. R. S.), 1914, *Tilton, N. H.*, Congo.
 Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), 1903 (reappointed, 1909), *New York East, Rhodesia*.

H

Hagar, Miss Esther M., 1918, *Gloversville, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Hale, Lyman L., 1915, *New England*, Central China.
 Hale, Sadie H. (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Rosindale, Mass.*, Central China.
 Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.
 Hall, Clyde J., 1916 (contract), *Scandia, Kan.*, Malaysia.
 Hall, Mary B. (Mrs. C. J.), 1916 (contract), *Scandia, Kan.*, Malaysia.
 †Halsted, Alfred T., 1919, *Ypsilanti, Mich.*, France.
 Halsted, Florence G. (Mrs. A. T.), 1919, *Ypsilanti, Mich.*, France.
 Hammon, Annie, 1914, *Kent, England*, North Africa.
 Hammon, Fletcher H., 1919, *Erie, Eastern South America*.
 Hammon, Gladys McM. (Mrs. F. H.), 1919, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Hanson, Harry A., 1916, *New England*, North India.
 Hanson, Alice J. D. (Mrs. H. A.), 1916, *Melrose, Mass.*, North India.
 Hanson, Perry Oliver, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
 Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
 †Harden, Florence Ellen, 1915, North Africa.
 Harrington, Burritt C., 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
 Harrington, Charlotte J. (Mrs. B. C.), 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
 †Harrington, John C. F., 1914 (contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
 Harrington, Mary Shinn (Mrs. J. C. F.), 1895 (reappointed, 1914, contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
 Harris, John D., 1913, *Genesee*, South India.
 Harris, Alice Bockstahler (Mrs. John D.), 1913, *Painted Post, N. Y.*, South India.
 Hart, Miss Clyde Ellen, 1920, *Chickasha, Okla.*, Chile.
 Hartell, Corwin Francis, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Iowa, Bolivia.
 Hartell, Laura Kennedy (Mrs. C. F.), 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Ia.*, Bolivia.
 Hartzler, Coleman C., 1916, *Southern California*, Congo Mission, Africa.
 Hartzler, Lucinda P. (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Congo Mission, Africa.

Hauser, J. P., 1902, *New England*, Mexico.
 Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
 Hauser, Scott P., 1915, *Dakota*, Chile.
 Hauser, Lora C. (Mrs. S. P.), 1914, *Owego, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Havermale, Lewis F., 1916, *Central Illinois*, West China.
 Havermale, Clara T. (Mrs. L. F.), 1916, *Canton, Ill.*, West China.
 Hawley, Joseph Willis, 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
 Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
 Heckelman, Frederick William, 1905, *North Ohio*, Japan.
 Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, O.*, Japan.
 Henderson, George Smith, 1892, Bengal.
 Henderson, Mabel Griffin (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, Bengal.
 †Herman, Ernest Frederick, 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
 Herman, Clementine Gregory (Mrs. E. F.), 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
 †Herrick, John S., 1917, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Herrick, Hazel B. (Mrs. J. S.), 1908, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Herrmann, Carl Christian, 1908, *West German*, Central Provinces.
 Herrmann, Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
 †Hetherington, Lyster M., 1919, *Flgin, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Hibbard, Earl Randall, 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Hill, Charles Baylis, 1897, *Northern New York*, Bombay.
 Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
 Hilmer, Henry Frederick, 1911, *California*, German, South India.
 Hilmer, Matilda Hollmann (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
 Hobart, William Thomas, 1887, *Wisconsin*, North China.
 Hobart, Emily Hatfield (Mrs. W. T.), 1882, *Evanson, Ill.*, North China.
 †Holliday, George A., 1915, *Wellington, Kan.*, Japan.
 Hollister, George W., 1915, *Wisconsin*, Hinghwa.
 Hollister, Mary R. Brewster (Mrs. G. W.), *Hinghwa City*, Hinghwa.
 Hollister, John Norman, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
 Hollister, Lillian H. (Mrs. J. N.), 1916, ———, North India.
 Hollister, William Henry, 1887, *Wisconsin*, South India.
 Hollister, Emma Dodge (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Fond du Lac, Wis.*, South India.
 Holman, Calvin E., 1919, *Kansas*, Malaysia.
 Holman, Esther D. (Mrs. C. E.), 1919, *Seney, Ia.*, Malaysia.
 †Holmes, Henry Alfred, 1915, *Berwick, Me.*, Eastern South America.
 Holmes, Lulu E. Thomas (Mrs. H. A.), 1915, *Berwick, Me.*, Eastern South America.
 Holtzinger, Horace K., 1920, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Mexico.
 Hoitzinger, Miriam F. (Mrs. H. K.), *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Mexico.
 Hooks, Miss Hattie A., 1919, ———, Liberia.
 Hoose, Earl A., 1915, *Grover, Pa.*, Kiangsi.
 Hoose, Saidee Pethes (Mrs. E. A.), 1915, *Mobile, Ala.*, Kiangsi.
 Hoover, James Matthews, 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
 Hopkins, Nehemiah Somes (M.D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
 Horley, William Edward, 1894, *Malaysia*.
 Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1894, *Malaysia*.
 †Horn, Herman A., 1920, *College Point, L. I.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Horn, Edith H. (Mrs. H. A.), 1920, *College Point, L. I.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Houser, Otto Henry, 1919, *Northeast Ohio*, Philippine Islands.

Houser, Ethel Mills (Mrs. O. H.), 1919, *Lisbon, O.*, Philippine Islands.

Howard, George Parkinson, 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.

Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *Lacrosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.

Howard, Herbert Nagle, 1909, New England, Rhodesia.

Howard, Estella Searles (Mrs. H. N.), 1909, *Canandaigua, N. Y.*, Rhodesia.

Howland, Bessie Celia, 1907, *Clyde, N. Y.*, Chile.

Huddleston, Oscar, 1906, Southwest Kansas, Philippine Islands.

Huddleston, Leona Longstreth (Mrs. O.), 1906, *Pawnee Rock, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.

Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.

Hummel, Mildred Stuart (Mrs. W. F.), 1912, *Nanking, China*, Central China.

Hunt, Leslie L., 1920, *Clinton, Ill.*, Bolivia.

Hunt, Bertha M. (Mrs. L. L.), 1920, *Clinton, Ill.*, Bolivia.

Hutchinson, Paul, 1916, Northwest Indiana, Central China.

Hutchinson, Mary M. (Mrs. P.), 1916, *Ottawa, Kan.*, Central China.

Hyde, Preston Shepherd, 1901, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.

Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.

I

Iglehart, Charles Wheeler, 1909, New York, Japan.

Iglehart, Florence Allchin (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan*, Japan.

Iglehart, Edwin Taylor, 1904, New York, Japan.

Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y.*, Japan.

†Illick, Charles Raymond (M.D.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.

Illick, Lois A. (Mrs. C. R.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.

Illick, J. Theron, 1916, *Hellenville, Pa.*, Kiangsi.

Illick, Bernice R. (Mrs. J. T.), 1916, *Olean, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.

Insko, Myron Otis, 1916, Northwest Iowa, North India.

Insko, Amelia Abel (Mrs. M. O.), 1916, *Kerin, Mont.*, North India.

Irish, John Hulbert, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Hinghwa.

Irish, Delia Folsenbee (Mrs. J. H.), 1915, *Schoharie, N. Y.*, Hinghwa.

†Irle, Charles Arthur, 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.

Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash.*, Bolivia.

J

James, Edward (reappointed 1914), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.

James, Mabel McC. (Mrs. E.), 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.

James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, Rhodesia.

James, Edith Mabel (Mrs. H. I.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis.*, Rhodesia.

James, Miss Lena M., *Pueblo, Colo.*, Central China.

Jensen, Christiane M., 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo.

Johannaber, Charles Frederic, 1915, *Warrenton, Wis.*, Kiangsi.

Johannaber, Edna Stueckenan (Mrs. C. F.), 1915, *Nokomis, Ill.*, Kiangsi.

Johnson, William Richard, 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.

Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.

†Johnstone, Ernest Marshall (M.D.), 1911, *San Dimas, Cal.*, North China.

Johnstone, Violet Higley (Mrs. E. M.), 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North China.

Jones, Benjamin Milton, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.

Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Ia.*, Burma.

†Jones, Charles W., 1919, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.

Jones, De Ette W. (Mrs. C. W.), 1919, *Tacoma, Wash.*, Central China.

†Jones, Edwin Chester, 1904, *Southport, Conn.*, Foochow.

Jones, Eli Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.

Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Ia.*, North India.

Jones, Francis Price, 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.

Jones, E. Lucille Williams (Mrs. F. P.), 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.

Jones, Lucian Berry, 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.

Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash.*, Northwest India.

†Jones, Milton E., 1916 (contract), *Iowa City, Ia.*, Malaysia.

†Jones, Thomas R., 1915 (contract), *Weertown, N. Y.*, Malaysia.

K

Kanaga, Nina Louise, 1916, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Chile.

Keck, Norma C., 1915 (contract), *Pitcairn, Pa.*, Malaysia.

†Keeler, Joseph Leonard (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.

Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.

Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Northwest India.

Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.) (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Northwest India.

†Keith, William N. (M.D.), 1917, *New York City, Java*.

Keith, Abra M. (Mrs. W. N.), 1918, *New York City, Java*.

Keller, Miss Lydia H., 1919, *Northfield, Minn.*, Central China.

†Kellogg, Claude Rupert, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.

Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.

†Kelly, C. Guyer, 1918, *Baltimore, Md.*, North Africa.

Kennard, Miss Edith F., 1920 (contract), *Hawre, Mont.*, Chile.

Kennedy (Mrs. Grace F.), 1919, *Chillicothe, O.*, Mexico.

Keys, Phiny Whittier, 1909, South Kansas, Inhambane.

Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, Inhambane.

Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind.*, Panama.

King, Miss Celestine, 1916, *Athens, Ga.*, Liberia.

King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, Central Provinces.

King, Edith Broadbrokes (Mrs. E. L.), 1912, *Attica, N. Y.*, Central Provinces.

King, Harry Edwin, 1894, Michigan, North China.

King, Edna Haskins (Mrs. H. E.), 1894, *Coldwater, Mich.*, North China.

King, William Leslie, 1888, Minnesota, South India.

King, Sarah Hockenbush (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, *Chatfield, Minn.*, South India.

Kingham, James Jay, 1905, *Rocky Ridge, O.*, South India.

Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.

Kipp, Ray Bassett, 1903, *Onarga, Ill.*, West Central Africa.

Kipp, Lettie Mason (Mrs. R. B.), 1905, *Lowell, Mass.*, West Central Africa.

Kirchner, Miss Mae, 1908, *Peterson, Iowa*, North Andes.

Kiser, Stephen L., 1920, Southwest Kansas, North Africa.

Kiser, Karen H. (Mrs. S. L.), 1920, *Sedgwick, Kan.*, North Africa.

Klaus, Armin V., 1913 (contract), *La Crosse, Wis.*, Netherlands Indies.

Klaus, Susan F. (Mrs. A. V.), 1913 (contract), *Connersville, Ind.*, Netherlands Indies.

†Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.) (contract), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Bengal.

Knight, Katherine A. (Mrs. H. W.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Bengal.

Koch, Clinton Humboldt Stegner, 1905, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.

Koch, Grace Ostrander (Mrs. C. H. S.), 1907, *Devil's Lake, N. D.*, Bengal.

- †Korns, John Hamilton (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 †Kramer, Wm. J., 1916, *Oil City, Pa.*, Central China.
 Kramer, Bessie B. (Mrs. W. J.), 1916, *Oil City, Pa.*, Central China.
 †Krause, Oliver Josiah, 1903, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.

L

- Lacy, G. Carlton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Lacy, Harriet B. (Mrs. G. C.), 1918, *Chelsea, Mass.*, Kiangsi.
 †Lacy, Henry Veere, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Jessie Ankeny (Mrs. H. V.), 1913, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, John V., 1919, New York, Korea.
 †Lacy, Walter Nind, 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Helen Murdoch (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, Foochow.
 Lacy, Emma Nind (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Menominee Falls, Wis.*, Foochow.
 †Lacy, William I., 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
 Lacy, Grace F. (Mrs. W. I.), 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
 *Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Bombay.
 †Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Bombay.
 Lawrence, Benjamin Franklin, 1908, *Bluefield, W. Va.*, West China.
 Lawrence, Jennie Borg (Mrs. B. F.), 1913, *Lindsay, Neb.*, West China.
 Lee, David H., 1875, Erie, Bengal.
 Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *West Virginia*, Bengal.
 Leitzel, Henry Samuel, 1915, New England, North China.
 Leitzel, Ruth Rossiter (Mrs. H. S.), *Meadville, Pa.*, North China.
 †Lennox, Wm. G. (M.D.), 1915, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
 Lennox, Emma B. (Mrs. W. G.), *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
 Leonard, Chauncey W., 1916, *Peoria, Ill.*, Panama.
 Lewis, John Abraham, 1912, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Yenping.
 Lewis, L. Chester, 1919, North-East Ohio, Northwest India.
 Lewis, Mary T. (Mrs. L. C.), 1919, *Homer, Ohio*, Northwest India.
 Lewis, Spencer, Rock River, West China.
 Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, West China.
 †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), 1916, *Lincoln, Me.*, Central China.
 Liebner, Otto, 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
 Liebner, Frances S. (Mrs. Otto), 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
 Lightfoot, Leroy, 1920, Michigan, Central Provinces.
 Lightfoot, Grace S. (Mrs. Leroy), 1920, *Smith's Creek, Mich.*, Central Provinces.
 †Liljestrand, Sren H. (M.D.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
 Liljestrand, Ethel H. (Mrs. S. H.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
 †Linn, Hugh Harrison (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Ia.*, South India.
 Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. D.*, South India.
 Linsell, Lewis Edwin, 1899, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Linsell, Phila Keen (Mrs. L. E.), 1899, *Arcanum, O.*, Bombay.
 Lipp, Charles Franklin, 1907, *Shiloh, O.*, South India.
 Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marseilles, O.*, South India.
 †Little, Guy H., 1915 (contract), *Cherokee, Ia.*, Malaysia.
 Little, Carolyn S. (Mrs. G. H.), 1918, (contract), *Freeport, Ill.*, Malaysia.

- Long, Estella Claraman (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed 1913), *Albion, Mich.*, Eastern South America.
 †Longshore, Milton Mahlon, 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
 Longshore, Faith Scott (Mrs. M. M.), 1913, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
 Longworth, Harral A., 1920, *Des Moines, Ia.*, West Central Africa.
 *Loveless, Emilie Rosa, 1915, *Constantine, Algiers*, North Africa.
 †Lowry, George Davis N. (M.D.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Lowry, Cora Calhoun (Mrs. G. D. N.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Lowry, Hiram Harrison, 1867, Ohio, North China.
 Luering, Heinrich Ludwig Emil, 1889, Germany.
 Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.
 Lyon, James, 1879, Delaware, Northwest India.
 Lyons, Ernest Samuel, 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

M

- †McBride, George M., 1908, reappointment 1919, *Benton, Kansas*, Mexico.
 McBride, Harriet F. (Mrs. G. M.), 1908, reappointed 1919, Colfax, Iowa, Mexico.
 McCarty, Miss Grace, 1917, *Iola, Kan.*, Foochow.
 McCray, Miss Lillian H., 1919, *Corry, Pa.*, Bolivia.
 McCurdy, William A., 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
 McCurdy, F. Eleanor W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
 †McDonald, Frank R. (M.D.), 1919, *Saint Joseph, Mo.*, North China.
 McDonald, Blanche G. (Mrs. F. R.), 1919, *Saint Joseph, Mo.*, North China.
 McKinney, Miss Arlene, 1920, *Coatesville, Pa.*, Chile.
 McLaughlin, William Patterson, 1892, Ohio, Eastern South America.
 McLaughlin, Mary Long (Mrs. W. P.), 1892, *London, O.*, Eastern South America.
 McNeil, Diana Bralash, 1913, *Monrovia, Cal.*, Liberia.
 †Maddock, Sayre Paul, 1919, *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Maddock, Rhea B. (Mrs. S. P.), 1919, *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Main, William Artyn, 1896, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Ia.*, Foochow.
 Manley, David Huron, 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manly, Wilson Edward, 1893, Upper Iowa, West China.
 Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, West China.
 Mansell, Harry Beeson, 1907, *Upper Middletown, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Mansell, Ethel Wakefield (Mrs. H. B.), 1907, *Grindstone, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Martin, Arthur Wesley, 1905, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
 Martin, Alice Bull (Mrs. A. W.), 1905, *Creston, Ia.*, Central China.
 †Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Ia.*, Japan.
 Martin, Esther B. (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.
 †Mateon, Wilbur L., 1916 (contract), *Smith Center, Kan.*, Malaysia.
 Matson, Fern T. (Mrs. W. L.), 1918 (contract), *Utica, Kan.*, Malaysia.
 Matthews, Joseph B., 1915 (contract), *Wilmore, Ky.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Matthews, Grace Ison (Mrs. J. B.), 1916, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Maxwell, Miss Ruth, 1920, *Arlington, D. S.*, Bolivia.
 Meik, James Patrick, 1881, Michigan, Bengal.
 Meik, Isabella Young (Mrs. J. P.), 1886, Bengal.

Meredith, Eureka, 1910, *Yellow Springs, O.*, North Andes.
 Miller, George A., 1904, Southern California, Panama.
 Miller, Margaret R. (Mrs. G. A.), 1904, *Fresno, Cal.*, Panama.
 Miller, Miss Hazel M., 1919, *West Milton, O.*, Chile.
 Miller, Wesley A., 1917, Wyoming, Congo.
 Miller, Ethel B. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Tunkhannock, Pa.*, Congo.
 Miller, William S., 1886, *Baltimore, Md.*, West Central Africa.
 Miner, George Sullivan, 1892, Nebraska, Foochow.
 Miner, Mary Phillips (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, *DeWitt, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Miner, Florence Folensbee, 1913, *Schoharie, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
 Moe, Rex Rogers, 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moore, John Zechariah, 1903, New York East, Korea.
 Moore, Ruth E. Benedict (Mrs. J. Z.), 1910, *Rome, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Moore, Joseph W., 1916, Nebraska, Philippine Islands.
 Morgan, Walter Leslie, 1912, Pittsburgh, South India.
 Morgan, Mercedith Allen (Mrs. W. L.), 1914, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, South India.
 †Morley, Maynard L., 1919, *Onawa, Ia.*, North Andes.
 Morris, Charles David, 1900, Newark, Korea.
 Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), 1903, *Topeka, Kan.*, Korea.
 Morrison, Maude M., 1915, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Liberia.
 Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Rhodesia.
 Munn, Miss Olive H., 1918 (contract), *Millvale, Pa.*, Eastern South America.

N

Nagle, James Stewart, 1913 (contract), *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
 Nagle, Katherine Thatcher (Mrs. J. S.), 1913 (contract), *Gowans, Md.*, Malaysia.
 †Nelson, Prof. Ray D., 1918, *Pacific Junction, Iowa*, Foochow.
 Nelson, Iola H. (Mrs. R. D.), 1918, *Pacific Junction Iowa*, Foochow.
 Nelson, William E., 1920, New England Southern, West Central Africa.
 Nelson, Julia B. (Mrs. W. E.), 1920, *Tiro, O.*, West Central Africa.
 Neumann, George Bradford, 1908, New York East, West China.
 Neumann, Louisa Stockwell (Mrs. G. B.), 1908, *New Britain, Conn.*, West China.
 Nind, George Benjamin, 1900, Cincinnati, West Central Africa.
 Nind, Elizabeth Gilbert (Mrs. G. B.), 1907, *Cambridge, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Noble, William Arthur, 1892, Wyoming, Korea.
 Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Korea.
 Norris, Miss Sara, 1917, *Oxford, Ohio*, Chile.
 †Norton, Arthur Holmes (M.D.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
 Norton, Minnette Schnittker (Mrs. A. H.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
 Norton, Miss Clare, 1915 (contract), *Napa, Cal.*, Malaysia.

O

Oakes, Miss Mary E., 1917 (contract), *Colton, Cal.*, Panama.
 Odgers, George A., 1916 (contract), *Davenport, Wash.*, Northwest India.
 Odgers, Doris S. (Mrs. G. A.), 1919, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Northwest India.
 Oechsli, Leonard, 1913, New England, Netherlands Indies.
 Oechsli, Loula Boicourt (Mrs. L.), 1913, *Arlington Heights, Mass.*, Netherlands Indies.

†Oechsli, Waldo R. (M.D.), 1919, *McPherson, Kan.*, North China.
 Oechsli, Sara J. (Mrs. W. R.), 1919, *McPherson, Kan.*, North China.
 O'Farrell, Thomas Arch, 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
 O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
 Ogata, Sennosuke, 1885, North Indiana, Japan.
 Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886, Japan.
 Oliver, Edwin M., 1919, Wisconsin, Panama.
 Oliver, Hattie S. (Mrs. E. M.), 1919, *Stoughton, Wis.*, Panama.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, Rock River, Burma.
 Olmstead, Katherine L. (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Geneo, Ill.*, Burma.
 Olson, Miss Emma, 1917, *Virouque, Wis.*, Malaysia.

P

Paddock, Bernard Horace, 1909, New Jersey, Yenping.
 Paddock, Marianne T. (Mrs. B. H.), 1918, —, Yenping.
 Park, George Washington Valteau, 1890, *Simcoe, Ontario, Bombay*.
 Park, Wilhelmina Jonsson (Mrs. G. W. V.), 1890, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bombay.
 Parker, Albert Austin, 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
 Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.
 Parker, Charles Edward, 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, South India.
 Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, South India.
 †Parker, J. Irving, 1919, *New York City*, Kiangsi.
 Parker, Gladys W. (Mrs. J. I.), 1919, *New York City*, Kiangsi.
 Parker, Lois S. L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1859, *Lunenburg, Vt.*, North India.
 Parker, Walter G., 1918, Malaysia.
 Parker, Alma E. S. (Mrs. W. G.), 1918, *Medicine Lodge, Kan.*, Malaysia.
 †Parlin, Elwyn C., 1917, *Evanson, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
 Parlin, Lucille S. (Mrs. E. C.), 1917, *Evanson, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
 Payne, Miss Zola L., 1920, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Korea.
 Peach, Preston Littlepage, 1913, Central New York, Malaysia.
 Peach, Nora Nelson (Mrs. P. L.), 1915, *Mitchellville, Md.*, Malaysia.
 Peat, Jacob Franklin, 1893, Illinois, West China.
 Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, West China.
 Penzotti, Paul Martin, 1913, Southern California, Eastern South America.
 Penzotti, Clara Kildare (Mrs. P. M.), 1913, *Guayama, Porto Rico*, Eastern South America.
 †Perkins, Edward Carter (M.D.), 1910, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
 Perkins, Georgiana P. (Mrs. E. C.), 1916, —, Kiangsi.
 Perkins, Judson Thomas, 1911, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
 Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.), 1913, *New Ulm, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
 †Perkins, Raymond George (M.D.), 1913, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Perkins, Pearl McLean (Mrs. R. G.), 1913, *Harrusmith, Ontario, Canada*, Netherlands Indies.
 Perrill, Fred Maxson, 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, North India.
 Perrill, Mary Voight (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill.*, North India.
 †Persson, Josef Alfred, 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Inhabanc.
 Persson, Henry R. (Mrs. J. A.), 1909, *Linkoping, Sweden*, Inhabanc.
 Peterson, Berndt Oscar, 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 †Petty, McKendree, 1916 (contract), *Schenectady, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Pfau, William Otto, 1913, Puget Sound, Chile.

- Pfaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash., Chile*.
- Pickett, Jarrell Waskom, 1910, *Wilmore, Ky., North India*.
- Pickett, Ruth R. (Mrs. J. W.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill., North India*.
- †Pierce, Elmer L., 1919, *Kingfisher, Okla., West Central Africa*.
- Pilcher, Raymond F., 1916, *Michigan, West China*.
- Pilcher, Esther R. (Mrs. R. F.), 1916, *Battle Creek, Mich., West China*.
- †Piper, Arthur Lewis (M.D.), 1913, *Buffalo, N. Y., Congo*.
- Piper, Maude Garrett (Mrs. A. L.), 1913, *New York, N. Y., Congo*.
- Pointer, James Doan, 1913, *Gulf, Inhambane*.
- Pointer, Marvyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La., Inhambane*.
- Porter, Miss Ada L., 1919, *Milwaukee, Wis., Chile*.
- Porter, Miss Anna L., 1918, *Milwaukee, Wis., Chile*.
- Ports, Charles William, 1900, *Sunbury, O., Panama*.
- Ports, Rosa Pena (Mrs. C. W.), 1909, *Panama, Panama*.
- Powell, Newman M., 1919, *New York East, Panama*.
- Powell, Ruth W. (Mrs. N. M.), 1919, *Groveport, Ohio, Panama*.
- †Prentice, Wentworth B. (M.D.), 1917, *Cambridge, Mass., North China*.
- Prentice, Doris McK. (Mrs. W. B.), 1917, *Cambridge, Mass., North China*.
- Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y., Liberia*.
- Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla., Liberia*.
- Price, Frederick Beman, 1901, *Saint Louis, Northwest India*.
- Price, Emma Stockwell (Mrs. F. B.), 1901, *Murray, Ia., Northwest India*.
- Price, Nelson A., 1916, *New England, Burma*.
- †Proebstel, Lester, 1914 (contract), *Salem, Ore., Malaysia*.
- Purdon, John H. C., *Dublin, Ireland, North Africa*.
- Purdon, Catherine G. (Mrs. J. H. C.), *Dublin, Ireland, North Africa*.
- †Pyke, Frederick Merrill, 1913, *Cambridge, Mass., North China*.
- Pyke, Frances Taft (Mrs. F. M.), 1914, *Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y., North China*.
- Pyke, James Howell, 1873, *Southeast Indiana, North China*.
- Pyke, Anabel Goodrich (Mrs. J. H.), 1873, *Tipton, Ind., North China*.
- Pykett, George Frederick, 1891, *Woolwich, England, Malaysia*.
- Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S., Malaysia*.

Q

- Quick, Miss Edna N., 1919, *Long Beach, Cal., North China*.

R

- Rader, Marvin Andrew, 1903, *Colorado, Philippine Islands*.
- Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo., Philippine Islands*.
- Rape, Chester Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill., West China*.
- Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill., West China*.
- Rayner, Ernest A., 1906 (reappointed 1919), *Central Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands*.
- Rayner, Clara B. (Mrs. E. A.), 1906 (reappointed 1919), *Selinsgrove, Pa., Philippine Islands*.
- Reader, John Lewis, 1899, *Vermont, Chile*.
- Reader, Marion Milks (Mrs. J. L.), 1892, *New York City, Chile*.
- Riggs, Clarence Howard, 1903, *Indianola, Ia., Burma*.
- Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Ia., Burma*.
- †Roberts, George Arthur, 1907, *Marathon, Ia., Rhodesia*.
- Roberts, Bertha E. F. (Mrs. George A.), 1910, *Mountain Dale, Ore., Rhodesia*.
- Robertson, Friederika Smith (Mrs. J. B.), 1898, *Bremen, Germany, Liberia*.
- Robertson, John Thomas, 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I., Northwest India*.

- Robertson, Amelia Haskew (Mrs. J. T.), 1894, *Calcutta, India, Northwest India*.
- †Robinson, Earl Asa, 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan., Chile*.
- Robinson, Etta Gordon (Mrs. E. A.), 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan., Chile*.
- Robinson, William Theodore, 1883, *Des Moines, Chile*.
- Robinson, Cora Naylor (Mrs. W. T.), 1883, *Malta, O., Chile*.
- Rockey, Clement Daniel, 1913, *Scotch Plains, N. J., North India*.
- Rockey, Noble Lee, 1884, *Colorado, North India*.
- Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884, *North India*.
- Ross, Marcellus Dow, 1912, *Northwest Kansas, South India*.
- Ross de Souza, Maude Gay (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Hyderabad, India, South India*.
- †Ross, Samuel J. (M.D.), 1917, *Chicago, Ill., Liberia*.
- Ross, Pearl T. (Mrs. S. J.), 1917, *Chicago, Ill., Liberia*.
- Rowe, Harry Flemming, 1898, *Northern New York, Central China*.
- Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y., Central China*.
- Rowland, Henry H., 1911, *Genesee, North China*.
- Rowland, Mildred A. (Mrs. H. H.), 1911, *Rochester, N. Y., North China*.
- †Roya, Harvey Curtis, 1913, *Nanking, China, Central China*.
- Roya, Grace Woodbridge (Mrs. H. C.), 1913, *Nanking, China, Central China*.
- Rugg, Earl M., 1916, *Genesee, Northwest India*.
- Rugg, Ellen M. F. (Mrs. E. M.), 1916, *Victor, N. Y., Northwest India*.
- †Rugg, Paul P., 1918 (contract), *Newark, Ohio, Foochow*.
- Rupert, Lynn H., 1920, *Kansas, Bengal*.
- Rupert, Hazel L. (Mrs. L. H.), 1920, *Mechanicsburg, Pa., Bengal*.
- Rusby, Miss Helen B., 1919, *New York City, Bolivia*.

S

- Sage, Miss Loretta F., 1920, *Grand Rapids, Mich., North Andes*.
- Salmans, Levi Brimmer (M.D.), 1885, *New England Southern, Mexico*.
- Salmans, Sara Smack (Mrs. L. B.), 1885, *Chatham, N. J., Mexico*.
- Schaefer, Roland T., 1914, *La Porte, Ind., Kiangsi*.
- Schaefer, Esther H. B. (Mrs. R. T.), *La Porte, Ind., Kiangsi*.
- Schaenzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, *Central German, Bengal*.
- Scharer, Charles Wesley, 1904, *West Toledo, O., South India*.
- Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, *Clyde, O., South India*.
- Schilling, Elizabeth Bull (Mrs. G. J.), 1893, *New York City, Chile*.
- Scholberg, Henry Caesar, 1906, *Minnesota, Central Provinces*.
- Scholberg, Ella Conrad (Mrs. H. C.), 1906, *Ortonville, Minn., Central Provinces*.
- Scott, Francis Newton, 1903, *Northern Minnesota, Japan*.
- Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litchfield Minn., Japan*.
- Seamonds, Earl A., 1919, *West Ohio, South India*.
- Seamonds, Yvonne S. (Mrs. E. A.), 1919, *Cleveland, O., South India*.
- Searles, Clair K., 1915, *Syracuse, N. Y., North China*.
- Sheets, Herman Jacob, 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo., North India*.
- Sheets, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind., North India*.
- Shellabear, William G., 1890, *England, Malaysia*.
- Shellabear, Emma Ferris (Mrs. W. G.), 1892, *Athens, Ore., Malaysia*.
- †Shelly, William Austin, 1905, *Galveston, Ind., Chile*.
- Shelly, Geneva L. (Mrs. W. A.), 1920, *London, O., Chile*.
- Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland, West Central Africa*.
- Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill., West Central Africa*.

- Shields, William E., 1918, North Indiana, Congo.
 Shields, Mildred L. (Mrs. W. E.), 1918, *Canton, Ill., Congo*.
 Shover, John C., 1916 (contract), *Hennessey, Okla., Netherlands Indies*.
 Silverthorn, Richard H., 1916 (contract), *Rossville, Ind., Malaysia*.
 Silverthorn, Dessie W. (Mrs. R. H.), 1916 (contract), *Hanna, Ind., Malaysia*.
 Simmons, John Wesley, 1910, Philadelphia, South India.
 Simmons, Alice Deal (Mrs. J. W.), 1910, *Jarrettown, Pa., South India*.
 Simons, George Albert, 1907, New York East, Russia.
 Simpson, Charles Eric, 1904, Central Swedish, North India.
 Simpson, Kerstin Barck (Mrs. C. E.), 1907, *Trade Lake, Wis., North India*.
 Simpson, John A., 1899, Atlanta, Liberia.
 Simpson, Mattie H. (Mrs. J. A.), 1899, *Atlanta, Ga., Liberia*.
 Sites, Clement Moore Lacy, 1907, *China, Foochow*.
 Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Me., Foochow*.
 †Skinner, James Edward (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill., Yenching*.
 Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.) (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill., Yenching*.
 Smart, William George, 1898, *Cardiff, Wales, West Central Africa*.
 Smart, Eliza Newton (Mrs. W. G.), 1898, *West Central Africa*.
 Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich., North China*.
 Smith, Hazel Littlefield (Mrs. D. V.), 1915, *Farwell, Mich., North China*.
 Smith, Frank Herron, 1905, *Chicago, Ill., Korea*.
 Smith, Iva Bamford (Mrs. F. H.), 1905, *Chicago, Ill., Korea*.
 Smith, Harold James, 1916, Southern California, Bengal.
 Smith, Lilian Ayres (Mrs. H. J.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal., Bengal*.
 Smith, Percy, *Hampshire, Eng., North Africa*.
 Smith, Sarah Boyt (Mrs. P.), *Hampshire, Eng., North Africa*.
 Smith, S. Raynor, 1918, Rock River, North India.
 Smith, Abbie J. (Mrs. S. R.), 1918, *Chenning, Ill., North India*.
 †Smith, Stephen Parsons, 1912, *New Brunswick, N. J., Bolivia*.
 Smith, Matthew D., 1917 (contract), *Alpena, S. Dak., North Andes*.
 †Smyres, Roy S., 1916 (contract), *Terre Haute, Ind., Congo*.
 Snell, Clarence Romaue, 1903, *Plessis, N. Y., North Andes*.
 Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y., North Andes*.
 Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, *Leptondale, N. Y., Chile*.
 Spencer, David Smith, 1883, Wyoming, Japan.
 Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1883, *Factoryville, Pa., Japan*.
 Spencer, Robert S., 1916, Newark, Japan.
 Spencer, Mrs. Evelyn McA. (Mrs. R. S.), 1916, *Leonia, N. J., Japan*.
 Springer, John McKendree, 1901, *Evanston, Ill., Congo*.
 Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J., Congo*.
 †Starkey, Earl F., 1919, *Eau Claire, Wis., Netherlands Indies*.
 †Stauffer, Charles John (M.D.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich., Inhambane*.
 Stauffer, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich., Inhambane*.
 Steele, Bessie Angeline (contract), 1914, *Auburn, N. Y., Malaysia*.
 Steinheimer, Herman C., 1917, Newark, Central China.
 Steinheimer, Ella J. (Mrs. H. C.), 1917, *Marshall, Mo., Central China*.
 Stephens, William H., 1880, Bombay.
 Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1885, *Cincinnati, O., Bombay*.
- Stuntz, Clyde Bronson, 1915, Upper Iowa, Northwest India.
 Stuntz, Florence Walters (Mrs. C. B.), 1915, *New York City, Northwest India*.
 Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich., Malaysia*.
 Sullivan, Ella Burkley (Mrs. F. H.), 1915, —, *Malaysia*.
 Swan, Henry Marcus, 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
 Swan, Edna Lunden (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Galva, Ill., Bengal*.
 Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., 1920, *Mount Pleasant, Ia., Chile*.
 Swift, Robert D., 1916 (contract), *Salina, Kan., Malaysia*.
- T
- Taylor, Corwin, 1907, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
 Taylor, Nellie Blood (Mrs. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia., Korea*.
 †Taylor, Hiram E., 1918, *Scottsville, Mich., Rhodesia*.
 Taylor, Mae P. (Mrs. H. E.), 1918, *Scottsville, Mich., Rhodesia*.
 †Taylor, Oswald Gretton (M.D.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa., South India*.
 Taylor, Frances Woods (Mrs. O. G.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa., South India*.
 Taylor, Samuel, 1915, Montana, North India.
 Taylor, Ethelyn Strasser (Mrs. S.), 1915, *Baker, Mont., North India*.
 Taylor, William M., 1918, *Warrenton, Ore., Bolivia*.
 Taylor, Ruth P. (Mrs. W. M.), 1916, *Worthington, Ohio, Bolivia*.
 Teeter, William Henry, 1904, Wisconsin, Chile.
 Teeter, Helen H. (Mrs. W. H.), 1918, *Chile*.
 †Terman, Earl L., 1916, *Mansfield, O., Kiangsi*.
 Terman, Lucile F. (Mrs. E. L.), 1916, *Mansfield, O., Kiangsi*.
 Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich., North China*.
 Terill, William Charles, 1907, Colorado, Inhambane.
 Terill, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill., Inhambane*.
 Thomas, Robert F., 1916 (contract), Northern New York, Malaysia.
 Thomas, Eva S. (Mrs. R. F.), 1919, *Fernwood, N. Y., Malaysia*.
 Thompson, George B., 1915, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
 †Thompson, Merritt M., 1911 (reappointed 1919), *Atlantic City, N. J., North Andes*.
 Thompson, Elizabeth M. (Mrs. M. M.), 1912 (reappointed 1919), *Atlantic City, N. J., North Andes*.
 Tipple, Bertrand Martin, 1909, New York East, Italy.
 Tipple, Jane Downs (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Stamford, Conn., Italy*.
 Titus, Murray Thurston, 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn., North India*.
 Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seamon, O., North India*.
 Toothaker, Frank M., 1918, Southern California, Yenching.
 Toothaker, Bessie H. (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Santa Ana, Cal., Yenching*.
 †Torrey, Norman L., 1915 (contract), —, *Foochow*.
 Torrey, Ray Le Valley, 1906, *Wichita, Kan., West China*.
 Torrey, Kate Wincher (Mrs. R. L.), 1906, *Wheeling, W. Va., West China*.
 Townsend, Jacob David, 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J., North Africa*.
 Townsend, Helen Frease (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J., North Africa*.
 †Treman, Robert C., 1918, *Los Angeles, Cal., Central China*.
 Treman, Muriel W. (Mrs. R. C.), 1919, *Lombard, Ill., Central China*.
 Tribby, Ruth, 1915, *New Richmond, Ind., Chile*.
 †Trimble, Charles Garnet (M.D.), 1913, *Hibbing, Minn., Yenching*.
 Trimble, Edith Alford (Mrs. C. G.), 1913, *Helena, Mont., Yenching*.
 Trindle, John R., 1903 (reappointed in 1917), *Van Meter, Iowa, Central China*.

- Trindle, Josie N. (Mrs. J. R.), 1903 (reappointed in 1917), *South English, Iowa*, Central China.
- Truscott, Thomas A., 1919, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
- Truscott, Caroline J. (Mrs. T. A.), 1919, *Syracuse, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
- Tuck, Earnest E., 1919, New England Southern, Northwest India.
- Tuck, Helen G. (Mrs. E. E.), 1919, *Greeley, Colo.*, Northwest India.
- Tuller, Miss Alice E., 1920, *Moscow, Ida.*, Chile.
- Turner, Walter L., 1920, Texas, Liberia.
- Turner, Fannie W. (Mrs. W. L.), 1920, *Oakwood, Tex.*, Liberia.
- †Tweedie, Earl R., 1917, *Crosswell, Mich.*, North India.
- Tweedie, Gertrude C. (Mrs. E. R.), 1917, *Crosswell, Mich.*, North India.
- Tynan, Irving Muir, 1907, *Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.*, Burma.
- Tynan, Florence F. (Mrs. I. M.), 1916, *Mechanicville, N. Y.*, Burma.

V

- Van Buskirk, James Dale (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.
- Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.
- †Vaughan, John George (M.D.), 1909, *Chicago, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
- Venber, Miss Gladys, 1919, *Moose Lake, Minn.*, North China.

W

- Wachs, Victor Hugo, 1911, New England, Korea.
- Wachs, Sylvia Allen (Mrs. V. H.), 1911, *Townsend, Mass.*, Korea.
- Wallace, Mrs. Emily F., 1920, *New York City*, Chile.
- Walter, Alva J., 1919, *Altamont, Kan.*, Chile.
- Walter, Grace Z. (Mrs. A. J.), 1919, *Newkirk, Okla.*, Chile.
- Ward, Ralph Ansel, 1909, North Ohio, Foochow.
- Ward, Mildred May Worley (Mrs. R. A.), 1909, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Warner, Ariel Nathaniel, 1910, Georgia, Central Provinces.
- Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Central Provinces.
- Warner, Mrs. Nancy Goodall, 1909, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Liberia.
- Warren, Basil A. (M.D.), 1920, *Aurora, Colo.*, Bolivia.
- Warren, Margaret N. (Mrs. B. A.), *Aurora, Colo.*, Bolivia.
- Warren, McKinley H., 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.
- Warren, Vanetta H. (Mrs. M. H.), 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.
- Washburn, Judson S., 1919, Northern New York, South India.
- Weak, Harry Hanson, 1907, Dakota, North India.
- Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, North India.
- Webster, Miss Florence E. (contract), *New Rochelle, N. Y.*, North China.
- †Wellons, Ralph D., 1916, *Bloomington, Ind.*, North India.
- Wellons, Willafred H. (Mrs. R. D.), 1916, *Bloomington, Ind.*, North India.
- Wenber, Joseph H., 1919, Eastern South America., Bolivia.
- Wenber, Edna G. (Mrs. J. H.), 1905 (reappointed 1919), *Waupaca, Wis.*, Bolivia.
- Wengatz, John Christman, 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, West Central Africa.
- Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, West Central Africa.
- Wesley, Arthur F., 1918, *Detroit*, Eastern South America.
- Wesley, Grace S. (Mrs. A. W.), 1918, *Chicago, Ill.*, Eastern South America.
- West, John Nikark, 1892, North Ohio, North India.
- West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, O.*, North India.
- †Westerman, Walter S., 1918, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Bolivia.

- Westerman, Frieda W. (Mrs. W. S.), 1918, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Bolivia.
- †Wheeler, Harvey Arnold, 1910, *Eugene, Ore.*, Japan.
- Wheeler, Ruth Balderree (Mrs. H. A.), 1910, *Eugene, Ore.*, Japan.
- †Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo.*, Bolivia.
- Whitehead, Virginia B. (Mrs. I.), 1912, *Paris, Ark.*, Bolivia.
- †Wiant, Paul P., 1917, *West Alexandria, O.*, Foochow.
- Wiant, Hallie F. (Mrs. P. P.), 1917, *West Alexandria, O.*, Foochow.
- Wilkie, James H. N., 1918, *Cawnpore, India*, Northwest India.
- Wilkie, Caroline B. (Mrs. J. H. N.), 1918, *Mussoorie, India*, Northwest India.
- Williams, Franklin Earl Cranston, 1906, Colorado, Korea.
- Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- *Williams, Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.
- *Williams Mrs. Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.
- Williams, Walter Burford, 1905, Northern Minnesota, Liberia.
- Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Liberia.
- Wilson, Franklin Marshall, 1905, Central Illinois, Northwest India.
- Wilson, Mary Gregg (Mrs. F. M.), 1912, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Northwest India.
- Wilson, Wilbur Fisk, 1896, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
- Wilson, Mary Rowley (Mrs. W. F.), 1900, *Crystal Springs, Mich.*, Central China.
- †Winans, Edward Jones, 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
- Winans, Josephine Fearon (Mrs. E. J.), 1910, North China.
- Wischmeier, Chester Crist, 1915, Nebraska, Bolivia.
- Wischmeier, Sadie Bartlett (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Chamberlain, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
- Withey, Herbert Cookman, 1891, *Lynn, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
- Withey, Ruth Bassett (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, West Central Africa.
- Wixon, Adelaide May, 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Central China.
- Wolcott, Maynard Lawson, 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
- Wolcott, Edna Thompson (Mrs. M. L.), 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
- Wolfe, Frederic Fay, 1908, Detroit, Mexico.
- Wolfe, Grace Henderson (Mrs. F. F.), 1908, *Ortonville, Mich.*, Mexico.
- Wood, Frederick, 1892, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.
- Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, *Kingston, Ontario*, Bombay.
- Wood, Otho Don, 1910, Rock River, North India.
- Wood, Francene B. (Mrs. O. D.), 1916, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
- Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal.*, Foochow.
- Worley, Zela C. (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forest, O.*, Foochow.
- Worthington, Charles Myron, 1902, *Abingdon, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Worthington, Pauline S. (Mrs. C. M.), 1912, *Higginsville, Mo.*, Netherlands Indies.

Y

- Yard, James Maxon, 1910, New Jersey, West China.
- Yard, Mabelle Hickox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, West China.
- Yoder, Charles L., 1916, *Elyria, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Yoder, Jessie P. (Mrs. C. L.), 1916, *Elyria, O.*, Eastern South America.

Z

- Zabilka, William, 1920, Iowa, North India.
- Zabilka, Sylvia McC. (Mrs. William), 1920, *What Cheer, Ia.*, North India.
- Zierer, Harry F., 1919, West Ohio, Philippine Islands.
- Zierer, Mary B. (Mrs. H. F.), 1919, *Waterville, O.*, Philippine Islands.

MISSIONARIES BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

June 1, 1920

Those marked † are Laymen.

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA

Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
 Beebe, Mrs. Rose L., 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
 Black, Miss Margaret, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Blackstone, James H., Nanchang, China.
 Blackstone, Mrs. Barbara T., Nanchang, China.
 Bowen, Arthur J., Nanking, China.
 Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., Oberlin, O.
 †Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
 Brown, Mrs. Carrie W., General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
 Carson, Miss Margaret A., 293 Temple Ave., Long Beach, Cal.
 †Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Charles, Mrs. Marilla G., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Dietrich, Fred W., Wuhu, Anhwei, China.
 Dietrich, Mrs. Flora N., Wuhu, Anhwei, China.
 Dodd, Duncan F., Chinkiang, China.
 Dodd, Mrs. Ethyl M., Chinkiang, China.
 †Gaunt, Frank P. (M.D.), 30 Heath St., Brookline, Mass.
 Gaunt, Mrs. Mary M., 30 Heath St., Brookline, Mass.
 Hale, Lyman L., Wuhu, China.
 Hale, Mrs. Sadie H., Wuhu, China.
 Hummel, William F., Nanking, China.
 Hummel, Mrs. Mildred S., Nanking, China.
 Hutchinson, Paul, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Hutchinson, Mrs. Mary M., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 James, Edward, Nanking, China.
 James, Mrs. Mabel McC., Nanking, China.
 James, Miss Lena M., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 †Jones, Charles W., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
 Jones, Mrs. DeEtte W., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
 Keller, Miss Lydia H., Nanking, China.
 †Kramer, William J., Nanking, China.
 Kramer, Mrs. Bessie B., Nanking, China.
 †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), Wuhu, China.
 Martin, Arthur W., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Martin, Mrs. Alice B., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Rowe, Harry F., 1120 Leishman Ave., New Kensington, Pa.
 Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., 1120 Leishman Ave., New Kensington, Pa.
 †Roys, Harvey C., Nanking, China.
 Roys, Mrs. Grace W., Nanking, China.
 Steinheimer, Herman C., Nanking, China.
 Steinheimer, Mrs. Ella J., Nanking, China.
 Treman, Robert C., Language School, Nanking, China.
 Treman, Mrs. Muriel W., Language School, Nanking, China.
 Trindle, John R., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Trindle, Mrs. Josie N., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Wilson, Wilbur F., Nanking, China.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary R., Nanking, China.
 Wixon, Miss Adelaide M., University of Nanking, China.

FOOCHOW

Bennett, Howard C., Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
 Bennett, Mrs. Leah S., Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
 Billing, Arthur W., Foochow, China.
 Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Foochow, China.
 Bissonnette, Wesley S., Kutien, Fukien, China.
 Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., Kutien, Fukien, China.
 †Black, Edward F., Route 5, Carlisle, Pa.
 Black, Mrs. Anna S., Route 5, Carlisle, Pa.
 Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 13 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.
 Cartwright, Frank T., Foochow, China.
 Cartwright, Mrs. Mary M., Foochow, China.
 Clark, Miss Mildred H. (contract), Foochow, China.
 Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kutien, Fukien, China.
 Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Kutien, Fukien, China.
 Cooper, Miss Esther F., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
 Eyestone, James B., Mt. Vernon, Ia.
 Eyestone, Mrs. Isabelle L., Mt. Vernon, Ia.
 †Ford, Eddy L., Foochow, China.
 Ford, Mrs. Effie C., Foochow, China.
 †Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Foochow, China.
 Gowdy, John, Foochow, China.
 Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., Foochow, China.
 Griffiths, Miss Helen, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 †Hetherington, Lyster M., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
 †Jones, Edwin C., Foochow, China.
 Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow, China.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow, China.
 †Lacy, Henry V., York, Neb.
 Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., York, Neb.
 Lacy, Walter N., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, William H., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Emma N., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 McCarty, Miss Grace, Foochow, China.
 Miner, George S., Foochow, China.
 Miner, Mrs. Mary P., Foochow, China.
 †Nelson, Prof. Ray D., Foochow, China.
 Nelson, Mrs. Iola H., Foochow, China.
 Sites, C. M. Lacy, Foochow, China.
 Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Foochow, China.
 †Torrey, Norman L. (contract), Foochow, China.
 Ward, Ralph A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., 378 Front St., Berca, O.
 †Wiant, Paul P., Foochow, China.
 Wiant, Mrs. Hallie F., Foochow, China.
 Worley, Harry W., Futsing, via Foochow, China.
 Worley, Mrs. Zela W., Futsing, via Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., 23 N. Washington St., Delaware, O.
 Carson, F. Stanley, Biblical School, Hinghwa, China.
 Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Biblical School, Hinghwa, China.
 Cole, Winfred B., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Cole, Mrs. Edith F., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Davis, Miss Mabel (contract), Ng-Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Draper, Charles E., Ng-Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.

Draper, Mrs. Ethel P., Ng-Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Hawley, Joseph W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hollister, George W., Siensyu, Fukien, China.
 Hollister, Mrs. Mary B., Siensyu, Fukien, China.
 †Irish, John H., 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Irish, Mrs. Delia D., 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Jones, Francis P., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Jones, Mrs. E. Lucile W., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 †Parlin, Elwyn C., Yungchun, via Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Parlin, Mrs. Luceille S., Yungchun, via Hinghwa, Fukien, China.

KIANGSI

Argelander, Frank A., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Argelander, Mrs. Clara S., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Brown, Fred R., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.
 Brown, Mrs. Clella McD., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.
 Gale, Francis C., Nanchang, China.
 Gale, Mrs. Allie S. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Hoose, Earl A., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Hoose, Mrs. Saidee P., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Illick, J. Theron, Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Illick, Mrs. Bernice R., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Johannaber, Charles F., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Johannaber, Mrs. Edna S., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Johnson, William R., Polo, Ill.
 Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., Polo, Ill.
 Lacy, G. Carleton, 407 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
 Lacy, Mrs. Harriet B., 407 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
 †Parker, J. Irving, Language School, Nanking, China.
 Parker, Mrs. Gladys W., Language School, Nanking, China.
 †Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Perkins, Mrs. Georgiana P., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Schaefer, Roland T., 326½ West Wilson St., Madison, Wis.
 Schaefer, Mrs. Esther B., 326½ West Wilson St., Madison, Wis.
 Terman, Earl L., Nanchang, China.
 Terman, Mrs. Lucile F., Nanchang, China.
 Vaughan, John G. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTH CHINA

Aeschliman, Edward J., Peking, China.
 †Baker, Dwight C., Peking, China.
 Baker, Mrs. Annie C., Peking, China.
 †Baldwin, Jesse H. (M.D.), Ada, Kan.
 Baldwin, Mrs. Gertrude D., Ada, Kan.
 Bartlett, Miss Myrth, Peking, China.
 †Breece, Thomas E., Peking, China.
 Breece, Mrs. Ruth P., Peking, China.
 Brown, Mark W., 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 Brown, Mrs. Olive L., 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 Carver, Miss Josephine (contract), care of F. M. Pyke, South Gate, Tientsin, China.
 Clemans, Miss Ella V., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, China.
 Congden, Wray H. (contract), Tientsin, China.
 Congden, Mrs. Anna S., Tientsin, China.
 Davis, George L., 802 North Waller St., Portsmouth, O.
 Davis, Mrs. Irma R., 802 North Waller St., Portsmouth, O.
 Davis, George R., Tientsin, China.
 Davis, Mrs. Maria B., Tientsin, China.
 Davis, Miss Melissa J. (contract), Shanghai, China.
 Davis, Walter W., Peking, China.
 Davis, Mrs. Mybelle G., Peking, China.
 Dildine, Harry G., Taianfu, China.
 Dildine, Mrs. Maude L. D., Taianfu, China.
 †Dobson, Robert J., Peking University, Peking, China.
 Dobson, Mrs. Mabel L., Peking University, Peking, China.
 Felt, Carl A., 76 Prospect St., Madison, N. J.
 Felt, Mrs. Louise W., 76 Prospect St., Madison, N. J.

Gamewell, Frank D., 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
 Gamewell, Mrs. Mary N., 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., Radnor, Pa.
 Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Radnor, Pa.
 Hanson, Perry O., 205 North Cottonwood Ave., Iola, Kan.
 Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., 205 North Cottonwood Ave., Iola, Kan.
 Hobart, William T., Peking, China.
 Hobart, Mrs. Emily H., Peking, China.
 Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 †Johnstone, Ernest M. (M.D.), Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
 Johnstone, Mrs. Violet H., Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
 †Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), Shanhaikwan, China.
 Keeler, Mrs. Elma N., Shanhaikwan, China.
 King, Harry E., 112 South Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 King, Mrs. Edna H., 112 South Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 †Korns, John H. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Korns, Mrs. Bessie P., Peking, China.
 Krause, Oliver J., Peking, China.
 Leitzel, Henry S., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Leitzel, Mrs. Ruth R., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 †Lennox, William G. (M.D.), Union Medical College, Peking, China.
 Lennox, Mrs. Emma B., Union Medical College, Peking, China.
 †Lowry, George D. (M.D.), 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 Lowry, Mrs. Cora C., 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 Lowry, Hiram H., Delaware, O.
 McDonald, Frank R. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 McDonald, Mrs. Ethel B. G., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Oechsli, Waldo R. (M.D.), Taianfu, China.
 Oechsli, Mrs. Sara F. J., Taianfu, China.
 †Prentice, Wentworth B. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Prentice, Mrs. Dora McK., Peking, China.
 Pyke, Frederick M., Mountain Rest, Lithia, Mass.
 Pyke, Mrs. Frances T., Mountain Rest, Lithia, Mass.
 Pyke, James H., Tientsin, China.
 Pyke, Mrs. Anabel G., Tientsin, China.
 Quick, Miss Edna N., Peking, China.
 Rowland, Henry H., Changli, China.
 Rowland, Mrs. Mildred A., Changli, China.
 Searles, Clair K., 286 North Main St., Canandaigua, N. Y.
 †Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Smith, Hazel L., Peking, China.
 Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking, China.
 Venberg, Miss Gladys, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, China.
 Webster, Miss Florence E. (contract), Shanghai, China.
 Winans, Edward J., Tientsin, China.
 Winans, Mrs. Josephine F., Tientsin, China.

WEST CHINA

Beech, Joseph, Chengtu, China.
 Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., 239 Chamberlain St., Dixon, Ill.
 Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 72 North Washington St., Delaware, O.
 Canright, Mrs. Margaret M., 72 North Washington St., Delaware, O.
 Crawford, Walter M., Chengtu, Sze., China.
 Crawford, Mrs. Mabel L., Chengtu, Sze., China.
 †Freeman, Claude W. (M.B.), Chengtu, Sze., China.
 Freeman, Mrs. Florence M., Chengtu, Sze., China.
 Havermale, Lewis L., Tzechow, Sze., China.
 Havermale, Mrs. Clara L., Tzechow, Sze., China.
 Lawrence, Benjamin F., Suining, Sze., China.
 Lawrence, Mrs. Jennie B., Suining, Sze., China.
 Lewis, S. enner, Chengtu, Sze., China.
 Lewis, Mrs. Esther B., Chengtu, Sze., China.
 †Liljestrand, Sron H. (M.D.), Chengtu, Sze., China.
 Liljestrand, Mrs. Ethel H., Chengtu, Sze., China.
 McCurdy, William A., Chungking, Sze., China.

McCurdy, Mrs. Eleanor W., Chungking, Sze., China.
 Manly, W. Edward, Chengtu, Sze., China.
 Manly, Mrs. Florence B., 350 Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
 Neumann, George B., Chengtu, Sze., China.
 Neumann, Mrs. Louisa S., Chengtu, Sze., China.
 Peat, Jacob F., Chungking, Sze., China.
 Peat, Mrs. Emily G., Chungking, Sze., China.
 Pilcher, Raymond F., Suining, Sze., China.
 Pilcher, Mrs. Esther R., Suining, Sze., China.
 Rape, C. Bertram, Chungking, Sze., China.
 Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., Chungking, Sze., China.
 Torrey, Ray L., 29 Union Park Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
 Torrey, Mrs. Kate W., 29 Union Park Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
 Yard, James M., Chengtu, Sze., China.
 Yard, Mrs. Mabelle H., Chengtu, Sze., China.

YENPING

Bankhardt, Frederick, Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Caldwell, Harry R., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Cartwright, Miss Hester May, Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Crane, Miss Marietta A., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 †Lacy, William I., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 †Lacy, Mrs. Grace F., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Main, William A., Annapolis, Md.
 Main, Mrs. Emma L., Annapolis, Md.
 Lewis, John A., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Paddock, Bernard H., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Paddock, Mrs. Marianne T., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Skinner, James E. (M.D.), Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Skinner, Mrs. Susan L., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Toothaker, Frank M., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Toothaker, Mrs. Bessie E. H., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 †Trimble, Charles G. (M.D.), Orlando, Fla.
 Trimble, Mrs. Edith A., Orlando, Fla.

JAPAN

Alexander, Robert P., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Alexander, Mrs. Fannie W., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Berry, Arthur D., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bishop, Charles, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bishop, Mrs. Jennie V., 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bull, Earl R., Ike Ue Cho 70, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
 Bull, Mrs. Blanche T., Ike Ue Cho 70, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
 Davison, Mrs. Florence B., Bloomingdale, N. Y.
 Davison, John C., Kumamoto, Japan.
 Draper, Gideon F., 222 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Draper, Mrs. Mira H., 222 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Heckelman, Frederick W., 78 West Lincoln Ave., Delaware, O.
 Heckelman, Mrs. May D., 78 West Lincoln Ave., Delaware, O.
 †Holliday, George A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Iglehart, Charles W., Higashi Santan Cho, Sendai, Japan.
 Iglehart, Mrs. Florence A., Higashi Santan Cho, Sendai, Japan.
 Iglehart, Edwin T., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.

Iglehart, Mrs. Luella M., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.

†Martin, J. Victor, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Martin, Mrs. Esther B., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Ogata, Sennosuke, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Ogata, Mrs. Fuki K., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Scott, Francis N., 221 West "G" St., Ontario, Cal.
 Scott, Mrs. Anna McL., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Smith, F. Herron, 718 Kentucky St., Lawrence, Kan.
 Smith, Mrs. Gertrude B., 718 Kentucky St., Lawrence, Kan.
 Spencer, David S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Spencer, Mrs. Mary P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Spencer, Robert S., Higashi, Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Spencer, Mrs. Evelyn McA., Higashi, Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan.
 †Wheeler, Harvey A., 3 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Ruth B., 3 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.

KOREA

Amendt, Charles C., Kongju, Korea.
 Amendt, Mrs. Edith A., Kongju, Korea.
 †Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.), Wonju, Korea.
 Anderson, Mrs. Hattie P., Wonju, Korea.
 Appenzeller, Henry D., Seoul, Korea.
 Appenzeller, Mrs. Ruth E., Seoul, Korea.
 Battles, Miss Delia M., Seoul, Korea.
 Becker, Arthur L., 520 Mack Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Becker, Mrs. Louise S., 520 Mack Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Billings, Bliss W., Seoul, Korea.
 Billings, Mrs. Helen T., Seoul, Korea.
 Bunker, Dalzell A., Keijo, Seoul, Korea.
 Bunker, Mrs. Annie E., Keijo, Seoul, Korea.
 Burdick, George M., Yengbyen, Korea.
 Cable, Elmer M., Seoul, Korea.
 Cable, Mrs. Myrtle C., Seoul, Korea.
 Deming, Charles S., Seoul, Korea.
 Deming, Mrs. Edith A., East Northfield, Mass.
 Follwell, E. Douglas (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.
 Follwell, Mrs. Mary H., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Grove, Paul L., Seoul, Korea.
 Grove, Mrs. Frances P., Seoul, Korea.
 Lacy, John Vere, Methodist Seminary, Seoul, Korea.
 Moore, John Z., Heijo, Pyengyang, Korea.
 Moore, Mrs. Ruth B., Heijo, Pyengyang, Korea.
 Morris, Charles D., Wonju, Korea.
 Morris, Mrs. Louise O., Wonju, Korea.
 Noble, W. Arthur, 1303 Riverside Blvd., Wichita, Kan.
 Noble, Mrs. Hattie W., 1303 Riverside Blvd., Wichita, Kan.
 †Norton, Arthur H. (M.D.), Haiju, Korea.
 Norton, Mrs. Minette S., Haiju, Korea.
 Payne, Miss Zola L., Haiju, Korea.
 Taylor, Corwin, Kongju, Korea.
 Taylor, Mrs. Nellie R., Kongju, Korea.
 Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
 Van Buskirk, Mrs. Harriet E., Seoul, Korea.
 Wachs, Victor H., care of Rev. D. A. Bunker, Seoul, Korea.
 Wachs, Mrs. Sylvia A., care of Rev. D. A. Bunker, Seoul, Korea.
 Williams, Franklin E. C., Kongju, Korea.
 Williams, Mrs. Alice B., Kongju, Korea.

II. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

BENGAL

Byers, William P., 329 Erie St., Stratford, Canada.
 Byers, Mrs. Charlotte F., 329 Erie St., Stratford, Canada.
 Byork, John, 24 Ovra, Husargatan, Goteborg, Sweden.
 Byork, Mrs. John, 24 Ovra, Husargatan, Goteborg, Sweden.
 Goad, Philip A., Y. M. C. A., Simla, India.
 Goad, Mrs. Mildred G., Y. M. C. A., Simla, India.

Henderson, George S., 151 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Henderson, Mrs. Mabel G., 151 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 †Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.), (contract), 150 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Knight, Mrs. Katherine A., 150 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Koch, Clinton H. S., 763 Frye St., Saint Paul, Minn.
 Koch, Mrs. Grace O., 763 Frye St., Saint Paul, Minn.
 Lee, David H., 13 Wellington Sq., Calcutta, India.

Lee, Mrs. Ida J., 13 Wellington Sq., Calcutta, India.
 Manley, David H., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Manley, Mrs. Cora M., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Meik, James P., 52 Tangra Road, Entally, Calcutta, India.
 Meik, Mrs. Isabella Y., 52 Tangra Road, Entally, Calcutta, India.
 Odgers, George A. (contract), 72 Corporation St., Calcutta, India.
 Odgers, Mrs. Doris S., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta, India.
 Rupert, Lynn Hoover, English Church, Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Rupert, Mrs. Hazel L., English Church, Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Schaenzlin, Gottlieb, 214 East Preston St., Baltimore, Md.
 Smith, Harold J., 19 Cir. Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, India.
 Smith, Mrs. Lillian A., 19 Cir. Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, India.
 Swan, Henry M., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Swan, Mrs. Edna L., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.

BOMBAY

Bancroft, William E., Westerville, O.
 Bancroft, Mrs. Clara V., Westerville, O.
 Bisbee, Royal D., Godhra, P. M., India.
 Bisbee, Mrs. Pearl G., Godhra, P. M., India.
 Bruere, William B., Taylor Memorial, Byculla, Bombay, India.
 Chester, Joseph, Bowen Church, Bombay, India.
 Chester, Mrs. Mabel O., Bowen Church, Bombay, India.
 Clarke, William E. Lee, Brooks Memorial, Karachi, India.
 Clarke, Mrs. Bertha M., Brooks Memorial, Karachi, India.
 Conley, Carl H., Nadiad, India.
 Conley, Mrs. Freda H., Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Mrs. Esther D., Nadiad, India.
 Hill, Charles B., Baroda Camp, India.
 Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., Baroda Camp, India.
 Lampard, John, Baroda Camp, India.
 Lampard, Mrs. Susan H., Baroda Camp, India.
 Linzell, Lewis E., Gell St., Jacob Circle, Bombay, India.
 Linzell, Mrs. Phila J., Gell St., Jacob Circle, Bombay, India.
 Park, George W., Mazagon, Bombay, India.
 Park, Mrs. Eugenia J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Parker, Albert A., 321 South Denver St., Eldorado, Kan.
 Parker, Mrs. Luetta O., 321 South Denver St., Eldorado, Kan.
 Stephens, William H., Poona, India.
 Stephens, Mrs. Anna T., Poona, India.
 Wood, Frederick, Baroda Camp, India.
 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth L., Baroda Camp, India.

BURMA

Abbey, Vere W., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
 Abbey, Mrs. Jessie N., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
 Boyles, James R., Syriam, Burma.
 Boyles, Mrs. Marie W., Syriam, Burma.
 Clare, Maurice A., Thongwa, Burma.
 Clare, Mrs. Elsie B., Thongwa, Burma.
 Jones, Benjamin M., 2532 Ulysses St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Jones, Mrs. Luella R., 2532 Ulysses St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
 Olmstead, Mrs. Katherine L., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
 Price, Nelson A., 61 Canal St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Riggs, Clarence H., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.

Riggs, Mrs. Blanche S., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Tynan, Irving M., Pegu, Burma.
 Tynan, Mrs. Florence F., Pegu, Burma.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Abbott, David G., 66 Third Ave., Northampton, Mass.
 Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., 66 Third Ave., Northampton, Mass.
 Aldis, Steadman, 620 East Sixth Ave., Emporia, Kan.
 Aldis, Mrs. Ethel F., 620 East Sixth St., Emporia, Kan.
 Auner, Orval M., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Auner, Mrs. Nellie W., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Boatman, Conway, Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Boatman, Mrs. Caroline B., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Campbell, Frank D., Jagdalpur, Bastar State, C. P., India.
 Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., Jagdalpur, Bastar State, C. P., India.
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Gilder, George K., Malvern Railway Road, Bangalore, India.
 Gilder, Mrs. Louise B., Malvern Railway Road, Bangalore, India.
 Herrmann, Carl C., 1627 Sycamore St., Lincoln, Neb.
 Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., 1627 Sycamore St., Lincoln, Neb.
 King, Earl L., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
 King, Mrs. Edith B., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
 Lightfoot, Leroy, Nagpur, C. P., India.
 Lightfoot, Mrs. Grace S., Nagpur, C. P., India.
 Perkins, Judson T., care of H. Walthonsen, Barrington, Ill.
 Perkins, Mrs. Delia S., care of H. Walthonsen, Barrington, Ill.
 Scholberg, Henry C., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Scholberg, Mrs. Ella C., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Thompson, George B., Basim, Berar, India.
 Warner, Ariel N., Kampti, C. P., India.
 Warner, Mrs. Helen L., Kampti, C. P., India.
 Williams, Thomas, Baihar, C. P., India.
 Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Baihar, C. P., India.

NORTH INDIA

Badley, Brenton T., Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Mrs. Mary S., Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Theodore C., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Mrs. Clara N., Lucknow, India.
 Bare, Charles L., Dwarahat, India.
 †Bare, John W., U. S. A., General Hospital No. 6, Reconstruction Division, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.
 Bare, Mrs. Olive M., U. S. A., General Hospital No. 6, Reconstruction Division, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.
 Branch, M. Wells, Pithoragarh, India.
 Branch, Mrs. May W., Pithoragarh, India.
 Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
 Busher, Mrs. Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
 Core, Lewis A., Bareilly, India.
 Core, Mrs. Mary K., Bareilly, India.
 Dease, Stephen S. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.
 Dease, Mrs. Jennie D. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.
 Denning, John O., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Denning, Mrs. Margaret B., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Faucett, Robert L., 145 West Fountain Ave., Delaware, O.
 Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., 145 West Fountain Ave., Delaware, O.
 Hanson, Harry A., Lucknow, India.
 Hanson, Mrs. Alice J. D., Lucknow, India.
 Harrington, Burritt C., Lucknow, India.
 Harrington, Mrs. Charlotte J., Lucknow, India.
 Hollister, John N., 327 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
 Hollister, Mrs. Lillian H., 327 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
 Hyde, Preston S., Bareilly, India.

Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., Bareilly, India.
 Insko, Myron O., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.
 Insko, Mrs. Amelia A., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.
 Jones, E. Stanley, Sitapur, India.
 Jones, Mrs. Mabel L., Sitapur, India.
 Monroe, Charles H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Monroe, Mrs. Laura J., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Parker, Lois S. L. (Mrs. E. W.), Hardoi, India.
 Perrill, Fred M., Ballia, U. P., India.
 Perrill, Mrs. Mary V., Ballia, U. P., India.
 Pickett, J. Waskom, Arrah, India.
 Pickett, Mrs. Ruth R., Arrah, India.
 Rockey, Clement D., 76 Acton Road, Northridge, Columbus, O.
 Rockey, Noble L., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Rockey, Mrs. Mary H., Moradabad, India.
 Sheets, Herman J., Bijnor, India.
 Sheets, Mrs. Grace B., Bijnor, India.
 Simpson, Charles E., Columbia Kothi, Muzaffarpur, India.
 Simpson, Mrs. Kerstin B., Columbia Kothi, Muzaffarpur, India.
 Smith, S. Rayner, Moradabad, India.
 Smith, Mrs. Abbie J., Moradabad, India.
 Taylor, Samuel, Lucknow, India.
 Taylor, Mrs. Ethelyn S., Lucknow, India.
 Titus, Murray T., Moradabad, India.
 Titus, Mrs. Olive G., Moradabad, India.
 † Tweedie, Earl R., Lucknow, India.
 Tweedie, Mrs. Gertrude V., Lucknow, India.
 Weak, Harry H., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 † Wellons, Ralph D., Lucknow, India.
 Wellons, Mrs. Willard H., Lucknow, India.
 West, John N., Budau, U. P., India.
 West, Mrs. Irene W., Budau, U. P., India.
 Wood, Otto Don, P. O. Box 453, Claremont, Cal.
 Wood, Mrs. Francene B., P. O. Box 453, Claremont, Cal.
 Zabilka, William, Lucknow, India.
 Zabilka, Mrs. Sylvia McC., Lucknow, India.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Aldrich, Floyd C., Meerut, India.
 Aldrich, Mrs. Annie H., Meerut, India.
 Ashe, William W. (M.D.), Phalera, India.
 Ashe, Mrs. Christine C., 15 Ransom Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Baker, J. Benson, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Baker, Mrs. Ida V., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Briggs, George W., Cawnpore, India.
 Briggs, Mrs. Mary H., Cawnpore, India.
 Buck, Philo M., Wildwood, Mussoorie, U. P., India.
 Buck, Mrs. Carrie McM., Wildwood, Mussoorie, U. P., India.
 Butcher, John C. (M.D.), Battery Lane, Delhi, India.
 Butcher, Mrs. Ada P., Battery Lane, Delhi, India.
 Clancy, W. Rockwell, Aligarh, India.
 Clancy, Mrs. Charlotte F., Aligarh, India.
 Clemes, Stanley W., Muttra, India.
 Clemes, Mrs. Julia N., Muttra, India.
 † Crane, Robert E., Delhi, India.
 Crane, Mrs. Louise P., Delhi, India.
 Donohugh, Thomas S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Donohugh, Mrs. Agnes L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Grey, Arthur L., Phalera, India.
 Grey, Mrs. Effie B., Phalera, India.
 Jones, Lucian B., Agra, India.
 Jones, Mrs. Nellie R., Agra, India.
 Keislar, Mott, R. F. D. 21, San Jose, Cal.
 Keislar, Mrs. Edna B. (M.D.), R. F. D. 21, San Jose, Cal.
 Lewis, L. Chester, 88 Cantonment, Cawnpore, India.
 Lewis, Mrs. Mary T., 88 Cantonment, Cawnpore, India.
 Lyon, James, Hissar, Punjab, India.
 Price, Frederick B., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.

Price, Mrs. Emma S., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.
 Robertson, John T., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Rugg, Earle M., Ajmer, Rajputana, India.
 Rugg, Mrs. Ellen M. F., Ajmer, Rajputana, India.
 Stuntz, Clyde B., Lahore, Punjab, India.
 Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Lahore, Punjab, India.
 Tuck, Ernest E., Meerut, India.
 Tuck, Mrs. Helen G., Meerut, India.
 Wilkie, James H. N., Allahabad, India.
 Wilkie, Mrs. Caroline, Allahabad, India.
 Wilson, Franklin M., Aligarh, India.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary G., Aligarh, India.

SOUTH INDIA

Anderson, Karl E., Richmond Town, Bangalore, India.
 Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., Richmond Town, Bangalore, India.
 Buttrick, John B., 19 Mount Road, Madras, India.
 Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., Foreign Mission Club, 151 Highbury, New Park, London, North, England.
 Camp, Cecil L., Bidar, via Hominabad, India.
 Camp, Mrs. Alice H., Bidar, via Hominabad, India.
 Coates, Alvin B., Belgau, India.
 Coates, Mrs. Olive B., Belgau, India.
 Cook, Albert E., Bail Hongal, Belgau, India.
 Cook, Mrs. Anna M., Bail Hongal, Belgau, India.
 Ernsberger, David O., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 Ernsberger, Mrs. Margaret C., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 Garden, Joseph H., 181 North Washington St., Delaware, O.
 Garden, Mrs. Frances B., 181 North Washington St., Delaware, O.
 Guest, Edmund J., Bangalore, India.
 Guest, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Bangalore, India.
 Gray, Walter G., Tuticorin, India.
 Gray, Mrs. Florence H., Tuticorin, India.
 Harris, John D., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Harris, Mrs. Alice B., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Hilmer, Henry F., Kolar Town, Mysore Province, India.
 Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., Kolar Town, Mysore Province, India.
 Hollister, William H., 327 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
 Hollister, Mrs. Emma H., 327 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
 King, William L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 King, Mrs. Sara H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Kingham, James J., Tuticorin, India.
 Kingham, Mrs. Grace W., Tuticorin, India.
 Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), Crawford Hospital, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Linn, Mrs. Minnie L., Crawford Hospital, Vikarabad, India.
 Lipp, Charles F., Gokak Industrial School, Gokak Falls, India.
 Lipp, Mrs. Clara E., Gokak Industrial School, Gokak Falls, India.
 Morgan, Walter L., 516 Lovelace St., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Morgan, Mrs. Meredith A., 516 Lovelace St., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Parker, Charles Edward, West Durham, North Carolina.
 Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., West Durham, North Carolina.
 Ross, Marcellus D., Culver, Kan.
 Ross, Mrs. Anne S., Culver, Kan.
 Scharer, Charles W., Belgau, India.
 Scharer, Mrs. Elizabeth H., 1987 Morton Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Seamounts, Earl A., Kolar, India.
 Seamounts, Mrs. Yvonne E., Kolar, India.
 Simmons, John W., Winfield, Kan.
 Simmons, Mrs. Alice D., Winfield, Kan.
 Washburn, Judson S., Crawford Boys' School, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.

MALAYSIA

Akerstrom, Miss Frances E. (contract), 10 Stamford Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Anderson, Miss Margaret L. (contract), Methodist Mission, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Baughman, Burr J., Box 217, Plant City, Fla.
 Baughman, Mrs. Mabel H., Box 217, Plant City, Fla.
 †Blasell, Robert A. (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Bowmar, Thomas W. (contract), Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Carey, Miss Nell (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Cass, Miss E. Stella (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Chenoweth, Miss Camille (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Cherry, William T., 117 East Tabor Road, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cherry, Mrs. William T., 117 East Tabor Road, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Clemans, Miss Florence (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, Straits Settlements.
 †Crawford, William Clark, Oldham Hall, 1880 Orchard Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Crawford, Mrs. Katherine C., Oldham Hall, 1880 Orchard Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Denyes, John R., 1846 Wesley Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Denyes, Mrs. Mary O., 1846 Wesley Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 †Draper, Edwin, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Draper, Mrs. Estella N., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Elliott, Miss Edna M., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Hall, Clyde J. (contract), Parit Buntar, Perak, Malaysia.
 Hall, Mrs. Mary B., Parit Buntar, Perak, Malaysia.
 Holman, Calvin E., 4 Fort Canning Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Holman, Mrs. Esther D., 4 Fort Canning Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Hoover, James M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hoover, Mrs. Ethel Y., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Horley, William E., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Horley, Mrs. Ada O., care of Mr. W. P. Silverthorne, Roseville, Ind.
 †Jones, Milton E. (contract), 3317 Third Ave., N., Billings, Mont.
 †Jones, Thomas R. (contract), Methodist Parsonage, Gumboro, near Pittsville, Md.
 Keck, Miss Norma Clare (contract), 634 Peebles St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 †Little, Guy H. (contract), 3 Adis Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Little, Mrs. Carolyn S., 3 Adis Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 †Matson, Wilbur Lynes (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Matson, Mrs. Fern T. (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Nagle, J. Stewart (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Nagle, Mrs. Katherine T. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Norton, Miss Clare (contract), Napa, Cal.
 Olson, Miss Emma, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Parker, Walter Guy, Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Parker, Mrs. Alma S., Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Peach, Preston L., Methodist Mission, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Peach, Mrs. Nora N., Methodist Mission, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 †Probstel, Lester (contract), Penang, F. M. S.
 Pykett, George F., 70 Larut Road, Penang, F. M. S.
 Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., 70 Larut Road, Penang, F. M. S.
 Shellabear, William G., 2512 Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 Shellabear, Mrs. Emma F., 2512 Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 Silverthorn, Richard H. (contract), Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
 Silverthorn, Mrs. Dessie W. (contract), Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
 Steele, Miss Bessie A. (contract), Nind Deaconess Home, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Sullivan, Floyd H., Oldham Hall, Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Sullivan, Mrs. Ella B., Oldham Hall, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Swift, Robert D. (contract), Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.
 Thomas, Robert F. (contract), 606 Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Thomas, Mrs. Eva S. (contract), 606 Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Zinn, Mrs. Anna A. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION

Akerson, Leroy L. (contract), Poerbolinggo, Java.
 Archer, Raymond L., 246 Handelstraat, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Archer, Mrs. Edna C., 246 Handelstraat, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Bielski, Miss Alice Irene, Tjisaroeca, via Buitenzorg, Java.
 Bower, Harry C., Soerabaya, Java.
 Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., Soerabaya, Java.
 Buchanan, Charles S., Batavia, Java.
 Buchanan, Mrs. Emily E., 63 S. Washington St., Delaware, O.
 †Bunker, Edward J. (contract), Batavia, Java.
 Cole, J. Preston (contract), Batavia, Java.
 Freeman, Mark, Palembang, Sumatra.
 Freeman, Mrs. Gwen J., Palembang, Sumatra.
 Hibbard, Earl R., Medan, Sumatra.
 Hibbard, Mrs. Jessie B., Medan, Sumatra.
 †Horn, Herman A., Batavia, Java.
 Horn, Mrs. Edith H., Batavia, Java.
 Keith, William N., M.D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Keith, Mrs. Abra M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Klaus, Armin V. (contract), Charles City, Ia.
 Klaus, Mrs. Susan F., Charles City, Ia.
 Mansell, Harry B., Upper Middletown, Pa.
 Mansell, Mrs. Ethel W., Upper Middletown, Pa.
 Mathews, Joseph B. (contract), 19 Kramat, Batavia, Java.
 Mathews, Mrs. Grace L., 19 Kramat, Batavia, Java.
 Oechali, Leonard, Medan, Sumatra.
 Oechali, Mrs. Loula B., Medan, Sumatra.
 Perkins, Raymond G. (M.D.), 54 Franklin St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 Perkins, Mrs. Pearl McL., 54 Franklin St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 Shover, John C. (contract), Buffalo, Mo.
 †Starkey, Earl F., care of H. B. Mansell, Bij Kantoer, Soekasari, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Worthington, Charles M., Singkawang, West Borneo.
 Worthington, Mrs. Pauline S., Singkawang, West Borneo.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Beekendorf, Arthur L., San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, P. I.
 Beekendorf, Mrs. Esther S., San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, P. I.
 Bernhardt, Charles J., 842 Academy Ave., Cincinnati, O.
 Bundy, T. Walter, 82 Calle Isla de Romero, Manila, P. I.
 Bundy, Mrs. Clyda L., 82 Calle Isla de Romero, Manila, P. I.
 Cedarholm, Perry N., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P. I.
 Cedarholm, Mrs. Mabel W., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P. I.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., Milan, Ind.
 Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., Milan, Ind.
 Houser, Otto Henry, 1229 Gral Luna, Manila, P. I.
 Houser, Mrs. Ethel M., 1229 Gral Luna, Manila, P. I.
 Huddleston, Oscar, San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.
 Huddleston, Mrs. Leona L., San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.
 Lyons, Ernest S., 60 Amherst St., East Orange, N. J.
 Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., 60 Amherst St., East Orange, N. J.
 Moe, Rex R., Fremont, Neb.
 Moe, Mrs. Julia N., Fremont, Neb.
 Moore, Joseph W., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I.
 Peterson, Berndt O., Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.
 Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.

Rader, Marvin A., Manila, P. I.
 Rader, Mrs. Jean H., Manila, P. I.
 Rayner, Ernest A., 1221 G'Ral, Luna, Manila, P. I.
 Rayner, Mrs. Clara B., 1221 G'Ral, Luna, Manila, P. I.

†Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), Aparri, Cagayan, P. I.
 Taylor, Mrs. Frances W., Aparri, Cagayan, P. I.
 Zierer, Harry F., Lingayen, P. I.
 Zierer, Mrs. May B., Lingayen, P. I.

III. AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN

CONGO

Brinton, Thomas B., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Brinton, Mrs. Anna L., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 †Dana, Mr. John N., Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Dana, Mrs. Eva H., Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Everett, Edward I., Kambove, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Guptill, Roger S., R. D. No. 2, Tilton, N. H.
 Guptill, Mrs. Constance S., R. D. No. 2, Tilton, N. H.
 Hartzler, Coleman C., Kabongo, Katanga, via Cape Town, Belgian Congo, Africa.
 Hartzler, Mrs. Lucinda P., Kabongo, Katanga, via Cape Town, Belgian Congo, Africa.
 Jensen, Miss Christine Marie, Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Miller, Wesley A., Sunrise Villa, Kabongo, Lomami Dist., Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Miller, Mrs. Ethel B., Sunrise Villa, Kabongo, Lomami Dist., Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Piper, Mrs. Maude G., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Shields, William E., Kambove, Kapanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 Shields, Mrs. Mildred L., Kambove, Kapanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.
 †Smyres, Roy S. (contract), 2408 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Springer, John M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Springer, Mrs. Helen R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

INHAMBANE

Bush, Raymond L., 302 Oak St., Freeport, Ill.
 Bush, Mrs. Grace K., 302 Oak St., Freeport, Ill.
 †Gardner, Willie C., Methodist Mission, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
 Gardner, Mrs. Queenie R., Methodist Mission, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.
 Gillet, Ira E., Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Gillet, Mrs. Edith C., Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Keys, Pliny W., P. O. 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Keys, Mrs. Clara E., P. O. Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Persson, Josef A., Sweden.
 Persson, Mrs. Henry R., Sweden.
 Pointer, James D., Manjacaza, via Lourenco Marques, East Africa.
 Pointer, Mrs. Marvyn McN., Manjacaza, via Lourenco Marques, East Africa.
 Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Stauffacher, Mrs. Grace B., Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Terill, William C., 223 Saint Amant St., Malvern, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.
 Terill, Mrs. Jessie G., 223 Saint Amant St., Malvern, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.

LIBERIA

Coleman, Joseph F. B., 252 West 133d St., New York City.
 Coleman, Mrs. Etta T., 252 West 133d St., New York City.
 Hall, Miss Anna E., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Hooks, Miss Hattie Ann T., Garraway Mission, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 King, Miss Celestine, Monrovia, Liberia.

McNeil, Miss Diana B., Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
 Morrison, Miss Maude M., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Price, Frederick A., Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Price, Mrs. Luna J., Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Robertson, Mrs. Frederika S., Jacktown, Sinoe, Liberia.
 †Ross, Samuel J. (M.D.), Monrovia, Liberia.
 Ross, Mrs. Pearl T., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Simpson, John A., 608 West Park Ave., Columbia, Mo.
 Simpson, Mrs. Mattie H., 608 West Park Ave., Columbia, Mo.
 Turner, Walter L., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Turner, Mrs. Fannie W., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Warner, Mrs. Nancy G., Jacktown, Sinoe, Liberia.
 Williams, Walter B., Nanah Kroo, via Sinoe, Liberia.
 Williams, Mrs. Maude W., 2104 Gould St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RHODESIA

Bjorklund, Miss Ellen E., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Gates, John R., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Mrs. Harriett L., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Greeley, Eddy H., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), Mtoko, Rhodesia.
 Howard, Herbert N., 286 North Main St., Canandaigua, N. Y.
 Howard, Mrs. Estelle S., 286 North Main St., Canandaigua, N. Y.
 James, Henry I., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 James, Mrs. Edith M., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., Mrewa, Rhodesia.
 O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Mrewa, Rhodesia.
 Roberts, George A., Mutambara Mission, Umtali (Private Bag), Rhodesia.
 Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., Mutambara Mission, Umtali (Private Bag), Rhodesia.
 †Taylor, Hiram E., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Taylor, Mrs. Mae P., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Duarte, Benjamin R., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Duarte, Mrs. Marie C., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 †Gibbs, Austin J., Loanda, Angola, Africa.
 Kipp, Ray B., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
 Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
 †Longworth, Harraal A., Loanda, Angola, Africa.
 Miller, William S., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
 Nelson, William E., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
 Nelson, Mrs. Julia B., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
 Nind, George B., 33 Mason St., West Somerville, Mass.
 Nind, Mrs. Elizabeth G., 33 Mason St., West Somerville, Mass.
 †Pierce, Elmer L., Loanda, Angola, Africa.
 Shields, Robert, 216 North Marguerite Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Shields, Mrs. Louise R., 216 North Marguerite Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Smart, William G., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Smart, Mrs. Eliza N., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Wengatz, John C., Pungô Andongo, Loanda, Angola, Africa.
 Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., Pungô Andongo, Loanda, Angola, Africa.
 Withey, Herbert C., 216 North Marguerite Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., 216 North Marguerite Ave., Alhambra, Cal.

IV. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

- Campbell, Bruce R., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hgo, Mexico.
 Campbell, Mrs. Lucy C., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hgo, Mexico.
 Campbell, Buel O., Puebla Institute, Puebla, Mexico.
 Campbell, Mrs. Myrta M. K., Puebla Institute, Mexico.
 Carhart, Raymond A., Box 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Carhart, Mrs. Edith N., Box 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Cook, Orwyn W. E., Apts. 117, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Hauser, J. P., 5 Gante St., Mexico City, Mexico.
 Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., 5 Gante St., Mexico City, Mexico.
 Holtzinger, Horace Kird, Apartado 26, Pachuca, Mexico.
 Holtzinger, Mrs. Miriam F., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Mexico.
 Illick, Charles R. (M.D.), Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Illick, Mrs. Lois S. A., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Kennard, Miss Edith, Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 McBride, George M., Apartado 117, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 McBride, Mrs. Harriet F., Jervis Road, Lincoln Station, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Salmans, Mrs. Sarah S., Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Wolfe, Frederic F., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
 Wolfe, Mrs. Grace H., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.

PANAMA

- Alvord, Miss Grace L. (contract), Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, R., Panama.
 †Berger, Wilhelm R., Rees Educational Institute, Washington, D. C.
 Brown, Ulysses S., Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Brown, Mrs. Mame W., Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Eastman, Miss Marion V., Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Edwards, Sidney W. (contract), San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
 Edwards, Mrs. Margaret S. (contract), San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
 Keyser, Miss Elsie Janet, 330 South Fifth St., San Jose, Cal.
 Leonard, Chauncey W., Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, R., Panama.
 Miller, George A., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Miller, Mrs. Margaret R., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Oakes, Miss Mary E. (contract), Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Oliver, Edwin M., Pedro Miguel, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Oliver, Mrs. Hattie S., Pedro Miguel, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Ports, Charles W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Porte, Mrs. Rosa P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Powell, Newman M., David, Chiriqui R., Panama.
 Powell, Mrs. Ruth W., David, Chiriqui R., Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA

BOLIVIA

- Allen, Mrs. Alma W., La Paz, Bolivia.
 †Beck, Frank S., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Beck, Mrs. Bessie D., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Bell, Carl S., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Driver, Miss Rose E., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Foster, Miss Ione, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 †Herman, Ernest F., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Herman, Mrs. Clementine G., R. F. D. No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

- †Herrick, John S., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Herrick, Mrs. Hazel M. B., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Hunt, Leslie L., American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Hunt, Mrs. Bertha M., American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Irle, Charles A., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Irle, Mrs. Orpha C., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 McCray, Miss Lillian H., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Maxwell, Miss Ruth, Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Rusby, Miss Helen B., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 †Smith, Stephen P., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Taylor, William M., Box 7, Worthington, O.
 Warren, Basil A. (M.D.), La Paz, Bolivia.
 Warren, Mrs. Margaret N., La Paz, Bolivia.
 Washburn, John E., 5827 Maryland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Washburn, Mrs. Grace J., 5827 Maryland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Wenberg, Joseph H., American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Wenberg, Mrs. Edna G., Waupaca, Wis.
 †Westerman, Walter S., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Westerman, Mrs. Frieda E., 366 Crystal Springs Ave., Adrian, Mich.
 †Whitehead, Irving, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Whitehead, Mrs. Virginia B., La Paz, Bolivia.
 Wischmeier, Chester C., Casilla 8, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Wischmeier, Mrs. Sadie B., Casilla 8, La Paz, Bolivia.

CHILE

- Alger, Miss Carrie B., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
 Arms, Goodsil F., Casilla 242, Coquimbo, Chile.
 Arms, Mrs. Ida T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Barnhart, Paul, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Barnhart, Mrs. Gertrude H., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Bauman, Ezra, El Vergel, Angol, Chile.
 Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., El Vergel, Angol, Chile.
 †Beck, Theo J., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Beck, Mrs. Bertha E., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Beyer, Miss Ruth, Alexandria, Pa.
 Braden, Charles S., Casilla 2761, Santiago, Chile.
 Braden, Mrs. Grace McM., Casilla 2761, Santiago, Chile.
 Brown, Miss Anna, Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
 Carhart, Walter D., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 †Chaney, J. William, 1006 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Chaney, Mrs. Ida F., 1006 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Courtney, Miss Laura J., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Crouse, Floyd, Santiago, Chile.
 Crouse, Mrs. May C., Santiago, Chile.
 Davis, Miss Ruth J., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Daykin, Miss Frances I. (contract), Casilla 1778, Santiago, Chile.
 Dexter, Burt L., English College, Iquique, Chile.
 Downs, Miss Grace, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Dugan, Walter H., Casilla 67, Concepcion, Chile.
 Dukehart, Miss Eleanor G., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 †Foster, Merle A. (contract), Iquique, Chile.
 Foster, Mrs. Nina Y. (contract), Iquique, Chile.
 Hagar, Miss Esther M., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
 †Harrington, John C. F. (contract), Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Harrington, Mrs. Mary S. (contract), 268 Franklin Ave., River Forest, Ill.
 Hart, Miss Clyde Ellen, Santiago, Chile.
 Hartzell, Rev. Corwin F., Concepcion, Chile.
 Hartzell, Mrs. Laura K., Concepcion, Chile.
 Hauser, Scott P., Punta Arenas, Chile.
 Hauser, Mrs. Lora C., Punta Arenas, Chile.
 Howland, Miss Bessie C., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Kanaga, Miss Nina, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Kennedy, Mrs. Grace F. (contract), Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 McKinney, Miss Arlene, Santiago, Chile.
 Miller, Miss Hazel M., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.

- Moore, Miss Hazel D. (contract), Casilla 2261, Concepcion, Chile.
 Norris, Miss Sara, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 †Petty, McKendree (contract), 1529 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Pfbaum, William O., 1118 South Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
 Pfbaum, Mrs. Mame M., 1118 South Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
 Porter, Miss Ada L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Porter, Miss Anna L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Reeder, John L., Casilla 35, La Serena, Chile.
 Reeder, Mrs. Marion S., Casilla 35, La Serena, Chile.
 †Robinson, Earl A., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Robinson, Mrs. Etta G., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Robinson, William T., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
 Robinson, Mrs. Cora N., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
 Schilling, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Casilla 3, Concepcion, Chile.
 †Shelly, William A., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Shelly, Mrs. Geneva L., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Snider, Miss Mary L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Teeter, William H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Teeter, Mrs. Helen H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Tribby, Miss Ruth, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Tuller, Miss Alice E., 2050 Augustinal, Santiago, Chile.
 Wallace, Mrs. Emily F., Santiago, Chile.
 †Walter, Alva Jay, Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
 Walter, Mrs. Grace T. Z., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

- †Aden, Fred, Ward Institute, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Aden, Mrs. Anna P., Ward Institute, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Batterson, Frank J., Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Batterson, Mrs. Nettie R., Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Bauman, Ernest N., Alem 231, Chivilcoy, Argentina.
 Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., Alem 231, Chivilcoy, Argentina.
 Craver, Mrs. Laura G., 403 North Adams St., Mount Pleasant, Ia.
 Drees, Charles W., Calle Pedernera 156, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Drees, Mrs. Mary C., Calle Pedernera 156, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Earle, Miss Ruth E., Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Hammon, Fletcher H., 18 De Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Hammon, Mrs. Gladys McM., 18 De Julio 2205, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 †Holmes, Henry Alfred, Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Holmes, Mrs. Lula T., Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Howard, George Parkinson, Calle San Martin 121, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Calle San Martin 121, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Liebner, Otto, Calle Talcahuano 78, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

- Liebner, Mrs. Frances B. S., Talcahuano 78, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Long, Miss Estella C. (M.D.), Lurquia 231, Villa del Cerro, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 McLaughlin, William P., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 McLaughlin, Mrs. Mary L., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 †Maddock, Sayre Paul, Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Maddock, Mrs. Rhea B., Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Munn, Miss Olive H., Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Penzotti, Paul M., Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Penzotti, Mrs. Clara K., Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Truscott, Thomas A., Colonia 1834, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Truscott, Mrs. Caroline, Colonia 1834, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 †Warren, McKinley, Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Warren, Mrs. Vanette H., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Wesley, Arthur F., Calle Colonia 1834, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Wesley, Mrs. Grace M. S., Calle Colonia 1834, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Wolcott, Maynard L., 163 Eleventh Ave., Columbus, O.
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edna T., 163 Eleventh Ave., Columbus, O.
 Yoder, Charles L., Rosario De Santa Fe, Argentina.
 Yoder, Mrs. Jessie P., Rosario De Santa Fe, Argentina.

NORTH ANDES

- Adams, Miss Laura Emma, Callao, Peru.
 Archerd, Hays P., Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.
 Archerd, Mrs. Mildred G., Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.
 Beach, Miss Stella M., Casilla 123, Callao, Peru.
 †Dennis, William J., Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.
 Dennis, Mrs. Elveda F., Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.
 Greenman, Almon W., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
 Greenman, Mrs. Marinda G., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
 Kirchner, Miss Mae, Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.
 †Longshore, Milton M., 1010 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Longshore, Mrs. Faith S., 1010 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Meredith, Miss Eurette, Apartado 123, Callao, Peru.
 †Morley, Maynard L., Casilla 123, Callao, Peru.
 Sage, Miss Loretta F., Callao, Peru.
 †Smith, Mathew D. (contract), Casilla 123, Calli Colon 88, Callao, Peru.
 Snell, Clarence R., Apartado 123, Callao, Peru.
 Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Apartado 123, Callao, Peru.
 Thompson, Merritt M., Apartado 403, Lima, Peru.
 Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth M., Apartado 403, Lima, Peru.

V. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

- Count, Elmer E., 8 Park St., Ellenville, N. Y.
 Count, Mrs. Vielte T., 8 Park St., Ellenville, N. Y.

FRANCE

- Brown, Miss Georgie L. (contract), 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France.
 Bysshe, Ernest W., 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France.
 Bysshe, Mrs. Mildred T., 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France.
 †Halsted, Alfred T., Foyer Retrouve, Charvieu, Isere, France.
 Halsted, Mrs. Florence G., Foyer Retrouve, Charvieu, Isere, France.

SOUTH GERMANY

- Luering, Henry L. E., Wittelsbacher Allee 2, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.
 Luering, Mrs. Violet B., Wittelsbacher Allee 2, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.

ITALY

- Tipple, Bertrand M., via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
 Tipple, Mrs. Jane D., via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.

RUSSIA

- Simons, George A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTH AFRICA

Blackmore, Josiah T. C., Fort National, Kabylia, Algeria, North Africa.
 Blackmore, Mrs. Clarisse L. I., Fort National, Kabylia, Algeria, North Africa.
 Cooksey, Joseph J., 55 Lewisham Hall, London, S. E. 13, England.
 Cooksey, Mrs. Mary A., 55 Lewisham Hall, London, S. E. 13, England.
 Frease, Edwin F., El Biar, Algiers, North Africa, via France.
 Frease, Mrs. Ella B., El Biar, Algiers, North Africa, via France.
 Hammon, Miss Annie, 60 Ave. Bab, Djedid, Tunis, North Africa.
 Harnden, Miss Florence E., 60 Ave. Bab, Djedid, Tunis, North Africa.

†Kelly, C. Guyer, Quartier de Maroubia, Tunis, North Africa.
 Kiser, Stephen L., 5 Rue Mercier Quartier due Condiat, Constantine, North Africa.
 Kiser, Mrs. Karen H., 5 Rue Mercier Quartier du Condiat, Constantine, North Africa.
 Purdon, John H. C., La Nichee Ave. des Felibres, Tunis, Algeria.
 Purdon, Mrs. Catherine G., 1 a Nichee Ave. des Felibres, Tunis, Algeria.
 Smith, Percy, 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
 Smith, Mrs. Sarah B., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
 Townsend, Jacob D., Dar El-Amel, Scala Birtaria, El-Biar, Algeria, North Africa.
 Townsend, Mrs. Helen F., Dar El-Amel, Scala Birtaria, El-Biar, Algeria, North Africa.

MISSIONARIES ON DETACHED SERVICE IN AMERICA

1. Connected with the Board of Foreign Missions

Rev. Ernest B. Caldwell (Foochow), Home Cultivation, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rev. T. S. Donohugh (Northwest India), Associate Secretary, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Rev. Harry Farmer (Philippines), Associate Secretary, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rev. Ralph A. Ward (Foochow), Associate Secretary, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

2. Connected with Other Organizations and Institutions

Professor Arthur C. Boggess (North India), Berea, O., Professor of Economics and Missions in Baldwin-Wallace College.
 Rev. Oscar M. Buck (North India), Madison, N. J., Chair of Missions and Comparative Religion in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.
 Rev. Harvey Reeves Calkins (Northwest India), Superintendent Department of Stewardship, Commission on Finance, 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Professor George F. Henry (North India), 416 Eighth St., Fargo, N. D., Professor Chemistry and Physics, Fargo College.
 Rev. Burton St. John (North China), Candidate Secretary Student Volunteer Movement, 25 Madison Ave., New York City.
 Rev. H. B. Schwartz (Japan), Professor University of Pacific, 103 Randol Road, San Jose, Cal.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

A

Armand, Bertha K. (Mrs. S. H.), 1910, Philippine Islands, Butlerville, Ind.

B

Baker, Albert H., 1880, South India, R. F. D. No 4, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
 Baker, Mrs. Rachel S., 1883, South India, R. F. D. No. 4, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
 Batsheller, Gertrude A. (Mrs. W. B.), 1903, Foochow, 1953 Winnebago St., Madison, Wis.
 Batstone, Alice N. (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1902, South India, 27 Southview Ave., Toronto, Canada.
 Beal, Bessie R. (Mrs. W. D.), 1904, North India, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Bishop, Nellie D. (Mrs. H. F.), 1904, Bombay, 702 Broadway, Mount Pleasant, Ia.
 Blackstock, Lydia D. (Mrs. John), 1881, North India, Hardoi, India.
 Brown, Frederick, 1886, North China, Cathay Causeway, Chaterham on the Hill, Surrey, England.
 Brown, Mrs. Agnes B., 1886, North China, Cathay Causeway, Chaterham on the Hill, Surrey, England.
 Brown, Grow S., 1905, China, Huntington Beach, Cal.
 Brown, Emma C. (Mrs. G. S.), 1904, China, Huntington Beach, Cal.
 Butler, Sara A. (Mrs. J. W.), 1878, Mexico, 4a Maria M. Contreras 60, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Bruere, William W., 1880, Bombay, Poona, India.

Bruere, Carrie P. (Mrs. W. W.), 1886, Bombay, 24 Irwin Ave., Collingswood, N. J.
 Buckwalter, Lizzie McN. (Mrs. A. L.), 1887, East Central Africa, 146 Heliotrope Ave., Monrovia, Cal.
 Burch, Miss Adelaide Grace, 1896, South America, Helena, Mont.

C

Cady, Hattie Y. (Mrs. H. O.), 1894, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Carlson, Bengt A., 1869, Sweden, Agnegatan 3, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Chappell, Benjamin, 1889, Japan, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Chew, Flora W. (Mrs. B. J.), 1899, North India, Jagdalspur, C. P., India.
 Clancy, Ella P. (Mrs. D. C.), 1898, Northwest India, Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada.
 Clark, Felicia B. (Mrs. N. W.), 1889, Italy, 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.
 Cleveland, M. Ella T. (Mrs. J. G.), 1887, Japan, Box 512, Martinez, Cal.
 Compton, Harry, 1883, South America, Ripley, O.
 Compton, Rebecca M. (Mrs. H.), 1883, South America, Ripley, O.
 Culshaw, Ruth C. (Mrs. J.), 1897, North India, Saint Michaels Filey, Yorkshire, England.
 Curnow, James Otis, 1895, West China, 8 St. James Place, East, The Hoe, Plymouth, England.
 Curnow, Mary E. (Mrs. J. C.), 1895, West China, 8 St. James Place, East, The Hoe, Plymouth, England.

D

- Davis, Mary C. (Mrs. F. G.), 1880, India, 829 West End Ave., New York City.
 Dodson, William F., 1885, West Central Africa, 356 North Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Dodson, Catherine M. (Mrs. W. P.), 1898, West Central Africa, 356 North Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

F

- Fisher, Miss Alice H., 1893, Blountstown, Fla.
 Fox, Ellen W. (Mrs. D. O.), 1881, Bombay, 729 Baker St., Albany, Ore.
 Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo. (On detached service with the Board.)
 Fulkerson, Anna S. (Mrs. E. R.), 1905, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.

H

- Hall, Christiania W. (Mrs. O. F.), 1901, China, Dundas, Minn.
 Hart, Caroline M. (Mrs. E. H.), 1904, Central China, 1759 West 94th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Hewes, George C., 1891, India, 1423 N. 5th St., Quincy, Ill.
 Hewes, Annie B. (Mrs. G. C.), 1894, India, 1423 N. 5th St., Quincy, Ill.

J

- Jackson, Henry, 1860, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.
 Jackson, Helen M. (Mrs. H.), 1868, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.

K

- Kent, Florence Van D. (Mrs. E. M.), 1910, North China, Cazenovia, N. Y.
 Knowles, Isabella K. (Mrs. S.), 1852, India, Spring Cottage, Naini Tal, India.
 Kuper, Carl F., 1881, China, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.
 Kuper, Lydia K. (Mrs. C. F.), 1881, China, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

L

- Lawson, Ellen H. (Mrs. J. C.), 1881, North India, 1606 Milvia St., Berkeley, Cal.
 Lawyer, Franklin P., 1906, Mexico, 935 West 54th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Lawyer, Amelia V. (Mrs. F. P.), 1906, Mexico, 935 West 54th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Long, Flora S. (Mrs. C. S.), 1880, Japan, 121 North Maple Ave., East Orange, N. J.
 Longden, Wilbur C., 1883, Central China, 503 Clinton St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Longden, Gertrude K. (Mrs. W. C.), 1883, Central China, 503 Clinton St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

M

- McNabb, Sarah C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1892, China, 1043 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Mansell, Florence P. (Mrs. W. A.), 1888, North India, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Marsh, Evelyn P. (Mrs. B. H.), 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.
 Mead, Samuel J., 1886, West Africa, 2232 Clifford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Mead, Ardella K. (Mrs. S. J.), 1886, West Africa, 2232 Clifford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Millholland, Harriet H. (Mrs. Paul), 1913, India, 3940 Rockwood Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
 Moore, William A., 1880, South India, 129 Union Ave., Old Orchard, Me.
 Moore, Laura W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1884, South India, 129 Union Ave., Old Orchard, Me.

N

- Neeld, Emma A. (Mrs. F. L.), 1881, North India, 213 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

O

- Ohlinger, Bertha S. (Mrs. F.), 1876, China and Korea, 1316 Forest Court, Ann Arbor, Mich.

P

- Parker, Lois L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1859, North India, Hardoi, India.
 Parker, Lucy M. (Mrs. A. C.), 1906, Bombay, 30 Wardwell St., Adams, N. Y.
 Pilcher, Mary G. (Mrs. L. W.), 1876, North China, 417 Erie St., Albion, Mich.

R

- Richards, Erwin H., 1896, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, O.
 Richards, Mary McC. (Mrs. E. H.), 1903, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, O.
 Robbins, Alice M. (Mrs. W. E.), 1876, India, care of London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, 74 and 76 Westbourne Grove, London, England.

S

- Schou, Louise E. (Mrs. K. J.), 1878, Norway, Thoragade 40, Odense, Denmark.
 Schwartz, Herbert W., 1884, Japan, 302 Hawley Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Schwartz, Lola R. (Mrs. H. W.), 1884, Japan, 302 Hawley Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Scott, Mary W. (Mrs. T. J.), 1862, North India, Wauwatosa, Wis.
 Scott, Emma M. (Mrs. J. E.), 1877, North India, 1312 Purdy Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.
 Shuett, Mary B. (Mrs. J. W.), 1898, West Central Africa, 216 North Marguerite Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Siberts, Mary F. (Mrs. S. W.), 1876, South America, 719 Sixth Ave., Brookings, S. D.
 Smith, Sarah O. (Mrs. L. C.), 1881, Mexico, 808 East Second St., Northfield, Minn.
 Smyth, Alice H. (Mrs. G. B.), 1884, Foochow, 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Soper, Julius, 1873, Japan, Glendale, Cal.
 Soper, Mary D. (Mrs. J.), 1873, Japan, Glendale, Cal.
 Spangler, Martha T. (Mrs. J. M.), 1887, South America, 1843 West Adams St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Stevens, Minnie P. (Mrs. L.), 1890, China, R. R. Box 14, Perris, Cal.
 Stone, Marilla M. (Mrs. G. L.), 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.
 Stuart, Anna G. (Mrs. G. A.), 1886, Central China, 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

- Taft, Marcus L., 1880, North China, 114 W. 12th St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Taft, Mary W. (Mrs. M. L.), 1906, North China, 114 W. 12th St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Tallon, Bertha K. (Mrs. W.), 1909, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina.
 Thoburn, Ruth C. (Mrs. D. L.), 1899, India, 380 North Main St., Meadville, Pa.
 Thomas, Elizabeth W. (Mrs. J. B.), 1889, India, 902 West 34th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Thomson, John F., 1866, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Thomson, Helen G. (Mrs. J. F.), 1866, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Tindale, Matthew, 1892, India, 9 Borebank Road, Bangalore, Benson Town, India.
 Tomlinson, Viola Van S. (Mrs. W. E.), 1906, Northwest India, Oriska, N. D.
 Turner, Miriam S. (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, South America, 104 University Ave., Delaware, O.

V

- Verity, George Washington, 1891, North China, 481 Franklin St., Appleton, Wis.

W

- Walker, Wilbur F., 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Walker, Mary M. (Mrs. W. F.), 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Walley, Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886, Saint Bede's Ave., South Shore, Blackpool, Lancashire, England.
- Ward, Ellen W. (Mrs. C. B.), 1879, Central Provinces, Singareni Collieries, Deccan, India.
- Waugh, Jane T. (Mrs. J. W.), 1876, North India, Richmond Villa, Naini Tal, India.
- Wilcox, Myron C., 1881, Foochow, 519 West Second St., Mount Vernon, Ia.
- Wilcox, Hattie C. (Mrs. M. C.), 1886, Foochow, 519 West Second St., Mount Vernon, Ia.
- Wilcox, Rita K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1912, Malaysia, Nevada, O.
- Withey, Amos E., 1884, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
- Withey, Irene A. (Mrs. A. E.), 1884, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
- Wood, Thomas B., 1869, North Andes, 636 North Sprague Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
- Wood, Ellen D. (Mrs. T. B.), 1869, North Andes, 636 North Sprague Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
- Worley, Imogene F. (Mrs. J. H.), 1882, Foochow, Berea, O.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year of appointment, the Branch under whose auspices she went out, and the Conference in which she is now working.

A

Abbott, Anna Agnes, 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
Abbott, Edna May, 1915, Cincinnati, North India.
Abel, Edith F., 1915, Topeka, Foochow.
Adams, Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.
Adams, Marie, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
Alexander, V. Elizabeth, 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
Amburn, Emma, 1918, Des Moines, Burma.
Anderson, Luella R., 1900, Cincinnati, Malaysia.
Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Anderson, Naomi A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
Appenzeller, Ida H., 1917, New England, Japan.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, Japan.
Ashbrook, Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, North India.
Ashwill, Agnes, 1908, Cincinnati, Burma.
Atkins, Ruth E., 1912 (contract), Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Atkinson, Anna P., 1882, New York, Japan.
Ault, Clara V., 1918, Cincinnati, West Central Africa.
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Bacon, Edna G., 1916, Northwestern, North India.
Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
Bahrenburg, Lyra H., 1919, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Bailey, Barbara M., 1919, Topeka, East Japan.
Bair, Blanche R., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Baker, Lulu C., 1907, Cincinnati, Kiangsi.
Ball, Jennie L., 1915, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Bangs, Louise, 1911, Northwestern, Japan.
Barber, Emma J., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Barstow, Clara G., 1912, Pacific, Eastern South America.
Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Bassett, Bernice C., 1919, Northwestern, Japan.
Bates, Ruth E., 1918, Des Moines, India.
Battley, C. Frances, 1915, New York, Central China.
Baucus, Georgiana, 1890, New York, East Japan.
Baugh, Evelyn B., 1907, Pacific, North China.
Beatty, Mabel A., 1916, New England, West China.
Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Becker, Gertrude A., 1920, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
Bedell, Mary E., 1917, Columbia River, North China.
Beggs, Nelle, 1910, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Beiler, Mary, 1910, New England, Korea.
Bennett, Fannie A., 1901, Northwestern, Bengal.
Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1835, Northwestern, Mexico.
Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Betz, Blanche, 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
Blackburn, Kate B., 1892, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Blackmore, Sophia, 1887, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Baltimore, North India.
Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, North India.
Blakely, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Blasiehl, Jennie A., 1917, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Boddy, Estie T., 1907, Des Moines, North China.
Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Bodley, Ellison W., 1915, Pacific, Japan.
Bogress, Edith E., 1915, Northwestern, North India.
Bolton, Mary Lee, 1918 (contract), Minneapolis, France.
Bonafield, Julia, 1888, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Bording, Maren P., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.

Bragg, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Northwest India.
Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
Brethorst, Stephen M., 1913, Minneapolis, West China.
Brewer, Edna C., 1913, Northwestern, South India.
Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
Brooks, Alice E., 1919 (contract), Pacific, Italy.
Brooks, Jessie, 1907, New York, Malaysia.
Brown, Anna M., 1917 (contract), Northwestern, Northwest India.
Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Brown, Edna M., 1920, New York, Eastern South America.
Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi.
Brownlee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaysia.

C

Calkins, Ethel M., 1915, Topeka, North India.
Caris, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Foochow.
Carnecross, Flora M., 1908, Northwestern, Central China.
Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Castle, Belle, 1915, Northwestern, West China.
Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., 1917, Des Moines, Korea.
Chalmers, Eleanor M., 1916, New England, North India.
Chapman, Irene, 1917 (contract), Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Chappell, Mary H., 1912, Cincinnati, Japan.
Charles, Bertha, 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Chase, Laura, 1915 (contract), New England, Japan.
Cheney, Alice, 1914, Des Moines, Japan.
Cheney, Monona L., 1918, Northwestern, North China.
Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Bombay.
Christensen, Lydia D., 1913, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Church, Marie E., 1915, Columbia River, Korea.
Clancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
Clark, Grace, 1911, Columbia River, Rhodesia.
Clark, Jessie E., 1919, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
Cliff, Minnie B., 1913, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Cochran, Ruth E., 1912, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Collins, Susan, 1901, Pacific, West Central Africa.
Copley, Ruth E., 1918, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Couch, Helen, 1916, Philadelphia, Japan.
Crabtree, Margaret M., 1905, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
Craven, Norma, 1917, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Creek, Bertha M., 1905, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Crook, Winnie M., 1916, New England, Central China.
Cross, Cilicia, 1913, Minneapolis, West Central Africa.
Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Bombay.
Currier, Grace M., 1919, Des Moines, France.
Curtice, Lois K., 1914, New England, Japan.
Cushman, Clara M., 1878, New England, North China.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1892, New York, Korea.

D

Dalrymple, Marion E., 1918, New England, Northwest India.
Daniel, Nell M., 1897, Des Moines, Japan.
Danner, Ruth M., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
Davis, Dora, 1900, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Davis, Grace, 1908, Cincinnati, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
Davis, Hazel, 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, North India.
Dean, Mary I., 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.

Dean, Flora J., 1917, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Dease, Margaret, 1914, Baltimore, Northwest India.
 Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Desjardins, Helen, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
 Dicken, Ethel M., 1919, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Dickerson, Augusta, 1888, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Dickinson, Emma E., 1897, New York, Japan.
 Dillingham, Nora M., 1913, New York, North China.
 Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
 Dimmitt, Marjorie A., 1919, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Donohugh, Emma E., 1919, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, Ja. an.
 Drecher, Mildred G., 1919, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, West Central Africa.
 Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
 Dyer, Addie C., 1917 (contract), Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Dyer, Clara P., 1907, New England, North China.

E

Easton, Celesta, 1894, Pacific, North India.
 Eaton, Mary Jane, 1917, Cincinnati, Italy.
 Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 1902, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), 1901, Des Moines, West China.
 Ehly, Emma L., 1912, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Eichenberger, Emma, 1910, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Elliott, Bernice E., 1914, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
 Emery, Phoebe E., 1916, Topeka, North India.
 Emmel, Ethna L., 1919, Columbia River, South India.
 Eno, Enola, 1915, Des Moines, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, 1903, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
 Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
 Evans, Alice A., 1895, Des Moines, South India.
 Evans, Mary A., 1913, New England, Philippine Islands.

F

Fales, Cora, 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Farmer, Ida A., 1917, New York, Northwest India.
 Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
 Fehr, Vera J., 1919, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), 1917, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
 Field, Ruth, 1918, Columbia River, Bengal.
 Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Finton, Iva M., 1917 (contract), Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Fisher, Fannie F., 1895, Northwestern, South India.
 Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G., 1917, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Foreman, Elizabeth J., 1917, Baltimore, West China.
 Forsyth, Estella M., 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Fox, Eulalia E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
 Frantz, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
 Frayze, Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
 Fredericks, A. Edith, 1915, New York, Kiangsi.
 Frey, Lulu E., 1893, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Fry, Edna E., 1916 (contract), Philadelphia, Mexico.

G

Gabrielson, Winnie M., 1908, Topeka, North India.
 Garrett, Minnie E., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
 Garsvold, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Gill, Mrs. May W., 1917, Northwestern, North India.
 Gilliland, Helen C., 1918, Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
 Gilmore, Erastine B., 1919, New England, Mexico.
 Gimson, Esther (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.
 Gidden, Dora B., 1910, Minneapolis, Mexico.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., 1904, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1885, Northwestern, North China.
 Glover, Ella E., 1892, New England, North China.
 Godfrey, Annie L., 1912, Columbia River, Bombay.

Golsch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, West China.
 Goodall, Annie, 1911, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Goodwin, Dora, 1915, Northwestern, Japan.
 Goucher, Elizabeth, 1913, Baltimore, Central China.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
 Graves, Anna M., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
 Gray, Frances, 1912, New York, North China.
 Greene, Lily D., 1834, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Greer, Lillian P., 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Gregg, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Griffin, Martha A., 1912, Northwestern, South India.
 Grove, Nelda L., 1919, Topeka, Korea.

H

Hadden, G. Evelyn, 1913, Pacific, North India.
 Haenig, Huldah A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Hagen, Olive, 1919, Northwestern, Japan.
 Halpenny, Mary L., 1914, Pacific, North China.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
 Halverstadt, Hattie J., 1918, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
 Harger, Gladys B., 1919, Northwestern, West China.
 Harper, Florence C., 1918 (contract), Baltimore, Mexico.
 Harrington, Sylvia R., 1918, New York, Korea.
 Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Yenping.
 Hartung, Lois J., 1911, Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Hatfield, Mrs. Sarah M., 1918 (contract), Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), 1913, New York, North China.
 Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Hefty, Lura M., 1909, Columbia River, Foochow.
 Henderson, Lucile, 1919, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Hermistone, Margaret I. W., 1919, New England, Northwest India.
 Hess, Margaret I., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hess, Stella A., 1914, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 Highbaugh, Irma, 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hitch, Alice E., 1918, Northwestern, Japan.
 Hoath, Ruth, 1916, Topeka, North India.
 Hobart, Elizabeth, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
 Hobart, Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, North India.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Holman, Sarah C., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Holmberg, Hilda, 1913, Minneapolis, Netherlands Indies.
 Holmes, Ada, 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.
 Honnell, Grace L., 1919, Topeka, North India.
 Honsinger, Welthy B., 1904, New York, Kiangsi.
 Hosford, Ruby C., 1918, Topeka, Eastern South America.
 Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.
 Howe, Gertrude, 1872, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Howey, Harriet, 1916, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Hoyt, Herma, 1919 (contract), Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Hu, May L., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Huff, Edyth A., 1919, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Hughes, Jennie V., 1905, New York, Kiangsi.
 Hulbert, Jeannette, 1914, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hunt, Faith A., 1914, Minneapolis, Kiangsi.
 Hunt, Maud E., 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Hurlbut, Floy, 1913, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hyneman, Ruth E., 1915, Cincinnati, North India.

I

Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1898, Philadelphia, Burma.
 Imhof, Louisa, 1889, Topeka, Japan.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 James, Phoebe, 1906, Topeka, Burma.

Jaquet, Myra A., 1909, Northwestern, North China.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
 Johansen, Marie E., 1915, Topeka, Bengal.
 Johnson, Eda L., 1918, Pacific, Foochow.
 Johnson, Katharine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
 Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
 Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Jones, Jennie D., 1911, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Jones, Joan C., 1920 (contract), New York, Bombay.
 Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), 1919, New York, West China.
 Jordan, Ella E., 1911, Northwestern, Kiangsi.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Kennard, Olive E., 1914, Pacific, Bombay.
 Kenyon, Carrie C., 1916, Philadelphia, Malaysia.
 Kesler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
 Ketting, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Kilburn, Elizabeth H., 1919, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Killeffer, Marie, 1919 (contract), Topeka, Japan.
 King, Florence G., 1916, Cincinnati, South India.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Kipp, Julia L., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Kline, Blanche M., 1917, Philadelphia, South India.
 Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
 Kstrup, Alfrida B., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Kyser, Kathryn B., 1911, New York, Mexico.

L

Lacy, Alice M., 1917, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Landrum, Margaret D., 1909, Northwestern, North India.
 Lane, Ortha M., 1919, Des Moines, North China.
 Larson, Maria E., 1911, Topeka, West China.
 Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lawrence, Berdice, 1917, Northwestern, West China.
 Lawrence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Lawson, Christina H., 1892, New York, Bombay.
 Lawson, Ellen, 1917 (contract), Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Lebeus, Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Lee, Edna M., 1913, Topeka, Japan.
 Lee, Elizabeth M., 1914, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, Japan.
 Lefforge, Roxey, 1918, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Leonard, Ethel L. (M.D.), 1917 (contract), Pacific, North China.
 Lewis, Donna M., 1919 (contract), Topeka, West China.
 Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), 1910, Des Moines, North China.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
 Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Yehping.
 Lindblad, Anna C., 1908, New England, West China.
 Livermore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Loomis, Jean, 1912, Pacific, West China.
 Loper, Ida G., 1898, New York, North India.
 Loucks, Blanche H., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
 Loveless, Emily R., 1919, New York, North Africa.
 Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
 Loy, Netella, 1914, Topeka, North Andes.
 Ludgate, Abbie, 1919, Northwestern, North India.
 Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.
 Lytton, R. Twila, 1918 (contract), Cincinnati, Japan.

M

Mabuce, Ethel L., 1916, Des Moines, Burma.
 Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
 MacIntire, Frances W., 1916, New England, Japan.
 Madden, F. E. Pearl, 1916 (contract), Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Manchester, Ruth C., 1919, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.

Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, North China.
 Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
 Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Marks, Inez M., 1916, Pacific, West China.
 Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.
 Marsh, Mabel, 1910, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), 1900, Northwestern, North China.
 Maskell, Florence W., 1898, Des Moines, South India.
 Mason, Florence P., 1917, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Mason, Inez D., 1915, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
 McCartney, Blanche L., 1916, Topeka, North India.
 McClelland, Alice M., 1915, Philadelphia, Burma.
 McClintock, Ethel L., 1918, Pacific, Mexico.
 McClurg, Grace, 1912, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 McCutchen, Martha L., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
 McDade, Myra L., 1919 (contract), Baltimore, Foochow.
 McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Means, Alice, 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
 Means, Mary, 1896, Cincinnati, North India.
 Meeker, Elizabeth L., 1919, Topeka, Central China.
 Mellinger, Roxie, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Miller, Ethel, 1917, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Miller, Etta, 1917, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, North China.
 Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
 Milligan, Grace H., 1919, Philadelphia, France.
 Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
 Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Bombay.
 Morgan, Mabel, 1918 (contract), Northwestern, South India.
 Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
 Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
 Moses, Mathilde R., 1916, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Moyer, Jennie, 1899, New York, Bengal.
 Munson, Kezia E., 1919 (contract), Northwestern, South India.
 Murray, He'en G., 1919, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Myers, Miranda S., 1915 (contract), Pacific, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.

N

Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, Central Provinces.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Nelson, E. Lavina, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Eva L., 1916, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Nelson, Lena, 1911, Philadelphia, West China.
 Nevitt, Jane Ellen, 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Newton, Minnie E., 1912, New York, Bombay.
 Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 1896, New York, Bombay.
 Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., 1900, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
 Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Nourse, Emma D., 1909, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
 Nowlin, Mabel R., 1915, Des Moines, North China.

O

Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
 Oldridge, Mary B., 1919, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, North India.
 Olson, Della, 1917, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 Olson, Elizabeth, 1915, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Orcutt, Hazel A., 1912, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Overman, Lucinda B., 1917, Northwestern, Korea.

P

Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Parmenter, Ona, 1920, Minneapolis, Rhodesia.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Payton, Lela E., 1916, Pacific, Bengal.
 Peckham, Carrie S., 1915, Northwestern, Japan.
 Peet, Azalia E., 1916, New York, Japan.

Penney, Winnogene C., 1916, Topeka, West China.
 Perkins, Fannie A., 1890, Des Moines, Burma.
 Perrill, Mary L., 1910, Topeka, North India.
 Persson, Bertha, 1920, Topeka, Hinghwa.
 Peters, Jessie L., 1903, Northwestern, North India.
 Peters, Mary, 1894, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Peters, Sarah, 1889, Northwestern, Central China.
 Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, Japan.
 Pittman, Annie M., 1919, New York, Central China.
 Place, Pauline A., 1916, Northwestern, Japan.
 Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
 Pond, Eleanor J. (M.D.), 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Porter, Clara A., 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Porter, Eunice, 1913, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.
 Power, Elsie M., 1919, Topeka, Burma.
 Proctor, Orvia, 1919, Des Moines, West China.
 Pugh, Ada, 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Purdy, Carrie A., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Pyle, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.

Q

Quinton, Fanne, 1916, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

R

Rahe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.
 Randall, S. Edith, 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Ransom, Ruth, 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Reiman, Frieda, 1918, Northwestern, Yening.
 Rexrode, Sadie M., 1917, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 Rexroth, Emma K., 1916, Columbia River, South India.
 Reynolds, Elsie N., 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Richards, Gertrude, 1917, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Richardson, Fanny E., 1918, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Ritchey, Elizabeth H., 1919, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Ritchers, Bertha L., 1915, Pacific, Central China.
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), 1911, Topeka, Central China.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
 Roberts, Elizabeth, 1917, Minneapolis, Korea.
 Robertson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, North India.
 Robinson, Faye H., 1917, New England, Central China.
 Robinson, Flora L., 1909, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Robinson, Muriel E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Rockey, Lois, 1912, Cincinnati, Bengal.
 Rockwell, Lillie M., 1919, Baltimore, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Rodgers, Rosetta B., 1919 (contract), Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Rogers, Hazel T., 1919, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Ross, Elsie M., 1909, Philadelphia, Bombay.
 Rossier, Henrietta B., 1917, Des Moines, Central China.
 Roush, Hannah E., 1911, Northwestern, Inhambane.
 Rowe, Dorothy, 1919 (contract), Baltimore, Central China.
 Royer, Mary Anna, 1913, Northwestern, West China.
 Sbricht, Caroline B., 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Seese, Mrs. Artele B., 1918, Baltimore, Italy.
 Seegles, Ethel E., 1916, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Seppel, Leona E., 1919, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, Japan.
 Ruth, E. Naomi, 1911, Northwestern, Netherland Indies.

S

Simon, Bessie C., 1915, Northwestern, Korea.
 Siles, Florence A., 1914, Columbia River, Central China.
 Sharp, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Schroepel, Marguerite E., 1913, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Sott, Emma (M.D.), 1896, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 St. Frances A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.

Search, Blanche T., 1914, Philadelphia, Kiangsi.
 Seck, Margaret, 1917, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Seidlmann, Paula, 1908, Cincinnati, Yening.
 Sellers, Rue A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma.
 Sharp, Mrs. Robert, 1908, New York, Korea.
 Shaver, Ivy C., 1919, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.
 Shoub, Hazel M., 1917, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Shute, Vivian L., 1915, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Siberts, S. Miriam, 1919, Northwestern, North Andes.
 Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.
 Simpson, Cora, 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Smith, Clara Bell, 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Smith, Grace Pepper, 1919, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Smith, Jennie M., 1915, Columbia River, North India.
 Smith, Joy L., 1918, Des Moines, Central China.
 Smith, Madorah E., 1911, Minneapolis, West China.
 Snavely, Gertrude, 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Sofer, Laura DeWitt, 1918, Topeka, North India.
 Spaulding, Winifred, 1917 (contract), Topeka, Mexico.
 Spencer, Matilda A., 1878, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Sprunger, Eva F., 1919, Pacific, Foochow.
 Stahl, C. Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Stahl, Minta M., 1919, Cincinnati, North China.
 Stahl, Ruth L., 1917, Cincinnati, North China.
 Starkey, Bertha F., 1910, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Stevenson, Julia E., 1919, Cincinnati, France.
 Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), 1910, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.
 Stone, Mary (M.D.), 1896, Des Moines, Kiangsi.
 Stoy, Ellen L., 1919, Cincinnati, Italy.
 Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Strow, Elizabeth M., 1904, New York, Central China.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.
 Suffer, Ellen H., 1917, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Sullivan, Lucy W., 1888, Cincinnati, North India.
 Sutherland, May E., 1915, Topeka, Central Provinces.
 Swan, Hilda, 1904, Topeka, Bengal.
 Swearer, Mrs. Wilbur C., 1917, New York, Korea.
 Sweet, Mary E., 1917, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

T

Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 1895, Pacific, Central China.
 Tang, Hien, 1906, Minneapolis, Kiangsi.
 Taylor, Anna M., 1918, New York, Mexico.
 Taylor, Erma, 1913, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.
 Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Thomas, Ethel E., 1919, Topeka, Mexico.
 Thomas, Hettie A., 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Thomas, Ruth, 1917, Northwestern, Inhambane.
 Thompson, May Bel, 1915, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Thompson, Vera R., 1913, Baltimore, Central Provinces.
 Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hinghwa.
 Toll, Kate Evelyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.
 Tretheway, Lucile D., 1916, Pacific, Central China.
 Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
 Trotter, Charlotte, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
 Tubbs, Lulu L., 1917, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
 Turner, Elizabeth J., 1915, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Tuttle, Ora M., 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.
 Tyler, Ursula J., 1915, Cincinnati, Foochow.

U

Urech, Lydia, 1916 (contract), Northwestern, Malaysia.

V

Vail, Olive, 1913, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Vandegrift, Frances C., 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Van Fleet, Edna M., 1918, Cincinnati, Korea.

Vaughan, Elizabeth B., 1918 (contract), Columbia River, North Andes.
 Vickery, M. Allen, 1891, Northwestern, Italy.
 Voke, Mrs. Rea M. G., 1915 (contract), Cincinnati, Malaysia.

W

Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, Japan.
 Walker, Jennie C., 1918, Topeka, Central China.
 Walker, Joyce E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Walsh, Susan J., 1919, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Walter, A. Jeannette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.
 Wanzer, Menia H., 1911, New England, Foochow.
 Warner, Ruth V., 1919, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Warrington, Ruth A., 1915, Topeka, North India.
 Washburn, Orrilla F., 1912, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Watrous, Mary, 1912, New York, North China.
 Watts, Rebecca J., 1883, Topeka, East Japan.
 Watts, Annabelle, 1917, Cincinnati, South India.
 Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.
 Webb, Nora, 1919, Topeka, North Africa.
 Welch, A. Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.
 Wells, Phebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Westcott, Ida G., 1915, Northwestern, Malaysia.

Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wheat, Lemira B., 1915, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Wheeler, Gertrude V., 1920, New England, Eastern South America.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, 1903, Northwestern, North China.
 White, Anna L., 1911, Minneapolis, West Japan.
 White, Laura M., 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Whiteley, Miriam F., 1920, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Whiting, Ethel L., 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Wilcox, Alice A., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
 Willis, Katharine H., 1916, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
 Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wood, Catherine, 1892, Des Moines, South India.
 Wood, Lola, 1914, Northwestern, Korea.
 Woodruff, Frances E., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Kiangsi.
 Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North India.
 Wyatt, Lillian D., 1919, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, East Japan.

Y

Yeager, Maud, 1910, Northwestern, North India.
 Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.
 Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Youtsey, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA

Batthey, C. Frances, Nanking, China.
Carnecross, Flora M., Nanking, China.
Crane, Edith M., Nanking, China.
Crook, Winnie M., Chinkiang, China.
Fox, Eulalia E., Greencastle, Indiana.
Goucher, Elizabeth, Nanking, China.
Kesler, Mary G., Nanking, China.
Loucks, Blanche Helen, Nanking, China.
Ogborn, Kate L., Wuhu, China.
Peters, Sarah, Nanking, China.
Pittman, Annie M., Nanking, China.
Rahe, Cora L., Nanking, China.
Riechers, Bertha L., 710 Locust Street, Pasadena, Cal.
Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), Chinkiang, China.
Robinson, Faye H., Nanking, China.
Rossiter, Henrietta B., Chengtu, China.
Rowe, Dorothy (contract), Nanking, China.
Sayles, Florence, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Shaw, Ella C., Nanking, China.
Smith, Clara Bell, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Smith, Joy L., Nanking, China.
Stow, Elizabeth M., Shanghai, China.
Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 5821 East Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
Trettheway, Lucile D., Wuhu, China.
Walker, Jennie C., Nanking, China.
White, Laura M., 30 Kinnear Road, Shanghai, China.
Yousey, Edith E., Wuhu, China.

FOOCHOW

Abel, Edith F., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
Adams, Jean, Foochow, China.
Bartlett, Carrie M., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
Bonafield, Julia A., Foochow, China.
Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Mintsingshsien, via Foochow, China.
Ehly, Emma L., Ottawa, Ill.
Eichenberger, Emma, 1405 Mary Street, Louisville, Ky.
Frazey, Laura, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Gaylord, Edith F., Arthur, Ia.
Halverstadt, Hattie J., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
Hefty, Lura M., Foochow, China.
Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow, China.
Hu, May L., Foochow, China.
Hurlbut, Floy, 1602 North 22d Street, Lincoln, Neb.
Jones, Edna, Mintsingshsien, via Foochow, China.
Jones, Jennie D., Tangtau, Haitang, China.
Lacy, Alice M., Foochow, China.
Lefforge, Roxey, Foochow, China.
Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
Mace, Rose A., Foochow, China.
Mann, Mary, Foochow, China.
McDade, Myra (contract), Foochow, China.
Nevitt, J. Ellen, Foochow, China.
Peters, Mary, Kutien, China.
Plumb, Florence J., Foochow, China.
Pond, Eleanor J. (M.D.), Foochow, China.
Richey, Elizabeth H., Foochow, China.
Sia, Ruby, 1306 East Grand Ave., Des Moines, Ia.
Simpson, Cora, Foochow, China.
Sprunger, Eva F., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Trimble, Lydia A., Conrad, Ia.
Tyler, Ursula J., Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.
Wallace, Lydia E., Foochow, China.
Zanzer, Menia H., Foochow, China.
Wells, Phebe C., Foochow, China.
Willis, Katherine H., Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

Betow, Emma J., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Brown, Cora M., Hinghwa, China.
Johnson, Eda L., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Lebeus, Martha, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Marriott, Jessie A., Hinghwa City, Fukien, China.
Mason, Florence Pearl, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
McChurg, Grace K., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., 1004 Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.
Perssons, Bertha, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Suffern, Ellen H., Hinghwa, China.
Thomas, Mary M., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Todd, Althea M., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Westcott, Pauline E., Hinghwa, China.
Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, China.

KIANGSI

Bahrenburg, Lyra H., Kiukiang, China.
Baker, Lulu C., Nanchang, China.
Beggs, Nelle, Ashland, Ill.
Brown, Zula F., Nanchang, China.
Creek, Bertha M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Fredericks, Anna Edith, 238 Peshine Ave., Newark, N. J.
Garrett, Minnie H. (contract), Kiukiang, China.
Graves, Anna M. (contract), Nanchang, China.
Honsinger, Welthy B., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Howe, Gertrude, Nanchang, China.
Hughes, Jennie V., Kiukiang, China.
Hunt, Faith A., Milford, Neb.
Jordan, Ella E., 701 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.
Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
Meeker, Bessie L., Kiukiang, China.
Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang, China.
Search, Blanche T., Chester St., Kingston, Pa.
Seck, Margaret, Nanchang, China.
Shoub, Hazel M., Nanchang, China.
Stone, Mary (M.D.), Kiukiang, China.
Tang, Ilien, Nanchang, China.
Thompson, May Bel, Nanchang, China.
Woodruff, Frances E., Kiukiang, China.
Woodruff, Mabel A., Kiukiang, China.

NORTH CHINA

Adams, Marie, Taianfu, China.
Baugh, Evelyn B., 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Bedell, Mary E., Tientsin, China.
Boddy, Estie T., 5240 Brooklyn Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., Changli, China.
Cheney, Monona L., Peking, China.
Cushman, Clara M., Tientsin, China.
Danner, Ruth M., Peking, China.
Dillenbeck, Nora M., Avoca, N. Y.
Dyer, Clara P., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Fearon, Dora C., Peking, China.
Frantz, Ida F., New Carlisle, O.
Gilman, Gertrude, Springfield, Vt.
Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 322 Augusta Ave., DeKalb, Ill.
Glover, Ella E., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Gray, Frances, Peking, China.
Groer, Lillian P., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Gragg, Eva A., Tientsin, China.
Halfpenny, Mary L., Ontario, Cal.
Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), 1426 West York St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Highbaugh, Irma, Peking, China.

Hobart, Louise, Peking, China.
 Hobart, Elizabeth, Peking, China.
 Jaquet, Myra A., Peking, China.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., Peking, China.
 Knapp, Elsie L., Tai'anfu, Shantung, China.
 Knox, Emma M., 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Lane, Ortha M., Peking, China.
 Leonard, Ethel L. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), Tientsin, China.
 Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.
 Nowlin, Mabel R., Changli, China.
 Powell, Alice M., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Stahl, Minta, Tientsin, China.
 Stahl, Ruth L., Peking, China.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Walker, Joyce E., Peking, China.
 Watrous, Mary, Peking, China.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, Tientsin, China.
 Wilson, Frances R., Baldwin, Kan.
 Young, Effie G., Tai'anfu, Shantung, China.

WEST CHINA

Beatty, Mabel A., Tzechow, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Brethorst, Alice B., 315 N. W. Nat'l Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Brethorst, Stephena Marie, 5555 33d St., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
 Caris, Clara A., Grover Hill, O.
 Castle, Belle, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Castjardins, Helen, Tzechow, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), Claremont, Cal.
 Ellison, Grace F., Chengtu, China.
 Foreman, Elizabeth J., Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Galloway, Helen R., 2130 Kerney Ave., San Diego, Cal.
 Golisch, Anna L., Afton, Ia.
 Harger, Gladys B., Chengtu, China.
 Holmes, Lillian L., Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Householder, C. Ethel, Bladen, Neb.
 Jones, Dorothy, Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Larsson, Marie E., Box 35, Skofde, Sweden.
 Lawrence, Berdice, Changli, China.
 Lindblad, Anna C., Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Loomis, Jean, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Lybarger, Lela, Tzechow, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Manning, Ella, Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Marks, Inez May, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Nelson, Lena, 313 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Penney, Winnogene, Tzechow, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Proctor, Ovidia, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Royer, Mary Anna, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Smith, Madorah E., 610 South Fifth St., E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 Trotter, Charlotte, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.
 Wells, Annie M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YENPING

Glassburner, Mamie F., Yenping, China.
 Hartford, Mabel C., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Reiman, Frieda, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Seidmann, Paula, Yenping, via Foochow, China.

JAPAN

Alexander, V. Elizabeth, Sapporo, Japan.
 Appenzeller, Ida H., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Ashbaugh, Adella M., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Atkinson, Anna P., Yokohama, Japan.
 Bailey, B. May, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bangs, Louise, Fukuoka, Japan.
 Bassett, Bernice, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Baucus, Georgiana, 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Bodley, Ellison W., Sendai, Japan.
 Chappell, Mary H., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Chase, Laura (contract), Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Cheney, Alice, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Couch, Helen, Carbondale, Pa.
 Curtice, Lois K., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Daniel, Nell M., Yokohama, Japan.
 Dickerson, Augusta, Iai Jo Gakko, Hakodate, Japan.
 Dickinson, Emma E., 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Draper, Winifred F., Hirosaki, Japan.
 Fehr, Vera J., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Finlay, L. Alice, Kagoshima, Japan.
 Goodwin, Lora, Sapporo, Japan.
 Hagen, Olive, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Heaton, Carrie A., Moores Hill, Ind.
 Hitch, Alice E., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Hopkins, Rhoda M., 439 Second St., Raymond, Wash.
 Howey, Harriet, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Imhof, Louisa, Sendai, Japan.
 Kilburn, Elizabeth H., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Killheffer, Marie (contract), Hakodate, Japan.
 Lee, Elizabeth M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lee, Edna M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lee, Mabel, Sendai, Japan.
 Lewis, Donna May, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Lytton, Twila, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 MacIntire, Frances W., Hakodate, Japan.
 Miller, Etta, Sapporo, Japan.
 Oldridge, Mary B., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Peckham, Carrie S., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Peet, Azalia E., Kagoshima, Japan.
 Pider, Myrtle Z., Tokyo, Japan.
 Place, Pauline A., Kumamoto, Japan.
 Russell, Elizabeth, 86 University Ave., Delaware, O.
 Russell, M. Helen, Hirosaki, Japan.
 Seeds, Leonora H., Tokyo, Japan.
 Slate, Anna Blanche, 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Spencer, Matilda A., 1720 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sprowles, Alberta B., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Starkey, Bertha F., Fukuoka, Japan.
 Taylor, Erma, 5409 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Teague, Carolyn, Kumamoto, Japan.
 Thomas, Hettie J., Baltimore, O.
 Wagner, Dora A., Penaloza, Kan.
 Watson, Rebecca J., 1701 South 17th St., Lincoln, Neb.
 White, Anna Laura, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Wythe, K. Grace, Nagoya, Japan.
 Young, Mariana, Nagasaki, Japan.

KOREA

Anderson, Naomi A., 5002 North Ashland St., Chicago, Ill.
 Appenzeller, Alice R., Seoul, Korea.
 Bair, Blanche R., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Beiler, Mary, Seoul, Korea.
 Brownlee, Charlotte, Seoul, Korea.
 Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., Oskaloosa, Ia.
 Church, Marie Elizabeth, Seoul, Korea.
 Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), Pyenyang, Korea.
 Dicken, Ethel M., Seoul, Korea.
 Dillingham, Grace L., Pyenyang, Korea.
 Estey, Ethel M., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Frey, Lulu E., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Grove, Nelda L., Seoul, Korea.
Hacnig, Huldah A., Athens College, Athens, Ala.
Hall, Rosetta S. (M.D.), Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Harrington, Sylvia R., Wonju, Korea.
Haynes, E. Irene, Pyengyang, Korea.
Hess, Margaret I., Chemulpo, Korea.
Hillman, Mary R., Hebron, O.
Hulbert, Jeannette, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Marker, Jessie B., Seoul, Korea.
Miller, Lula A., Chemulpo, Korea.
Miller, Ethel, Yungbyen, Korea.
Overman, Lucinda B., Chemulpo, Korea.
Pye, Olive F., Seoul, Korea.

Robbins, Henrietta P., Pyengyang, Korea.
Roberts, Elizabeth, Seoul, Korea.
Salmon, Bessie C., Yungbyen, Korea.
Scharpf, Hanna, Magnolia Drive, Cleveland O.
Sharp, Mrs. Robert, Kongju, Korea.
Snively, Gertrude E., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
Swearer, Mrs. Wilbur C., Kongju, Korea.
Trissel, Maude V., Wauke, Ia.
Tuttle, Ora M., Seoul, Korea.
Van Fleet, Edna M., Seoul, Korea.
Walter, A. Jeannette, Kingman, Kan.
Wood, Lola, Louisville, Ill.

II. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

BENGAL

Barber, Emma J., Darjeeling, India.
Bennett, Fannie A., Calcutta, India.
Carr, Rachel C., Asansol, India.
Field, Ruth, Calcutta, India.
Grandstrand, Pauline, Pakur, India.
Hunt, Ava F., Calcutta, India.
Johannsen, Marie E., Pakur, India.
Moyer, Jennie E., 71 North Main St., Geneva, N. Y.
Norberg, Eugenia, Asansol, India.
Rayton, Leila Elizabeth, E. I. R. Loop Line, Pakur, India.
Rockey, Lois, Darjeeling, India.
Stahl, C. Josephine, Darjeeling, India.
Swan, Hilda, Pakur, India.

BOMBAY

Abbott, Anna Agnes, Albion, Mich.
Austin, Laura F., Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.
Blasdel, Jennie A., Telagaon, Dabhadra, India.
Chilson, Mary E., Baroda, India.
Crouse, Margaret D., Club Back Road, Byculla, Bombay, India.
Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 228 Friendship St., Medina, O.
Elliott, Bernice E., Crystal Valley, Mich.
Godfrey, Annie Louise, Nadiad, Gujarat, India.
Holmes, Ada, Nadiad, Gujarat, India.
Jones, Joan C., Baroda, India.
Kennard, Olive E., 140 Angelica St., Redondo, Cal.
Lawson, Christina H., Telagaon, India.
Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 113 Mulberry St., Kokoma, Ind.
Mayer, Lucile C., Club Back Road, Byculla, Bombay.
Morgan, Cora L., 234 North Erie St., Wichita, Kan.
Nelson, Dora L., Baroda, India.
Newton, Minnie E., Godhra, India.
Nicholls, Elizabeth W., Pantamba D. & M. Ry., Bombay.
Ross, Elsie, Baroda, India.
Ruppel, Leona, Bombay, India.
Shaver, Ivy V., Baroda, India.
Turner, Elizabeth J., 1215 Third Ave., E., Oskaloosa, Ia.

BURMA

Amburn, Emma, Rangoon, Burma.
Ashwill, Agnes, 1 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
James, Phoebe, 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.
Mabuce, Ethel L., Pegu, Burma.
McClellan, Alice M., 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.
Mellinger, Roxie, 12 Harrison Ave., Greenville, O.
Orcutt, Hazel A., Wooster, O.
Perkins, Fannie A., Thandau, Burma.
Powers, Elsie May, 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.
Shannon, Mary E., 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.
Stockwell, Grace L., Thongwa, Burma.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Becker, Gertrude A., Jubbulpore, India.
Blackstock, Constance, Hardoi, India.
Clark, Jessie E., Baihar, Balaghat, India.
Clinton, E. Lahuna, Jubbulpore, India.
Drescher, Mildred G., Jubbulpore, India.
Fales, Cora, Sironcha, India.
Fisher, Mrs. Mabel, Kamptee, India.
Goodall, Annie, Gondia, U. P., India.
Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Melrose, Mich.
Huff, Edyth A., Khandwa, India.
Hunt, Maud E., Jubbulpore, India.
Lauck, Ada J., Indianola, Ia.
Liers, Josephine, Raipur, India.
Naylor, Nell F., Sironcha, India.
Pool, Lydia S., Jubbulpore, India.
Reynolds, Elsie M., Raipur, India.
Rogers, Hazel, Raipur, India.
Rugles, Ethel E., Khandwa, India.
Sutherland, May E., Basim, India.
Sweet, Mary E., Khandwa, India.
Thompson, Vera R., 315 South Brooks St., Madison, Wis.

NORTH INDIA

Abbott, Edna M., Arrah, Bihar, India.
Ashbrook, Anna, Shahjahanpur, India.
Bacon, Edna G., Muzaffarpur, India.
Bacon, Nettie A., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Bates, Ruth E., Moradabad, India.
Beach, Lucy W., Lucknow, India.
Blackstock, Anna, Moradabad, India.
Blair, Katherine A., Lucknow, India.
Boggess, Edith, Pithoragarh, U. P., India.
Calkins, Ethel M., Shahjahanpur, India.
Chalmers, Eleanor M., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Davis, Grace, Lucknow, India.
Davis, Joan, Lucknow, India.
Dimmitt, Marjorie, Lucknow, India.
Easton, Celesta, 441 Lemon St., Riverside, Cal.
Emery, Phoebe E., Lucknow, India.
Eno, Enola, Lucknow, India.
Gill, Mrs. May Wilson, Pauri, India.
Gimson, Esther (M.D.), Jefferson, Ia.
Hermistone, Margaret I. W., Muttra, U. P., India.
Hadden, G. Evelyn, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hardie, Eva M., Bareilly, India.
Hoath, Ruth, Budaun, India.
Hoge, Elizabeth, 212 West Ninth Ave., Columbus, O.
Honnell, Grace L., Lucknow, India.
Hyneman, Ruth E., Gonda, India.
Landrum, D. Margaret, Lucknow, India.
Lawrence, Mabel C., Stockbridge, Mich.
Loper, Ida G., Marilla, New York.
Madden, F. E. Pearl (contract), Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Mason, Inez D., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Manchester, Ruth C., Lucknow, India.
 McCartney, Blanche L., Sitapur, India.
 Means, Alice, Bareilly, India.
 Means, Mary, 421 Woodland Ave., Akron, O.
 Myers, Miranda S. (contract), 79 North Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., Arkansas City, Kan.
 Perrill, Mary Louise, Ballia, India.
 Peters, Jessie I., Arrah, India.
 Reed, Mary, Chandag Heights, via Almona, U. P., India.
 Robinson, Alvina, Lucknow, India.
 Robinson, Flora L., Lucknow, India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rockwell, Lillie M., Lucknow, India.
 Scott, Frances A., Apt. 35, Lombardy, 322 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
 Sellers, Rue A., Naini Tal, India.
 Smith, Jennie M., Gonda, India.
 Soper, Laura De Witt, Pauri, India.
 Sullivan, Lucy W., Naini Tal, India.
 Walsh, Susan T., Lucknow, India.
 Warrington, Ruth A., Bijnor, India.
 Waugh, Nora Bell, Naini Tal, India.
 Wright, Laura S., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Yeager, Maud, Shelburn, Ind.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Ball, Jennie L., Muttra, India.
 Bobenhouse, Laura G., Meerut, India.
 Boddy, Grace, Muttra, India.
 Bragg, Jessie A., Cawnpore, India.
 Brown, Anna M., Tilaunia, Rajputana, India.
 Christensen, Lydia D., 1722 Franklin St., Cedar Falls, Ia.
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, Muttra, India.
 Cochran, Ruth E., Peru, N. Y.
 Dalrymple, Marion E., Lahore, Punjab, India.
 Dease, Margaret, Meerut, India.
 Donohugh, Emma E., Ghaziabad, India.
 Farmer, Ida Amelia, Brindaban, India.
 Forsyth, Estella M., 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Gabrielson, Winnie M., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Greene, Lily D., 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., Manistee, Mich.
 Holman, Charlotte T., Aligarh, India.
 Holman, Sarah C., Aligarh, India.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), Bareilly, India.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), Tilaunia, India.
 Kipp, Julia I., Tilaunia, India.
 Lawson, Anne E., Mussoorie, India.
 Lawson, Ellen, Aligarh, India.
 Livermore, Melva A., Ghaziabad, India.
 McKnight, Isabel, 64 Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells, England.
 Moses, Mathilde R., Cawnpore, India.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1805 Lothrop St., Omaha, Neb.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1805 Lothrop St., Omaha, Neb.
 Porter, Clara A., 502 North Pine St., Beloit, Kan.
 Porter, Eunice, Longmont, Cal.
 Randall, S. Edith, Roorkee, India.
 Richards, Gertrude E., Ajmer, India.
 Richmond, Mary A., Cawnpore, India.
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), 3415 North High St., Columbus, O.
 Schroepel, Marguerite E., Schaller, Ia.
 Shute, Vivian L., Lahore, India.
 Terrell, Linnie, Pomeroy, O.
 Warren, Emma E., Meerut, India.
 Wheat, Lemira, Cawnpore, India.
 Whiting, Ethel L., Cawnpore, India.

SOUTH INDIA

Beck, Rosetta, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Brewer, Edna C., Bloomington, Ill.
 Ericson, Judith, Belgaum, India.
 Evans, Alice A., Hyderabad, India.
 Emmel, Aetna L., Vikarabad, India.
 Fisher, Fannie F., Kolar, India.
 Griffin, Martha A., Caro, Mich.
 King, Florence Grace, Bidar, India.
 Kline, Blanche May, Vikarabad, India.

Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1410 North Logan Ave., Danville, Ill.
 Low, Nellie, Millersburg, O.
 Ludgate, Abbie, Muzaffarpur, India.
 Maskell, Florence W., Kolar, India.
 Montgomery, Urdell, Bidar, India.
 Morgan, Mabel, Vikarabad, India.
 Morgan, Margaret, Vikarabad, India.
 Morrow, Julia E., Colville, Washington.
 Munson, Kezia (contract), Belgaum, India.
 Rexroth, Emma K., Kolar, India.
 Robinson, Muriel E., Bangalore, India.
 Simonds, Mildred, Fayette, Ia.
 Tool, Kate Evelyn, 17 South Tisdale St., Hamilton, Ont.
 Watts, Annabelle, Raichur, India.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Wood, Catherine, Hyderabad, India.

MALAYSIA

Anderson, Luella R., Taiping, F. M. S.
 Atkins, Ruth E., Malacca, Straits Settlements.
 Blackmore, Sophia, 6 Mount Sophia St., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Brooks, Jessie, 3235 Second Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Bunce, Thirza E., Room 405, 140 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Chapman, Irene, Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Cliff, Minnie B., Fromberg, Mont.
 Craven, Norma, Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Dean, Flora J., Taiping, F. M. S.
 Jackson, C. Ethel, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Kenyon, Carrie C., Methodist Girls' School, Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Marsh, Clara, Holt Hall, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Martin, Clara, 315 N. W. Natl. Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Nelson, Eva L., 1805 Lothrop St., Omaha, Neb.
 Olson, Della, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Olson, Elizabeth, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
 Olson, Mary E., Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Pugh, Ada, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
 Rank, Minnie L., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Richardson, Fanny E., Holt Hall, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Urech, Lydia (contract), Taiping, F. M. S.
 Vail, Olive, Kolby, India.
 Voke, Rea M. (contract), Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wescott, Ida Grace, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Holmberg, Hilda, Centerville, S. D.
 Ruth, E. Naomi, Buitenzorg, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Blakely, Mildred M., Lyons, Kan.
 Bording, Maren P., Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, P. I.
 Carson, Anna, 206 North Jefferson St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Charles, Bertha, Hugh Wilson Hall, Manila, P. I.
 Copley, Ruth E., Lingayen, P. I.
 Crabtree, Margaret M., Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.
 Davis, Hazel, Manila, P. I.
 Deam, Mary I., Manila, P. I.
 Decker, Marguerite M., 906 Rizal, Manila, P. I.
 Dudley, Rosa E., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, Tuguegarao, Cagayan Valley, P. I.
 Evans, Mary A., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), Manila, P. I.
 Kostrup, Bertha Alfrida, Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, P. I.
 Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), 2613 North Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, San Fernando, P. I.
 Washburn, Orilla F., Lake Worth, Tex.

III. AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN

INHAMBANE

Roush, Hannah Elsie, Inhambane, Africa.
Thomas, Ruth, Inhambane, Africa.

RHODESIA

Clark, Grace, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Hess, Stella Anna, Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.
Nourse, Emma D., Mrewa, Rhodesia, Africa.

Parmenter, Ona, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Quinton, Fanne, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Rexrode, Sadie M., Mrewa, Rhodesia, Africa.
Tubbs, Lulu L., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Ault, Clara V., Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.
Collins, Susan, Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.
Cross, Celicia, Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.
Drummer, Martha A., Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.

IV. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

Ayres, Harriet, Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico D. F., Mexico.
Benthien, Elizabeth M., 2514 Grant St., Bellingham, Wash.
Betz, Blanche, Puebla, Mexico.
Dyer, Addie C. (special), Puebla, Mexico.
Finton, Iva M., Pardo 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Fry, Edna E. (contract), Apartado 55, Pachuca, Mexico.
Gilmore, Erastine, Pachuca, Mexico.
Gladden, Dora B., Pardo 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Harper, Florence O., Puebla, Mexico.
Henderson, Lucile, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Hollister, Grace A., Puebla, Mexico.
Hoyt, Herma, Puebla, Mexico.
Johnson, Katherine M., Puebla, Mexico.
Kyser, Kathryn B., Pachuca, Mexico.
McClintock, Ethel L., Apartado 55, Pachuca, Mexico.
Murray, Helen Grace, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Purdy, Carrie, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Rodgers, Rosetta, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Spaulding, Winifred, Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Taylor, Anna Mabel, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Temple, Laura, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Thomas, Ethel E., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
Wyatt, Lillian D., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Barstow, Clara G., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Brown, Edna M., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Gilliland, Helen C., Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Hartung, Lois Joy, 1353 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.
Hatfield, Mrs. Sarah M., Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Hosford, Ruby C., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Rubright, Caroline B., Williamsport, Pa.
Warner, Ruth V., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.
Wheeler, Gertrude V., Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Whitely, Miriam F., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.

NORTH ANDES

Loy, Netella, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Ransom, Ruth, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Reid, Jennie, 135 Burlingame Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Siberts, Sara Miriam, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Vandegrift, Frances C., Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Vaughan, Elizabeth B., Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.

V. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

Blackburn, Kate C., Lovetch, Bulgaria.
Davis, Dora, Lovetch, Bulgaria.

FRANCE

Bolton, Mary Lee, Plainview, Minn.
Currier, Grace M., LeFoyer Retrouve, La Tronche, Isere, Grenoble, France.
Milligan, Grace H., LeFoyer Retrouve, La Tronche, Isere, Grenoble, France.
Stevenson, Julia E., LeFoyer Retrouve, La Tronche, Isere, Grenoble, France.

ITALY

Brooks, Alice E., Crandon Institute, 55 via Savoia, Rome, Italy.



Eaton, Mary Jane, Crandon Institute, 55 via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., Crandon Institute, 55 via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Stoy, Ellen Louise, Crandon Institute, 55 via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Vickery, M. Ellen, 1019 Third St., Evansville, Ind.

NORTH AFRICA

Anderson, Mary, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.
Loveless, Emily R., Belle Vue, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.
Webb, Nora, 12 Rue Gambetta, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
Welch, Dora, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.

In Memoriam

October 31, 1918—December 31, 1919

<p>Mrs. William A. Goodell March 19, 1918 Plainville, Conn. Philippine Islands.</p>	<p>Rev. Paul Millholland March 14, 1919 Indianapolis, Ind. India.</p>	<p>Mrs. Clair K. Searles October 24, 1919 Peking, China China.</p>
<p>Rev. Frank L. Neeld, D.D. October 26, 1918 Hartford, Conn. India.</p>	<p>Mrs. H. H. Lowry March 23, 1919 Peking, China China.</p>	<p>Mrs. William M. Taylor October 29, 1919 Santiago, Chile South America.</p>
<p>Mrs. Gottlieb Schaenzlin November 30, 1918 Calcutta, India India.</p>	<p>Rev. C. W. Ross de Souza April 10, 1919 Hyderabad, India India.</p>	<p>Rev. Samuel P. Craver October 31, 1919 Buenos Aires, Argentina South America.</p>
<p>Mrs. W. A. Shelly December 19, 1918 Greencastle, Ind. South America.</p>	<p>Rev. George Heber Jones May 11, 1919 Miami, Fla. Korea.</p>	<p>Rev. Duston Kemble November 10, 1919 Cortland, O. Mexico (Retired).</p>
<p>Rev. Franklin Ohlinger January 6, 1919 Cincinnati, O. China (Retired).</p>	<p>Rev. Robert H. Craig June 8, 1919 Enderlin, N. Dak. India (Retired).</p>	<p>Mrs. Edward Cunningham December 8, 1919 Brooklyn, N. Y. India (Retired).</p>
<p>Miss Laura E. Dane January 12, 1919 Mt. Jewett, Pa. China.</p>	<p>Mrs. S. L. Binkley June 22, 1919 Chicago, Ill. China (Retired).</p>	<p>Mrs. Andrew Stritmatter April 24, 1919 Columbus, O. China (Retired).</p>
<p>Mrs. O. J. Krause February 1, 1919 Salisbury, Md. China.</p>	<p>Rev. Trico Constantine July, 1919 Minneapolis, Minn. Bulgaria (Retired).</p>	<p>Bishop Alexander P. Camphor December 10, 1919 South Orange, N. J. Liberia, Africa.</p>
<p>Mrs. B. E. Edgell March 7, 1919 Newport, O. China (Retired).</p>	<p>Rev. William E. Robbins September 16, 1919 Santa Monica, Cal. India (Retired).</p>	<p>Rev. Thomas Craven December 21, 1919 Evanston, Ill. India (Retired).</p>
	<p>Miss Beatrice M. Murdock September 23, 1919 Nanking, China China.</p>	

MEMOIRS

BISHOP ALEXANDER PRIESTLY CAMPHOR

BY REV. WALLACE MACMULLEN

If, as Ruskin said, "the only real wealth consists in noble and happy human beings" this Board in its Earthly assets is much poorer since Alexander Camphor went to Heaven.

The items in his career are few and soon told. He was dedicated to Africa by his father, trained for Africa by his foster father, selected and taken to Africa by discerning Bishop Hartzell and at last separated for Africa by the church in obedience to the orders of the Spirit.

He was graduated from New Orleans University in 1889, was Professor of Mathematics there until 1893, was graduated from Gammon Theological Seminary in 1895, gave brief pastoral service to the churches in Germantown, Pa., and Orange, N. J., and sailed for Africa with his cultured, devoted wife in 1896, where for eleven years he was the efficient president of the college in Liberia. In 1907 he became principal of Central Alabama Institute at Birmingham, the affairs of which he administered with notable success, and in 1916 was elected Missionary Bishop for Africa, where he had Liberia and the adjacent parts of the West Coast of that continent under his direct Episcopal supervision until he went to see, face to face, the great Shepherd and Bishop of his soul.

Bishop Camphor was a leader in whom we had all confidence, a brother whom we deeply respected and loved, a comrade whose poise helped to steady our faith. Intellectually he had that "talent for growth" which Horace Bushnell ranked high among ministerial qualifications. He was always intellectually eager and determined, so that when death touched him he was engaged in research work for the thesis which was to win him his doctorate in philosophy. His "Missionary Story Sketches and Folklore from Africa" is valuable as well as interesting. He had begun a history of Methodism in Liberia. For years he had specialized in Anthropology with the races of West Africa for his material.

And in our inventory of his resources we must add to his culture and intellectual ardor that breadth of view which is always necessary to keep us from provincialism in our devotion, and which is indispensable in a missionary leader. This he had in rare degree. In his address to Liberian Methodists in 1917 he urged the rebuilding and enlargement of the College of West Africa, the strengthening of the Stokes Theological Training School, the careful organization in strategic centers of the mission day schools with religion and patriotism as well as vocational training in their work. He pleaded for a Sunday school in every charge and an Epworth League chapter as a training camp for recruits; he saw the need of a Bureau of Charities on the five districts to devise systematic methods for the collection and distribution of funds for their poor. And along with this breadth of program went his spiritual emphasis and his missionary passion. The first trumpet call in his address is "It is expected that every pastor shall give first place in his sermons and exhortations to a call to the unsaved and urge an immediate acceptance of Christ." And his

last bugle blast with the music of Calvary in it was "Earnestly desiring the success of our work among the aborigines we agree to give our consent that a ten per cent annual reduction be made in the missionary appropriation at present granted us, for work among the more or less civilized peoples."

Further, for our own inspiration, we should note as one of his outstanding characteristics, a quick and unquestioning response to God's will as he knew it. If obedience involved sacrifice there was no hesitation in his surrender. He was an honored member of the faculty of New Orleans University when he yielded himself to the call to the ministry, left his chair, went to Gammon, and helped uncomplainingly during his course there in the care of the buildings and grounds. When as the successful pastor of a flourishing church, Bishop Hartzell wrote him "I want you and your wife to go with me to Monrovia to take charge of the work there," he at once resigned his pastorate and prepared to sail. When asked on his death bed what he would say if his life work was ended he replied, "I rejoice with joy inexpressible in the work that has been given me to do. If I am not permitted to go on with that work I am cheerfully resigned to the will of God."

In his letter to the Board, dictated to his dear, faithful wife just after Bishop Hartzell had carried him our greetings, he said, "I have a consciousness of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, and though I am very weak physically I am strong spiritually. The twenty-third Psalm is my comfort in these days of exhaustion, for I am now one of the weak lambs that must be carried in His arms. With reference to the question propounded by Bishop Hartzell—if my life work is ended what have I to say? I rejoice with joy inexpressible in the work that has been given me to do. I did my very best with it. I have never shirked any duty or task. I have no consciousness of even shirking my work, and now I am ready for whatever the Master has in store for me. I do not regret the brief career, for we truly live 'not in years but in deeds.' That life is long which answers life's great ends."

There are treasures of comfort for us and for his lonely wife in those words. To have a quiet faith and a good conscience, these are spiritual triumphs which we are eager to have in our last hours. He was conscious of integrity in his purpose, sure of his fidelity and his industry, glad that he had evaded no duty and shirked no work. Here are the simplicity and reality of an honest soul—not merely the moral nakedness forced by death. Here is the fearlessness with which purity can look into the eyes of God. And the untroubled faith so notable in a sinewy soul checked at his fascinating task while the sun was still high, the faith which kept him from rebelling against a brief career and made him see that "that life is long which answers life's great ends"—how good it was to die in such holy peace. Perhaps he remembered that His Master's Earthly course was still shorter and was content with an experience which gave him a little closer fellowship with the world's chief missionary.

The future of the task for which he had such wise and thorough plans is a matter of grave concern to us, and we pray that the "Captain of our faith" may keep us in courage and guide us in the choice of a successor with like vision and devotion.

We shall miss him as a refuge in our missionary hopes, as a trusted guarantee in our American investments, as a brother and competent comrade in

the ranks of service. We will remember with gratitude his modesty, his clear grained sincerity of human worth, his quiet efficiency, his simple faith. And we will not forget the gains which death has brought him. He was an eager student and death brings the solution of Earth's final mystery. He has been crowned by the Righteous Judge, for death brings Coronation to a spiritual victor. His symbol is not a broken column but a column whose capital the Heavens have received out of our sight.

ANDREW JACKSON COULTAS

BY REV. EDWARD S. NINDE

Andrew Jackson Coultas was born in New York City on August 26, 1853, and at the age of sixteen he was born again in the old Willett Street Church. After attending the New York Free Academy, he entered Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1880. That same year he joined the New England Southern Conference, where he remained an active member to the close of his life. He served our leading churches in Norwich, New London, Fall River, New Bedford and Providence, and was also Presiding Elder of the New Bedford and Providence Districts.

Wherever he went he was admired and beloved. As a pastor he greatly endeared himself to his people by his unfailing kindness and sympathy. He was a superior preacher, uniting strong and elevated thought with an earnest and appealing delivery. His fine presence and his courtly and dignified bearing, both in and out of the pulpit, deepened the impression of the spoken word. At no point did he render more conspicuous service than as an administrator. Every detail in the work of his districts was cared for with painstaking accuracy. He was a most valued member of the Board of Trustees of the East Greenwich Academy and of Wesleyan University. In the various General Conference Committees of which he was a member he held a leading place, and he was the chief agent in framing and carrying through more than one important piece of legislation. He gained such a well-deserved reputation for business acumen, and skill and insight in handling perplexing and difficult problems, that his wise counsel was constantly sought by his brethren in all manner of administrative matters. The high esteem and confidence in which he was held by his colleagues of the New England Southern Conference was evidenced by the fact that three times they sent him as one of their representatives to the General Conference. He was also a member of the Ecumenical Conference of 1911.

No organization through which he rendered service to the church at large appealed to him as strongly as did the Board of Foreign Missions. He was appointed one of the managers in 1904. Unless prevented by urgent reasons, he gladly made the long journey from his New England home to be present at the monthly meetings of the Executive Committee. His genial, brotherly spirit, his quick grasp of the business in hand, his keen perception, his wise counsel, his readiness to serve in any desired capacity, his patient and faithful performance of laborious tasks, will long be remembered by those who were privileged to be associated with him. His more intimate connection with the New York Office during the Centenary period brought to this movement the valuable assistance

of a trained executive, who put into the performance of his new duties both consecration and experience.

He had just relinquished his work here to enter on similar service in Philadelphia, joyously anticipating at least another decade of toil for the Master, when suddenly the end came. In the early morning of Tuesday, March 9, 1920, this faithful and devoted man, hands and heart full of the business of the King, entered into the activities of the Life more abundant. We miss him, and in this simple tribute to his memory we record our feeling of genuine bereavement in losing from our midst one whom we trusted and loved. We also extend to the sorrowing companion of forty years, and to the sons, our deepest sympathy, and we earnestly pray that there may be granted them the tender and sustaining grace of the Heavenly Comforter.

PATRONS

Constituted by the Payment of Five Hundred Dollars or More at One Time

- Bishop Frank M. Bristol.
 Bishop James M. Thoburn.
 Acker, E. M.
 Albritton, Rev. J. L.
 Allen, Josiah
 Andrus, John E.
 Armstrong, R. W.
 Ayres, Mrs. D.
 Baker, Mrs. Wm. H.
 Baker, William
 Banner, John J.
 Barnier, Miss Eliza S.
 Barnum, N. K.
 Bennett, Lyman
 Booth, Joseph W.
 Bradstreet, H.
 Bridge, Amos D.
 Bronson, Rev. Dillon
 Bronson, Mrs. Dillon
 Brown, James N.
 Brown, Levi D.
 Bryson, James H.
 Buckley, J. M., D.D.
 Bunnell, Mrs. Maria
 Burson, Hon. John W.
 Calvert, Joseph
 Canright, Melsar
 Canright, Mrs. Irena M.
 Carpenter, Mrs. P. W.
 Chadwick, Elihu
 Chadwick, Isabel
 Clark, Rev. George
 Cleveland, Rev. H. A.
 Cook, Mrs. Hattie M. (2)
 Corbit, M. Emma
 Cornell, Helen M.
 Cornell, Mrs. J. B.
 Cornell, Mrs. J. M.
 Cornell, Miss M. L.
 Darby, Benjamin
 Darwood, W. M'K., D.D.
 Davidson, Robert G.
 Dayton, Wm. B.
 Dean, Mrs. G. F.
 Dean, Rev. J. J.
 Delanov, J. A., Jr.
 Detmar, Joseph F.
 Dill, Isaac O.
 Donohoe, Richard
 Doriew, E. W.
 Duffell, Dr. C. L.
 Eakins, Rev. Wm.
 Espenchied, J. M.
 Ferguson, Mrs. W. G.
 Ferry, George J.
 Filbard, Rev. W.
 Fisher, John, M.D.
 Fitzgerald, Kirk B.
 Fleming, James H.
 Fletcher, Hon. Thos. C.
 Fowler, Jonathan O.
 Fox, Rev. R. C.
 Frost, Mrs. Juliet K.
 Fry, Hedley J.
 Gave, Mrs. Mary E.
 Gaubie, James N.
 Gibson, Charles
 Gillespie, Mrs. Cath. J.
 Gillespie, Samuel W.
 Goodell, C. L., D.D.
 Goodenough, Rev. A. H.
 Gooding, Julia A.
 Gooding, Mrs. M.
 Goodnow, E. A.
 Gordon, Andrew
 Gordon, Daniel
 Gordon, Geo. B.
 Green, Edward
 Gregory, N., M.D.
 Hallett, Henry W.
 Hamilton, Rev. Chas. E.
 Harkness, William
 Harrinton, Thomas L.
 Harrison, J. Orlando
 Harvey, Mrs. Mary
 Heacock, H. B., D.D.
 Hedden, Charles B.
 Hendershot, John
 Henderson, Isaac
 Henry, Robert
 Hewitt, George C.
 Higgins, Charles W.
 Hill, Mrs. W. J.
 Hills, Martin B.
 Holcomb, Charles M.
 Houghton, R. C., D.D.
 Howell, Carl S.
 Hubbard, George D.
 Huffman, Mrs. Sallie J.
 Hughes, Rev. Bruce
 Huston, J. M., D.D.
 Huston, Eliza H.
 Irving, Charles
 James, Miss Elizabeth
 Jayne, F. A.
 Jayne, Mrs. F. A.
 Jeremiah, T. F.
 Johnston, R. S.
 Johnston, Miss Sue
 Johnston, Will H.
 Jones, E. H.
 Jones, Levin
 Jones, Thomas L.
 Kain, Mrs. R. J.
 Keith, George
 Keith, Martha B.
 Keith, Sarah
 Keith, Sophia P.
 Kelley, Wm. V., D.D.
 Kelly, Geo. B.
 Kent, James
 Kimble, Aaron R.
 Kirwin, Edgar F.
 Kline, Isaac
 Knight, Henry W.
 Lafone, Samuel
 Lamb, Simeon
 Lansdale, R. H.
 Leech, S. V., D.D.
 Leffingwell, Mrs. C. R.
 Lippincott, B. C., D.D.
 Lounsbury, Phineas C.
 Lowe, William E.
 Lowry, H. H., D.D.
 Lucas, Rev. A. H.
 Mansur, James
 Manwaring, W. H.
 Margerum, Mrs. E. A.
 Marshall, Prof. J. W.
 Marshall, William B.
 Martin, George C.
 Martin, Mrs. Henrietta
 Martin, Miss Mary E.
 Matthews, William
 Maugan, S. S.
 M'Clintock, Mrs. C. W.
 M'Cutcheon, E. H.
 M'Gill, Rev. W. B.
 Mead, Melville E.
 Mears, John
 Meredith, R. R., D.D.
 Merrill, William
 Milnes, John
 Mussina, Mrs. Jerusha P.
 Nelson, Abram
 Nickey, J. F.
 Nimocks, Chester
 Ogg, Alexander
 O'Neal, David
 Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
 Parkin, Rev. F. P.
 Patton, Mrs. Susanna (2)
 Peacey, William
 Pearsall, Robert
 Perkinpine, George
 Peters, Lucy A.
 Phillips, Daniel B.
 Pine, Walter
 Pool, William D.
 Price, Mary H.
 Prickett, Edward
 Purdy, Miss Martha
 Quackinbush, T. S.
 Quimby, D. S., Jr.
 Ralph, Mrs. Emily H.
 Ralph, H. D., Jr.
 Ramsay, Major H., C.B.
 Ransom, Marietta Darrow
 Reed, George E., D.D.
 Rex, Jacob
 Rex, Mrs.
 Rinehart, Egbert
 Ritchie, Mrs. Kate L.
 Roake, J. C.
 Roe, Rev. J. L.
 Rogers, Mrs. Madelaine S.
 Rolph, Henry D.
 Ross, Mrs. D. L.
 Rudisill, Mrs. M. A.
 Russell, Samuel
 Santee, Rev. J. B.
 Scott, Rev. T. J.
 Searles, Rev. William N.
 Secor, J. A.
 Sewell, Moses B.
 Shank, Wilson W.
 Shaurman, Milton
 Shaver, Mrs. J. B.
 Shields, Rev. David H.
 Sizgins, Mrs. Alice H. (2)
 Sinex, Thomas H.
 Slate, George
 Slattey, Rev. P. J.
 Sloat, T. L.
 Smith, Isaac T.
 Smith, J. C., D.D.
 Smith, Nathaniel
 Spear, Ann
 Spencer, Charles
 Stephenson, T., M.D.
 Stevens, Rev. E. P.
 Strickland, Frances L.
 Strong, Christina
 Strout, Geraldine G.
 Sweet, Abigail H.
 Taylor, Mrs. George

Terhune, Miss Francena
Thomas, Mrs. Mary A.
Tipple, E. S., D.D.
Todd, Rev. Charles W.
Trevaskis, Henry
Trimble, Sarah A.
Walthier, Phebe J.
Ward, P. G. W.

Waters, Mrs. Matilda
Weatherby, Rev. Sam. S.
Weeks, W. H.
Welch, William
Westerfield, William
Whitaker, James
White, Miss Helen M.
Wilson, S. P.

Winfield, H. B.
Woods, Frederic, D.D.
Woods, Mrs. Frederic
Worne, Edward H.
Wright, John W.
Wright, Mrs. Mary
Youngs, D. A.

**By a Resolution of the Board of Managers the Following Persons Are
Constituted Patrons on Account of Valuable Services Rendered
the Board of Foreign Missions**

Wm. E. Blackstone
W. L. Boswell

Hon. T. S. Fay
J. F. Goucher, D.D.

D. W. Thomas, D.D.

HONORARY LIFE MANAGERS

**Constituted by the Payment of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars or More
At One Time**

[Note.—Any persons examining this list, and noticing therein the names of any persons who have deceased, are requested to notify the Corresponding Secretaries, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

Bishop Earl Cranston
Bishop Luther B. Wilson
Abbott, Asher Miner
Abbott, Stephen H.
Abercrombie, David
Ackerman, C. W.
Ackerman, W. B.
Adams, Annie M.
Adams, Miss Fanny
Adams, Thomas M.
Aitken, Benjamin
Alder, William D.
Allen, Oliver
Allen, Solomon
Allison, Michael S.
Ames, Herbert T.
Andaver, John S.
Anderson, Augustus B.
Anderson, Mrs. George W.
Andrew, Miss Annie
Andrew, Rev. Joseph
Antrim, Minnie B.
Apgar, W. Holt
Applegarth, Nathaniel
Appold, George I.
Arbuckle, Mrs. Alexander
Archer, Mrs. G. D.
Archer, Harry Mortimer
Archer, Mary
Archer, Nellie Louisa
Armstrong, Clark
Armstrong, Francis
Armstrong, Joseph
Armstrong, Thomas
Arnold, J. M.
Arnold, Samuel
Arthur, Richard
Atkins, Isaiah
Atkinson, Mrs. John
Atterbury, William
Auten, Mrs. Eliza M.
Avery, C. A.
Avery, Lyman R.
Ayres, L. S.
Ayres, Samuel L. P., U. S. N.
Backus, Mrs. M. J.
Baker, Mrs. Minnie C.
Baker, Samuel W.
Baldwin, Gertrude P. (2)
Baldwin, Summerfield
Balker, William

Banks, Rev. L. A.
Banner, John J.
Barber, Mrs. E. A.
Barber, George E.
Bardall, John C.
Barker, William L.
Barndollar, Amy S.
Barnes, Benjamin H.
Barnes, Samuel S.
Barnes, Mrs. W. W.
Barnice, John J.
Barrick, Mrs. Nancy
Bartlett, Mrs. Martha M.
Barton, James
Bates, Miss Sarah
Bates, Samuel D.
Battie, Richard R.
Baynon, Eugene F. (2)
Beachan, Mrs. H.
Beadenkopf, George
Beattie, Mrs. John
Beatty, Miss Mary E.
Beaver, Peter
Beek, Samuel
Beers, Miss Elizabeth W.
Belt, Washington
Benedict, Charles A.
Bennett, Mrs. Eliza
Bennyworth, John
Bentley, Charles
Bentley, Georgia
Bernsee, C. Dollner
Bernsee, Frederick
Berry, Eliza
Bettleheim, Bernard J. G.
Beyea, J. L.
Bicknell, Becker
Blackledge, Rev. James
Blackledge, Mrs. Kittie T.
Blackmar, C. P.
Blyth, Elijah K.
Boardman, Hannah E.
Bolton, John
Bond, Charles W.
Bonnell, Charles F.
Bonnell, Nathaniel
Bonnett, Miss Mary June
Bonney, Nathaniel
Boorman, Hon. A. J.
Booth, Ezra
Boston, John E. H.

Botsford, J. K.
Bourne, C. Clayton
Bowdish, Jennie C.
Boyce, James
Boyd, David
Boyd, Rev. R. K.
Boyd, Samuel, Jr.
Boynton, Anthony
Bradford, Henry E.
Bradley, Frank
Bradner, William B.
Bradon, Frank
Bradstreet, Henry
Brainerd, B. C.
Brakeley, H. W.
Brandon, James
Brands, James
Breon, Jacob
Bresee, Rev. P. F.
Brewer, Nixon
Broes, Joseph
Brown, Mrs. Harriet
Brown, Mrs. J. D.
Brown, R. O.
Browne, Henry B.
Bryant, Charles E.
Buckley, Sarah
Buell, L. H.
Bulley, Mrs. Anna M.
Bulley, George F.
Burnham, W. R.
Burrows, Lemuel
Butler, Charles
Butterfield, Frederic
Buttrick, George M.
Byrne, William W.
Cable, H. B.
Caine, Anna E.
Caldwell, Samuel C.
Cameron, Mrs. Charles A.
Cameron, Cornelius
Campbell, Celinda
Carey, Isaac
Carey, Mrs. P. E.
Carlton, Henry
Carmon, A., Jr.
Carpenter, James M.
Carpenter, Nathan
Carr, J. M., D.D.
Carr, Lizzie
Carr, Mary E.

- Carson, Charles L.
 Carson, Mrs. D.
 Carson, William
 Carter, Duras
 Cartwright, William M.
 Cary, Benjamin H.
 Cary, Mrs.
 Case, Rev. Watson
 Cassard, Howard
 Cassidy, James
 Chaffee, Rev. Herbert W.
 Chamberline, Mrs. O. B.
 Champion, Hiram J.
 Chapman, Myra H.
 Charlier, Elie
 Chesnut, John A.
 Choate, Warren
 Chumar, John A.
 Clapp, Frederick A.
 Clark, Miss Emma
 Clark, Francis M.
 Clark, Mary S.
 Clark, Miles Hebee
 Clark, Richard B.
 Clark, William D.
 Clark, Mrs. W. W.
 Clements, S., Jr.
 Cloke, Mrs. H. Virginia
 Cobb, Prof. Chas. N.
 Cobb, Mrs. Helen W.
 Cobb, J. H.
 Cobb, Mrs. Mary A.
 Cobb, Samuel
 Cochran, Charles
 Coffin, Mrs. Caroline
 Coffin, Eliza J.
 Coffin, William J.
 Coggeshall, William S.
 Cole, Mrs. Mortimer
 Colesbury, John
 Coleston, Charles E.
 Colgate, Mrs. B.
 Collins, Joseph W.
 Cone, John A.
 Conklin, Benjamin Y.
 Conklin, J. L.
 Connolly, Nettie
 Contrell, Mrs. Lizzie
 Cookman, Mary
 Cooley, Emma F.
 Cooper, Mrs. Lavinia
 Corbit, Mrs. W. P.
 Cockran, Benjamin W.
 Cockran, William
 Corrington, John Wesley
 Coryell, Dr. William
 Cosgrove, Joseph
 Coulter, H.
 Cox, Abram
 Cox, Charles
 Coxe, J. C. W., D.D.
 Cranner, Emeline
 Craske, Harry
 Crawford, Hanford
 Crawford, J. G. L.
 Crawford, Dr. J. S.
 Creshall, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Criswell, Miss Jennie E.
 Crook, J. D. Kurtz
 Croxford, Ira
 Cubberly, D. P.
 Culver, Tuttle
 Curry, Amos G.
 Curry, William H.
 Cushing, G. B.
 Custer, I. S.
 Cutter, Miss Julia
 Dail, Daniel
 Dalley, Rev. Joseph W.
 Daniels, Sabin A.
 Darwood, Mrs. W. M'K.
- Dashiell, Mary J.
 Dashiell, Mrs. Robert L.
 Davenport, Benjamin
 Davidson, Mrs. Ann Jane
 Davis, Calvin
 Davis, Edgar
 Davis, Ira
 Day, Elizabeth
 Day, James R., D.D.
 Day, John H.
 Dayton, Mrs. D. W.
 Deal, George H.
 Dean, Clement R.
 Dease, Rev. S. S., M.D.
 Dedericks, George W.
 De La Cour, J. C.
 Dennis, Mrs. Benjamin F.
 Dennis, Mrs. Emory
 Denyse, Simon
 De Puy, Alexander
 De Urquiza, Gen. Don Justo
 De Wilde, John
 Dibble, Elizabeth W.
 Dickinson, Rev. George F.
 Dickinson, Martha
 Dickinson, Mary E.
 Dickson, Lucius
 Diggs, Laura
 Dilks, Chaster
 Disney, Wesley
 Dodge, Rev. David S.
 Dollner, Samuel L.
 Douglas, Mrs. Ophelia M.
 Douglass J., of Scotland
 Downey, Rev. David G.
 Drake, Elkanah
 Drakely, George
 Drown, Mrs. Emma H.
 Drown, Samuel R.
 Dryden, Joshua
 Dulaney, H. S.
 Dunham, George B.
 Dunlap, William H.
 Dunlop, John S.
 Dunn, E. W.
 Dwight, Samuel L.
 Eager, W. B., Jr., M.D.
 Eaton, Mrs. Harriet E. S.
 Eaton, Mae
 Edwards, Nellie
 Edwards, William H.
 Eggleston, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Elliott, Thomas M.
 Ellis, Mrs. Lydia A.
 Ellsworth, Henry
 Elmer, Nelson L.
 Erwin, Gideon L., Sr.
 Evans, John, M.D.
 Everson, George W.
 Everson, Mrs. Lillian E.
 Fairbairn, Maggie
 Fairchild, J. H.
 Falconer, Wm. H.
 Farlee, William A.
 Farley, J. P.
 Farmer, Mrs. Silas
 Ferris, Frank
 Fiege, Mrs. Wm. H.
 Fielding, George
 Fielding, Mrs. Matilda
 Finch, Mrs. Eunice C.
 Finley, Thomas
 Fisher, N. D.
 Fisk, Rev. N. B.
 Fite, Conrad
 Fitzgerald, James B.
 Fitzwilliam, F. J.
 Flinn, Wm. R., Jr.
 Folger, Mrs. Ella
 Foot, Norman B.
 Forrester, Frederick
- Forshay, Wilbur F.
 Foster, Alonzo
 Foster, James V.
 Foster, Joseph A.
 Foster, Miss Libbie
 Foster, Rev. Milton K.
 Fowler, Cornelia W.
 Fowler, J. N.
 Fowler, Jonathan O.
 Fowler, J. O., Jr.
 Fowler, Olive E.
 Fowler, Hon. Oscar F.
 Fowler, William
 Fox, Rev. R. C.
 Fox, Robert S.
 Freeman, Edward
 French, John Wesley
 French, Thomas R.
 Frey, Edward S.
 Fried, F. G.
 Frost, Norman W.
 Fry, Hannah
 Fry, Mrs. Hedley J.
 Fuller, Jesse
 Gable, Miss Julia E.
 Gallien, Henry
 Gallien, Mrs. Henry
 Garbutt, J. G.
 Gardner, Aaron
 Gardner, David A.
 Garrabrants, Mrs. William B.
 Gascoigne, James P.
 Gehrett, Mrs. T. J.
 Geraghty, Miss Linda
 Gerald, Miss Fannie
 Gibb, Samuel
 Gibson, Mrs. A. E.
 Gibson, Jane
 Gibson, John
 Gibson, Josiah
 Gibson, Mrs. Tillie
 Gillingham, Rebecca A.
 Gilmore, Frank B.
 Glacken, Raymond M.
 Glass, James
 Glenn, David
 Glover, Mrs. Charles E.
 Goldsmith, Louise
 Goodwin, A. S. W.
 Goodwin, Mrs. S. C.
 Goss, Oliver S.
 Goudy, N. E.
 Graham, Mrs. Henry
 Grape, George S.
 Graveson, William
 Graveson, W., Jr.
 Gray, Abraham
 Grazier, Mrs. Rebecca
 Green, Amon
 Green, Benjamin F.
 Green, George E.
 Green, R. Granville
 Green, Stephen
 Greenewald, F. W.
 Greenfield, A. H.
 Greenfield, Aquila
 Gregg, Samuel
 Gregory, Miss Ella
 Gregory, Miss Elma C.
 Greshall, Mrs. Sarah J.
 Griffen, John
 Griffin, Lulu
 Griffin, Rev. Thomas A.
 Griffing, Lester
 Griffith, Mrs. A. E.
 Grinnell, Miss Anna
 Groesbeck, E. A.
 Grose, James
 Gross, Samuel
 Guelf, Cecelia
 Guest, Alonzo

Gurlitz, A. T.
 Haff, Uriah
 Hagaman, Abram
 Hagaman, Miss E. A.
 Hagell, Miss Fannie
 Hagell, Mrs. Hannah
 Haight, Joseph
 Haight, Samuel J.
 Haines, Benjamin F.
 Haines, Mrs. Benjamin F.
 Hall, Edward M.
 Hall, Joseph B.
 Hall, Joseph F.
 Hall, William H.
 Haller, Rev. J. P.
 Hallett, Henry W.
 Halliday, Rebecca
 Ham, John
 Hamilton, Mrs. C. E.
 Hammond, Edwin R.
 Hance, Theodore F.
 Hand, Jacob
 Hard, Clark P., D.D.
 Hardacre, William
 Harmon, C. W.
 Harris, Mrs. Emma J.
 Harris, John M.
 Harris, Mrs. N. Ann
 Hartzell, Miss Alice
 Haseltine, Miss Emily P.
 Haslup, George G.
 Haslup, Mrs. George H.
 Hasselbarth, C. O.
 Haughwout, Rachel
 Havenner, Thomas
 Hawthorne, Enoch
 Hawthorne, Mrs. Mary
 Hayden, Mrs. Jerusha S.
 Hays, James L.
 Hayward, J. K.
 Hazleton, Edward
 Headley, Milton
 Heald, William H.
 Heath, F. W.
 Heiskell, Colson
 Heislee, William H.
 Hemmers, Thomas J.
 Henry, John
 Herber, William F.
 Herrick, Mrs. M. B. P.
 Hershey, Leonard
 Hester, Milton P.
 Hicks, Harvey E.
 Hill, Charles A.
 Hill, George W.
 Hill, Sarah V.
 Hillman, Samuel D.
 Hinkley, J. W., M.D.
 Hinkle, Rev. Richard
 Hitchim, Owen
 Hodges, Samuel R.
 Hodgkinson, Job
 Hodgman, F. D.
 Holcomb, Mrs. Statira
 Holden, B. F., Jr.
 Hollister, Stephen D.
 Holmes, J. P.
 Holmes, John F., Jr.
 Holmes, William L.
 Holt, William H.
 Holzapfel, John A.
 Hooly, Abraham
 Hooper, Mrs. Charles V.
 Hopkins, Miss Hettie M.
 Horton, D. P.
 Horton, Henry M.
 Hoxsie, George W.
 Hoyt, Philip
 Hu, Miss King Eng
 Hughes, C. C.
 Hulbert, Lester

Hull, Mrs. C. F.
 Hull, Henry M.
 Humbert, Mrs. Theodore
 Huntley, Mrs. Amelia E.
 Huntley, Mrs. Annie
 Hurst, William R.
 Hyatt, Charles E.
 Hyde, Augustus L.
 Hyde, Edwin Francis
 Hyland, James
 Iglehart, F. C., D.D.
 Irvin, Alexander
 Irving, Charles
 Jacklin, Mrs. J. E.
 Jacks, David
 Jacks, Mrs. Mary C.
 Jayne, F. A.
 Jeffery, Oscar
 Jellison, George W.
 Jenks, Mrs. D. S.
 Johnson, Algernon K.
 Johnson, Charles T.
 Johnson, Eugene
 Johnson, Mrs. Grace E.
 Johnson, Samuel
 Johnson, William B.
 Johnston, William
 Jones, Floy C. (2)
 Jones, Miss Ida
 Jones, Joseph
 Jones, Raymond (2)
 Jones, Rev. Thomas L.
 Jordan, D. A., D.D.
 Jourdan, Natalie Harkness
 Joy, Mrs. E. H.
 Judd, John B.
 Kelley, Warren S.
 Kellogg, Charles G.
 Kendrick, A. V.
 Kerr, Rev. G. S.
 Kerr, Thomas
 Kessler, Miss Mary L.
 Keyes, John
 Keyes, Mrs. John
 Keyser, Abraham
 Keyser, John
 Kiger, Col. James S.
 Kinsey, Isaac P.
 Kirkland, Alexander
 Kitching, William
 Kline, Isaac A.
 Kneen, Alice
 Knell, Thomas
 Knight, Edward
 Knight, Henry
 Knight, Theodore B.
 Knox, Mrs. Mary P. M.
 Knox, William F.
 Kodama, J. C. J. P.
 Kuhns, William J.
 Kurtz, Clara H.
 Ladue, Nathan W.
 Laing, William T.
 Lamb, J. M.
 Lambden, Mrs. Annie
 Lane, Park H.
 Langham, L.
 Langstroth, Abbie
 Langstroth, Miss Belle
 Langstroth, Mrs. Jane
 Laughlin, Jennie E.
 Lavery, Mrs. Eliza
 Lavery, John Young
 Lawrence, Henry
 Lazenby, Cornelia A.
 Leach, Charles
 Leavitt, Samuel R.
 Lee, Miss Hannah
 Leech, Abner Y.
 Legg, John
 Leidy, Rev. George

Lenhart, Miss Lulla
 Libby, Mary S.
 Liebe, Mary A.
 Lincoln, Hon. C. Z.
 Lindsay, J. W., D.D.
 Little, Henry J.
 Little, William Mayo
 Lloyd, John R.
 Loane, T. Albert
 Lockwood, Henry
 Logan, Charles W.
 Logan, Miss Emma G.
 Logan, Henry
 Long, Mrs. Jane
 Longacre, Orleans
 Longfellow, A. J., M.D.
 Longhurst, James S.
 Loomis, Rev. B. B.
 Lowden, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Lowden, George W.
 Lowe, William E.
 Lucas, Mrs. Susan
 Ludlam, E. Ferdinand
 Ludlam, George B.
 Ludlam, Jacob W., M.D.
 Lyon, Stephen
 Lyons, James D.
 Lytle, W. H.
 MacKenzie, Joseph
 Macclay, R. V.
 Macniff, Lothian
 Macubbin, Samuel
 Magee, John
 Main, Mrs. O. Louise
 Manierre, A. I.
 Mann, L. M.
 Mapes, Mrs. S. S.
 Margerum, Mrs. E. A.
 Mark, George, Sr.
 Marriner, George
 Marshall, Thomas W.
 Marshall, William B.
 Marston, Hannah
 Martin, Ann H.
 Martin, George C.
 Martin, Nathan C.
 Martinnas, Susie
 Mason, John S.
 Mason, R. W.
 Mason, Miss Venie
 Mason, William Henry
 Matthews, Edward N.
 M'Calmont, A. B.
 M'Calmont, Mrs.
 M'Caule, George E.
 M'Cormick, J. M.
 M'Cormick, R. S.
 M'Cown, William B.
 M'Cubbin, Miss Maggie
 M'Cullough, James
 M'Curdy, R. K.
 M'Daniel, James L.
 M'Dermond, Jennie
 M'Farlane, George
 M'Gee, Robert
 M'Gregor, David L.
 M'Kown, Mrs. M. E.
 M'Lean, Ann
 M'Lorrinan, Miss Maggie
 M'Milan, John
 M'Murray, Miss Charlotte
 M'Namara, Mrs. John W.
 M'Namara, Mary
 M'Nichols, H. M.
 M'Roberts, William
 Mead, Fanny E.
 Mead, Melville E.
 Meason, L. W.
 Merrick, E. G.
 Merrill, Jacob S.
 Merritt, David F.

- Miller, A. B.
 Miller, G. M.
 Miller, Gordon
 Miller, John
 Miller, John P.
 Miller, R. T.
 Milligan, W. C.
 Mills, John H.
 Mintram, Alfred C.
 Mitchell, J. H.
 Mittan, Erastus
 Monroe, Eliza
 Montrose, Newman E.
 Mooers, E. M.
 Moore, F. D.
 Moore, Laura A.
 Moore, Samuel J.
 Morgan, Frank R.
 Morris, Mrs. D.
 Morse, Rev. Charles W.
 Morton, J. D.
 Morton, J. E.
 Moses, William J.
 Mulford, Miss Emma
 Mulford, Furman
 Mullenbaux, Mrs. M. H.
 Mumford, Anna L.
 Murray, Laura V.
 Myers, John N.
 Myrick, James R.
 Nagai, J. Wesley Iwoski
 Nead, Mrs. W. M.
 Nelson, Mrs. Louise
 Newell, Henry J.
 Nicholson, Jacob C.
 Norris, John
 Norris, Mrs. Sarah M.
 North, Rev. C. J.
 North, Mrs. C. J.
 North, James
 Nostrand, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Oakley, Rev. J. G.
 Oats, John M.
 Olney, L. F.
 Onderdonk, Nicholas
 Osborn, Mrs. E. S.
 Osborn, Mrs. Alice
 Osmun, John W.
 Ostrander, Amanda B.
 Owen, D. R.
 Owen, Edward
 Owen, John
 Oxtoby, Henry
 Palmer, Rachel C.
 Palmer, William H.
 Palmer, William S.
 Pardoe, Rev. H. C.
 Pardoe, Hunter, Jr.
 Parish, Ambrose
 Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
 Parker, William A.
 Parlett, Benjamin F.
 Parmelee, Catharine E.
 Paul, Rev. A. C.
 Paul, George W.
 Payne, Mrs. Mary Eleanor
 Pearsall, Treadwell
 Peary, John
 Peck, Rev. George C.
 Pockham, Reuben
 Peirce, John
 Pelter, Frank S.
 Pepper, H. J.
 Perkins, M. W.
 Perry, Mrs. J. K.
 Perry, John B.
 Phelps, Willis
 Phillips, Daniel B.
 Phillips, Mary V.
 Phipps, J. B.
 Pilcher, Lewis S., M.D.
- Place, Barker
 Platt, C. H.
 Ployd, Jacob
 Pollard, Samuel L.
 Pomeroy, Rev. F. T.
 Pond, Lucius W.
 Poole, Achish H.
 Porter, Mrs. Jane T.
 Porter, John V.
 Powell, William
 Pray, Matilda
 Prentiss, S. M.
 Price, S. W.
 Prickett, Edward
 Prosser, William H.
 Pugh, Mrs. Daniel W.
 Pulman, Oscar S.
 Pulman, Mrs. O. S.
 Purdy, A. E. M., M.D.
 Pusey, William B.
 Quincy, Charles E.
 Ramsay, John F.
 Raymond, Aaron
 Raymond, L. Loder
 Raymond, William L.
 Raynor, Fannie R.
 Read, Thomas
 Rector, George
 Reed, Mrs. George E.
 Reed, Mrs. Seth
 Reeve, Tappin
 Reynolds, S. C.
 Rich, Richard
 Richardson, Hon. Samuel
 Rigby, Philip A.
 Roach, Mr.
 Roath, Frederick
 Roberts, Virgil
 Roberts, W. C.
 Robertson, Lucy
 Robinson, Mrs. J. Norris
 Rockefeller, Jane E.
 Rogers, Robert
 Roll, Eliza Ann
 Romer, Mrs. Jane R.
 Root, R. T.
 Rose, Mary M.
 Ross, Miss Lucy
 Rositer, Hon. N. T.
 Rothwell, James
 Rowden, George
 Rowe, Mrs. A. Theresa
 Rowe, Edward
 Rowlee, J. W.
 Roy, Frank
 Rujo, Edna
 Rulison, Mrs. Mary
 Rushmore, Benjamin
 Russell, Henry
 Russell, W. F.
 Salter, Edon J.
 Sampson, Mrs. David
 Sampson, E. T.
 Sanborn, Orlando
 Sandaver, John
 Sanders, George
 Sands, Emanuel
 Sanderson, Mrs. J. H.
 Savin, M. D.
 Sawyer, John
 Saxe, Charles J.
 Sayre, Israel E.
 Schaeffer, Jacob
 Schenck, W. E.
 Schoeder, Annette
 Schuyler, Capt. Thomas
 Schevel, Annette
 Scott, George
 Seaman, James A.
 Seaman, John
 Searing, Ichabod
- Sellichie, George
 Sessions, W. E.
 Seymour, William D.
 Sharpley, W. P.
 Shaw, Charles R.
 Shelton, Ald. George
 Shelton, Willis C.
 Shepherd, Mrs. G. B.
 Shickney, Mrs. L.
 Shiels, Ella
 Shillicom, John
 Shoemaker, Miss M.
 Simmons, Ella
 Simmons, Thomas S.
 Skinner, Mrs. Eunice
 Skinner, James R.
 Slayback, John D.
 Slicer, Eli
 Sloan, Charles
 Sloan, Joseph
 Smedley, Joseph S.
 Smith, Addison M.
 Smith, Emily L.
 Smith, George G.
 Smith, H. Morris
 Smith, Henry Peters
 Smith, Mrs. J. Coventry
 Smith, J. Thomas
 Smith, Job
 Smith, Rev. John W.
 Smith, Hon. Joseph S.
 Smith, Julius D.
 Smith, P. B.
 Snodgrass, J. C.
 Snodgrass, W. L., D.D.
 Snow, Ara
 Somers, D. H.
 Soper, Samuel J.
 Southerland, Benj. D. L.
 Spear, Ann
 Spencer, Blanch
 Spencer, Miss M. A.
 Spencer, P. A.
 Spencer, William
 Stagg, Charles W.
 Stahl, J. W.
 Stainford, John
 Starr, Daniel
 Start, Joseph
 Stephens, A. J.
 Stickney, George
 Stickney, Leander
 Still, Joseph B.
 Stillwell, R. E.
 Stockwell, Rev. George E.
 Stockwell, Mrs. George E.
 Stone, John T.
 Stone, Miss Sabella
 Story, Jacob
 Stott, James
 Stowell, Frank W.
 Stowell, George F.
 Strang, H. L.
 Sturgeon, Hon. D., M.D.
 Summers, E. W.
 Sundstrom, K. J.
 Supplee, J. Frank
 Swetland, William
 Swett, John W.
 Swope, Frederick E.
 Tackaberry, John A.
 Talbot, Micah J., D.D.
 Taylor, Mrs. Charlotte G.
 Taylor, Cyrus H.
 Taylor, Mrs. Eliza M. F.
 Taylor, Forrester
 Taylor, John M.
 Teale, Charles E.
 Teller, Mrs. Charlotte
 Thatcher, Rufus L.
 Thomas, Sterling

Thomas, Sterling, Sr.
 Thompson, Mrs. H.-B.
 Thompson, Horace
 Thompson, Rev. J. J.
 Thompson, Mrs. Mary P.
 Thomson, Edward O.
 Thomson, Frederick W.
 Thomson, Mrs. Helen
 Thomson, Helen F.
 Thomson, J. F., D.D.
 Thomson, Louisa H.
 Thomson, Mary D.
 Thomson, Maude A.
 Thorpe, J. Mason
 Thurber, Mrs. Julia A.
 Thurston, F. A.
 Tilley, Mary
 Tinker, Ezra D.D.
 Tower, Stephen A.
 Townsend, J. B.
 Travers, Samuel H.
 Tremain, Mary A.
 Trowbridge, F. E.
 Trowbridge, F. S.
 Truslow, Mrs. Annie F.
 Tucker, Jennie
 Tudor, Mrs. H. C.
 Tulleys, Lysander W.
 Turner, William
 Turpin, Charles J.
 Turpin, Phoebe Anne
 Tuttle, Alexander H., D.D.
 Tuttle, Mrs. Eliza J.
 Tuttle, Robert K.
 Twombly, Peter
 Tyson, Henry H.
 Underhill, Thomas B.
 Urduch, Nicholas H.
 Van Gilder, Abraham
 Van Ness, Miss Jennie
 Van Nostrand, Daniel
 Van Pelt, Henry
 Van Valkenburgh, F. J. D.

Van Velsor, Benjamin
 Van Velsor, Charles B.
 Viall, William
 Voorlie, John
 Vosburgh, Miss Minnie
 Walker, Thomas
 Walker, William E.
 Walker, William J.
 Walsh, Josiah
 Wandle, Sarah
 Ward, Ella B.
 Ware, Robert G.
 Ware, S. M.
 Warfield, Dr. Jesse L.
 Waring, Thomas
 Waters, F. G.
 Watkins, Joseph P.
 Watters, J. Howard
 Watters, Mary F.
 Weatherby, Charles
 Webster, Mrs. William R.
 Weed, J. N.
 Weeks, Jotham
 Welch, Rev. Joseph
 Welch, N. W.
 Welch, W. Abbott
 Wells, E. H.
 Wells, George N.
 Welsh, Mrs. Margaretta
 Westcott, Rev. John B.
 Westerfield, William
 Westervelt, Mrs. H. R.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Eliza
 White, Lewis C.
 Whittaker, George, D.D.
 Wideman, Rev. L. T.
 Wideman, Samuel B.
 Wilbur, Thomas B.
 Wilcox, W. J.
 Wiles, Robert P.
 Wilkes, Samuel
 Wilkins, Mrs. Achsah
 Wilkins, Charles P.

Wilkinson, Charlotte
 Wilks, Mrs. Deborah
 Williams, Ann
 Williams, Hon. John
 Williams, Philip H.
 Williams, W. M.
 Williams, William A.
 Wilmer, John
 Wilson, Henry C.
 Wilson, Mrs. Luther
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary H.
 Wilson, Prof. W. C.
 Wiltberger, D. S.
 Winegardner, A. A.
 Winne, Walter
 Winter, W. P.
 Wood, C. R.
 Wood, Mrs. Charlotte
 Wood, Mrs. D. M.
 Wood, Maria H.
 Wood, S. S.
 Woodin, Mary
 Woodruff, Mary E.
 Woolen, George W.
 Woolton, Jonah, Jr.
 Worne, Edward H.
 Worth, Mrs. William
 Wray, Henry
 Wright, Archibald
 Wright, A. A., D.D.
 Wright, James S.
 Wright, Mary E.
 Wright, Samuel
 Wright, W. S.
 Wyckoff, Mrs. Ruth
 Wymen, Abraham
 Yei, Miss Matsumoto
 Yerrington, Miss Mary
 Youngs, Joshua
 Youngs, Mrs. Caroline A.
 Zurmehly, Peter

[Note.—Any person may hereafter be constituted a Patron or Honorary Life Manager more than once. The number of times will be indicated by a figure opposite the name.]

LIFE MEMBERS

Constituted by the Payment of Twenty Dollars At One Time

Browning, Mrs. L. E.

Christensen, Edward C.
 Miller, Charles

Morris, Clara

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church as amended April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purpose of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be ex officio members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society,

except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequests pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such Act April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real

estate held by it at any time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

Amendment to Charter, Passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 10, 1920, and Signed by the Governor.

An Act to amend chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," now called the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in relation to the election of officers.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers present at any meeting thereof shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they and the Treasurer shall hold their respective offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and shall have qualified; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death or otherwise in the office of Corresponding Secretary, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill such vacancy till the next ensuing General Conference. The Treasurer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any state.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

**CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AS ADOPTED
BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN 1916**

I

INCORPORATION

There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in New York city; said Board of Foreign Missions shall have committed to it the general supervision of all work in the foreign fields, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference from time to time may prescribe.

II

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious, philanthropic, and educational, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of all phases of church work and missionary activity in foreign countries; and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of such organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

CO-OPERATING MEMBERS, LIFE MEMBERS, HONORARY MEMBERS, AND PATRONS

1. Every member who subscribes to the pledge and pays the fee fixed by the Board of managers shall become a Co-operating Member. Any member contributing \$20 at one time shall become a Life Member. Any member contributing \$200 at one time shall become an Honorary Life Member. Any member contributing \$500 at one time shall become an Honorary Manager for life. Any member contributing \$1,000 at one one time shall become a Patron for life.

2. Honorary Managers not to exceed twenty in number may be elected by the General Conference, and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote.

3. The Board or the Executive Committee shall be authorized to appoint a Committee of Counsel in number not to exceed fifty, which committee in the

discretion of the Board or the Executive Committee may be convened from time to time to consider and advise upon questions of policy and program.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions, the making of appropriations and the administration of appropriations, and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers. This Board shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an emergency fund of \$50,000, provided that the Board of Managers shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of \$50,000, more than the total income for the preceding year.

2. The Board of Managers shall consist of the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops who shall be ex-officio members of said Board, and thirty-two Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops. In constituting the Board of Managers, the Bishops shall nominate one representative from each General Conference District, preserving as nearly as may be an equality in the number of Ministers and Laymen chosen from the Districts.

3. The Board of Managers shall meet annually at the headquarters of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York city. Due notice shall be given to each member. The General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops shall preside over said annual meeting.

4. The Board of Managers shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of not less than thirty members. This Committee shall meet monthly at the headquarters of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York city, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. Traveling expenses in connection with the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee shall not be paid by the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, but traveling expenses in connection with the annual meeting shall be paid.

5. Vacancies in the Board of Managers shall be filled as the Charter provides. The Board shall have authority to make By-Laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter; to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, Vice-President, a Treasurer, and such Assistants as may be necessary, Recording Secretary, and such Assistant and other Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board; to organize departments for the administration of the work of the Board; to invite the co-operation of other agencies where such co-operation will increase the efficiency of the work in the foreign field. It shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds.

6. The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected officer of the Board of Managers, for cause to it sufficient; and a time and place shall be

fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint shall have been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a Committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

7. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy and until they do so the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

8. Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

9. The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE IV

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

There shall be two Corresponding Secretaries, having coordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions, both of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers, and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in supervising the foreign missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise shall promote the general interests of the cause.

ARTICLE V

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

ARTICLE VI

PRESIDING OFFICER

At all meetings of the Board, the President shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VII

SPECIAL GIFTS

1. Pastoral Charges may receive credit for Special Gifts transmitted through the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions in the following manner: In case the full apportionment be raised aside from the Special Gifts, the latter shall be added to the regular gifts and be reported in the column for the regular offerings. In case the full apportionment be not raised aside from the Special Gifts, the latter shall be reported separately in the column for Special Gifts.

2. The Board of Managers shall make supplemental appropriations for the work to the several Missions, of the average amount of Special Gifts received and applied in the previous three years, such supplemental appropriations not to be paid, except as Special Gifts are received for the Missions. Obligations beyond the amount of the money thus appropriated shall not be assumed in the Missions except as the necessary funds are received. All Special Gifts received for the field shall be paid through the office of the Board of Foreign Missions, though the total thereof shall exceed the supplemental appropriation.

3. The Board shall exercise general supervision over appeals for Special Gifts.

ARTICLE VIII

SUPPORT OF RETIRED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES

The Board may provide for the support of retired missionaries and of the widows and orphans of missionaries who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively; provided they shall not receive more than is usually allowed retired ministers, their widows and orphans in home Conferences.

No one shall be acknowledged as a missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions who has not been approved by the Board of Managers and been assigned to some definite field, except as above provided. Ministerial missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 13-15, 1916

AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 7-9, 1918

I. PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD

1. In harmony with the provisions of the Constitution as adopted by the General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at its headquarters in New York city, due notice of the meeting being given to each member. The necessary traveling expenses of the members in attendance upon its meetings shall be paid from the treasury of the Board.

2. The President of the Board shall act as permanent chairman at all regular sessions of the Board, and the presiding officers of the various sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Board shall be selected by the Bishops from among the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops.

3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or the Corresponding Secretaries, and must be called by the President upon the written request of fifteen managers.

4. The Board at its annual meeting shall appoint a Committee on Nominations consisting of two Bishops, four managers, and one of the Executive officers of the Board.

The Committee on Nominations shall present for confirmation the names of members to serve during the annual meeting on the following committees:

(1) General Distribution; (2) General Reference; (3) Eastern Asia; (4) Southern Asia; (5) Africa; (6) Europe and North Africa; (7) South America; (8) Mexico; (9) Appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; (10) Resolutions.

5. The Board may appoint such other committees from time to time as occasion may require.

6. The General Conference Rules of Order shall be used to decide parliamentary questions and procedure in the meetings of the Board and its committees.

II. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

I. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The Board shall elect a President and a Vice-President, who shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors shall be elected. It shall be the duty of the President to serve as the permanent chairman of the Board at its annual meetings, to preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee, and to perform such other functions as are usual to his office. If the President and the Vice-President be absent, a President pro tem. may be elected. The President shall be ex officio a member of all committees in addition to the number of members hereinafter specified.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. The Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of all correspondence of the Board, and shall be exclusively employed in supervising the foreign mis-

sionary work of the Church and in promoting its general interests. They shall prepare the docket of business for the meetings of the Board, and of the Executive and other standing committees, except the Committee on Finance, and shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and of its missions. They shall be advisory members of all committees. It shall be their duty to convey to the Bishops in charge of mission fields, to the Board, and to the standing committees, such communications and such information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances may require.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries shall act in conjunction with the Committee on Candidates in selecting and appointing to the field the missionaries to be sent out by the Board. They shall place in the hands of the missionaries a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as may be advisable, and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES FOR DEPARTMENTS

1. The Board or the Executive Committee may elect a Recording Secretary, and one or more Assistant or Associate Secretaries who shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties, on nomination and recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries. They shall work in cooperation with, and under the direction of, the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board, and shall perform such functions and undertake such duties as may be assigned to them.

2. Secretaries for Departments may be chosen by the Board or its Executive Committee on recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, as the needs of the Executive and Administrative work may demand. They shall have charge of the departments to which they are assigned and shall conduct their work under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. TREASURER

1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences, and of all expenditures by missions, and of particular appropriations. The accounts and books of the Treasurer shall be examined by auditors selected by the Finance Committee. He shall report the state of the funds and, whenever required, shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Committee on Finance and of the Auditors, and shall report regularly to the Executive Committee the state of the treasury. He shall be an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative and Finance Committees.

2. He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made at the annual meeting. After approval by the Corresponding Secretaries, he shall pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries, and all bills for office and miscellaneous expenses within the appropriations, or upon authorization of the Executive or Administrative Committees.

3. He shall, under the advice of the Committee on Finance, keep all uninvested moneys of the Board on deposit in such bank or banks as shall be ap-

proved by said committee in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He is authorized to negotiate loans under the direction and approval of the Committee on Finance.

4. Under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, he shall have the custody of the securities and property belonging to the Board, and shall have authority to sell and assign stocks and bonds, and to make investments upon the approval of said Committee.

5. The Treasurer shall serve as secretary of the Committee on Finance, and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee. He shall conduct such correspondence as properly belongs to the Treasurer's Department. He shall have the custody of the Corporate Seal, and shall be the proper officer to execute all instruments on behalf of the Board.

6. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

5. ASSISTANT TREASURER

1. The Board may elect an Assistant Treasurer whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the Treasurer in the work of the Treasurer's Department, under the direction of the Board and the Treasurer.

2. During the absence of the Treasurer he shall be authorized to sign checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and legal documents requiring the signature of the Treasurer.

3. The Assistant Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

6. RECORDING SECRETARY

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board, and of the Executive Committee, and the several standing committees of the Board. He shall give due notice, after consultation with the Corresponding Secretaries, of all meetings of the Board, the Executive and other standing committees, and notify the Treasurer of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board, or of its properly authorized committees, and shall perform such other functions as pertain to the office of a Recording Secretary.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall be nominated and elected by the Board of Foreign Missions from among its own members, and who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The President of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon all matters referred to it by the Board of Foreign Missions, or brought to its attention in the regular docket of business prepared by the Corresponding Secretaries, or referred to it by any standing committee. It shall have the authority and

function of the Board acting ad interim, within such limitations as the Board from time to time may establish.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated times as the Board or itself may determine, or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries. Nine members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV. STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR WORK

I. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Administrative Committee, appointed by the Board, consisting of eleven members, which shall have power to deal with routine business and such other matters as may be referred to it by the Executive Committee or the Corresponding Secretaries.

The Committee shall have power to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to whose members it shall send a digest of its minutes by mail in time for consideration before each meeting of the Executive Committee.

1. Matters specifically referred to it by the Executive Committee.
2. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.
3. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.
4. School allowances for children of missionaries.
5. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."
6. Provision for transit expenses.
7. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field, and in emergent conditions upon medical certificates; also the extension of furloughs.
8. Grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding \$500.
9. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.
10. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.
11. Upon the recommendation or with the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Administrative Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of emergent character, which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board, provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in section 8 above. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

2. COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATES

There shall be a Committee on Candidates appointed by the Board and consisting of seven ministers and four laymen.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and act upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation and training of candidates for our foreign fields. Plans involving changes in policy or expenditures exceeding the budget shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for its action. The Committee shall have power, with the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries,

to accept for appointment any candidate, who, in their judgment, is properly qualified, and for whom financial support is available. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

3. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

1. There shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of seven laymen and four ministers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means, and to consider all financial matters not otherwise provided for in these By-Laws. It shall have authority to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and to direct him in respect to investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board.

2. This Committee shall consider and report to the Executive Committee for concurrent action on all applications for loans to missions, or to institutions connected with the missions. When such items are presented first to the Executive Committee, action shall not be deemed complete until it is concurred in by the Committee on Finance. All matters arising under wills or concerning the gift or purchase of property, liable to involve the Board in new policies or unusual expenditures, shall require the concurrent action of the Executive Committee. All other questions arising under wills or concerning lands held by the Board shall be determined by this Committee.

3. The Committee shall provide for an annual audit of the books and accounts of the Treasurer by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

4. COMMITTEE ON MISSIONARY EDUCATION, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

There shall be a Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work, consisting of three members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and determine all matters pertaining to the missionary education, and the development of our young people in Sunday schools and young people's organizations, and to have charge of those matters having to do with inter-Board relationships, as far as they relate to the educational training in missions of our people, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget, shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

5. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE FOREIGN FIELDS

There shall be a Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields, consisting of four ministers and three laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine all matters relating to the educational institutions of the Board of Foreign Missions in foreign lands, and to give special attention to all questions arising out of our relationship to union educational institutions in the foreign field, and to inter-Board relationships growing out of the same, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

6. PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEES

1. Each standing committee shall, during its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other

standing committee; and if he be absent at any meeting it shall choose a chairman *pro tem*.

2. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings, the items of business to be brought to it, and enter the same in a book for that purpose; each committee may determine the time for its regular meeting, or may meet at the call of its chairman, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. Each standing committee shall report through the Corresponding Secretaries to the Executive Committee, for its information, a summary of the business transacted, and whenever a majority of the members present and voting so requests, any matter under consideration shall be referred to the Executive Committee for its action.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider the estimates prepared by the Finance Committees of the Missions, and to report recommendations concerning the same to the Board at its Annual Meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

5. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be advisory members, without a vote, of the standing committees, except the Committee on Audits, and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be *ex officio* a member of the respective committees.

6. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Recording Secretary its final action on the case for record.

V. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Within the appropriations made by the Board of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropriations, except for the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

Office and miscellaneous expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary, and paid on his order on the face of the original bills; the accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same. Aside from the above provision no person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasury, except as specifically authorized by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board, and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direction of the Board, or as provided in Section 2 of the By-law on the Committee on Finance.

Where the Board makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board or its Committee on Finance shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

The Committee on Finance shall have power to appoint a Treasurer and Finance Committee for each mission or group of missions, and the Treasurer and Finance Committee so appointed shall be responsible to the Board, through

its Committee on Finance and its executive officers, for the performance of their duties.

Appropriations and balances of total appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the mission, or of the Board or any of their agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations under these appropriations, without special authorization of the Board or its Executive Committee.

VI. AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by the Board of Managers or its Executive Committee at any regular meeting of either by a two-thirds vote, provided that at least two months' notice of the proposed alteration or amendment has been given and a copy of the proposed amendment or alteration sent to each member at least one month in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acted upon: By-Laws which are merely rules of procedure for business of meetings may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote without previous notice.

TOPICAL INDEX

- Africa, 332.
 Agra, India, 280.
 Agriculture (see Mission Farms).
 Ahmedabad, District, India, 179.
 Ajmer, India, 286; (Boys' School), 287; (Girls' School), 288.
 Albertville, France, 405.
 Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, China, 122.
 Alessandria, Italy, 419.
 Algeria, North Africa, 429.
 Algiers, North Africa, 429.
 Aligarh District, India, 263.
 Allahabad District, India, 267.
 Alsace, France, 408.
 Angola, Africa, 346.
 Aoyama Gakuin, Japan, 143, 147.
 Apasco, Mexico, 363.
 Apizaco, Mexico, 369.
 Appari, P. I., 324.
 Appropriations of the Board, 494; (W. F. M. S.), 499.
 Arrah District, India, 213.
 Asahigawa, Japan, 142.
 Asansol District, India, 175.
 Attitude of Government and Non-Christians Toward Missions, 57, 155, 275, 287.
 Austria-Hungary Mission Conference, 391.
 Bahia Blanca District, South America, 381.
 Baihar, India, 196.
 Balaghat District, India, 196.
 Ballia District, India, 216.
 Bandits (see Hindrances).
 Bangalore District, India, 294.
 Banka, N. E. I., 318.
 Bankhardt, Frederick (Conference Report), 117.
 Baptisms (see Christian Community).
 Bareilly District, India, 218; (Theological Seminary), 221.
 Bari, Italy, 420.
 Baroda District, India, 182.
 Basim District, India, 198.
 Bassa District, Africa, 340.
 Bataan District, P. I., 323.
 Batavia, Java, 317.
 Belgaum District, India, 296; (Beynon-Smith High School), 298.
 Bengal Conference, India, 175.
 Bergen, Norway, 424.
 Beynon-Smith High School, 298.
 Bhot, India, 234.
 Bible Sale and Distribution (China), 79, 92; (India), 178, 182, 207, 211, 215, 224, 226, 227, 228, 233, 236, 241, 251, 269, 271, 276, 278, 282, 283, 293, 298, 302, 305.
 Bible Study Classes (China), 34, 41, 43, 51, 59, 106; (India), 203, 211, 229, 257, 272, 280, 299, 301, 304, 305, 311, 325; (Africa), 334, 335, 350.
 Bidar District, India, 299, 300.
 Bijnor District, India, 222.
 Bikanir, India, 261, 286.
 Binghai District, China, 54.
 Bingtang District, China, 40.
 Bishops (List of), 3, 4.
 Boarding Schools (see Educational Institutions).
 Bolivia Mission Conference, S. A., 374.
 Bolpur, India, 176.
 Bombay Conference, India, 179; (Bombay District), 182, 183.
 Bordeaux, France, 408.
 Bowringpet, India, 294.
 Brindaban, India, 280; (Hospital), 259, 284.
 Budaun District, India, 226.
 Building and Property (China), 27, 28, 41, 51, 76, 80, 82, 84, 106, 113, 128; (Korea), 158, 167, 172; (India), 207, 218, 232, 236, 238, 251; (Malasyia), 315; (Mexico), 368; (South America), 378; (Europe), 389, 419, 420.
 Buenos Aires District, South America, 380.
 Buitenzorg, Java, 317, 321.
 Bulgaria Mission Conference, 392.
 Bunster Mission Farm, 379.
 Burhanpur, India, 206.
 Burma Mission Conference, 190.
 Butler Memorial, India, 274.
 By-Laws of the Board, 570.
 Cabanatuan, P. I., 324.
 Cagayan District, P. I., 323.
 Calcutta English District, India, 175; (Vernacular District), 176.
 Callao, S. A., 382.
 Canal Zone, Panama, 372, 373; (Union Church), 176.
 Cannes, France, 408.
 Cape Palmas, Africa, 340.

- Cartago, Costa Rica, 372.
 Castes, 234, 252, 278; (Chamars), 215, 216, 271, 290; (Aryas), 230; (Sweepers), 273, 278.
 Cawnpore-Allahabad District, India, 267; (Cawnpore Girls' High School), 270.
 Centenary Campaign, 42, 50, 67, 77, 80, 102, 105, 108, 111, 117, 124, 181, 192, 195, 206, 211, 215, 218, 224, 238, 240, 242, 250, 251, 262, 266, 276, 284, 288, 290, 308, 325, 350, 356, 363, 376, 378, 382, 387, 422; (Joint Centenary Committee), 482.
 Central America, 354, 373.
 Central China Conference, 23.
 Central China Conference Academy, 28.
 Central District, Chile, 375.
 Central District, Mexico, 355.
 Central District, P. I., 324.
 Central Mission, Denmark, 398, 400.
 Central Provinces Conference, 196.
 Changhupan District, China, 120, 124.
 Chaman, India, 183.
 Chamars (see Castes).
 Champawat, India, 230; (Dispensary), 233, 234.
 Chandag, India, 230; (Leper Asylum), 233, 234.
 Changli, China, 100.
 Charter of the Board, 563.
 Charvieu, France (Farm School), 388, 406.
 Chaudhri, 222, 260, 276.
 Chemulpo District, Korea, 150.
 Chengtu District, China, 108; (College), 109, 110.
 Children, Work Among, 398, 399, 402, 405.
 Chile Conference, S. A., 375.
 China, 20, 23.
 Chingchao District, China, 86.
 Chinkingiang District, China, 23; (City), 23, 24.
 Chinzei Gakuin, Japan, 145, 147.
 Chosen Christian College, Korea, 162.
 Christian Community (Eastern Asia), 35, 42, 43, 50, 54, 78, 81, 106, 108, 114, 118, 133, 153, 158, 160; (Southern Asia), 206, 210, 214, 217, 223, 227, 231, 235, 239, 241, 245, 248, 251, 252, 254, 255, 269, 273, 275, 278, 281, 286, 289, 290, 294, 295, 301, 308.
 Christiania, Norway, 424.
 Chufu, China, 106.
 Chunan District, Korea, 150, 151.
 Chungking District, China, 111.
 Chungking High School, 113.
 Cochabamba, S. A., 374.
 Cocotitlan, Mexico, 362.
 College of Agriculture and Forestry (Nanking), 27.
 Colleges and Universities (see List of), 452, 453; (see also under Names of).
 Colon, Panama, 371.
 Colportage (see Bible Sale).
 Committees (of Counsel), 5; (Standing), 6; (Special), 7; (Annual Meeting), 7.
 Concepcion, S. A., 377; (Colleges), 379.
 Congo Institute, 333.
 Congo Mission Conference, Africa, 333.
 Constantine, North Africa, 429.
 Constitution of the Board, 566.
 Costa Rica, Central America, 371, 373.
 Cowen (Ellen Thoburn) Hospital, 294, 296.
 Cueramaro, Mexico, 364.
 Dagupan, P. I., 327; (Hospital), 330.
 Darjeeling, India, 176.
 David, Panama, 371, 373.
 Day Schools, 39, 44, 66, 73, 80, 87, 100, 103, 107, 115, 119, 150, 180, 209, 214, 216, 217, 223, 231, 236, 237, 241, 245, 256, 265, 269, 270, 282, 292, 295, 306, 308, 370, 378.
 Deaconess Work (Europe), 400, 403, 423, 424, 427.
 Defectives, School for, 466.
 Delhi District, India, 271.
 Denmark Conference, 397.
 District Conferences, 197, 199, 224, 231, 238, 239, 254, 277, 291, 297, 302, 370.
 Drug, India, 208.
 Eastern Asia Section, 20.
 Eastern District, Mexico, 360.
 Eastern District, Sweden, 425.
 Eastern Kumaun District, India, 229, 230.
 Eastern South America Conference, 380.
 Ecully, France (Girls' Home), 388, 406.
 Education, General (China), 25, 26, 29, 34, 58, 65, 66, 69, 70, 82, 87, 92, 96, 100, 101, 103, 104, 107, 109, 115, 120, 126, 129, 130, 131; (Japan), 147, 160; (Korea), 165, 172; (India), 177, 183, 184, 187, 188, 192, 197, 199, 207, 209, 214, 216, 217, 220, 223, 228, 229, 231, 232, 236, 242, 243, 249, 250, 253, 256, 257, 261, 265, 266, 269, 279, 280, 282, 292, 295, 298, 299, 301, 305, 310; (Malaysia), 321; (P. I.), 327;

- (Africa), 337, 348, 349, 351; (Mexico), 360, 369, 370; (S. A.), 379; (Europe), 390.
- Educational Institutions: List of), 452-466; Universities and Colleges, 452, 453; Theological Schools, 453, 454, 455; Bible Training Schools, 456; Secondary Schools, 457, 458; Intermediate and Primary Schools, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462; Elementary Schools, 462, 463, 464; Industrial Schools, 464; Schools for Missionaries' Children, 464; Language Schools, 464; Teacher Training Schools, 465; Nurses Training Schools, 465; Kindergartens, 465; Orphanages, 465, 466; Schools for Defectives, 466; Miscellaneous Schools, 466.
- El Oro, Mexico, 362.
- Elementary Schools (List of) 462, 464.
- Elisabethville, Africa, 333.
- English Work (India), 183, 187, 194, 203, 243, 245, 259, 271, 284, 288, 291.
- English District, India, 300.
- Epidemics (see Hindrances).
- Epworth Leagues, 51, 224, 235, 298, 305, 308.
- Europe, 385, 386.
- Evangelical Seminary of Mexico, 358.
- Evangelistic Work (China), 29, 30, 33, 35, 47, 54, 66, 75, 76, 83, 88, 89, 117, 125, 133; (Japan), 146; (India), 176, 187, 191, 197, 199, 201, 227, 245, 252, 264, 269, 280, 281, 282, 288, 290, 297, 298, 304, 308, 311; (Malaysia), 315, 320; (P. I.), 326, 329; (Africa), 336, 342, 343, 348, 349; (Mexico), 357; (South America), 383.
- Falun, Sweden, 427.
- Famine (see Hindrances).
- Federated Malay States District, 313.
- Finances of the Missionary Society, 504, 505, 506.
- Financial (see Self Support).
- Finland Conference, 402.
- Fiume, Italy, 417.
- Floods (see Hindrances).
- Florence, Italy, 419.
- Foochow Conference, China, 33; (District), 33; (Medical School), 39; (Union Theological Training School), 35.
- Fort National, North Africa, 429.
- Fox Bible Training School, 335.
- France (Work in), 388; (Mission Conference), 404.
- Fukien Christian University, 33; (no report).
- Fukuoka, Japan, 145.
- Funchal, Madeira Islands, 352.
- Futsing District, China, 42.
- Garhwal District, India, 234, 235.
- Garraway, Africa, 340.
- Gefle, Sweden, 426.
- Genoa, Italy, 389, 418.
- Germany (see North and South Germany).
- Ghaziabad, India, 277.
- Gikuki, Africa, 339.
- Godhra, India, 184.
- Gokak, India, 297, 298.
- Gonda District, India, 239.
- Gondia, India, 208.
- Goteberg, Sweden (Deaconess Home), 426, 427.
- Grenoble, France, 404, 406.
- Guachapali, Panama (West Indian Work), 372.
- Guanajuato, Mexico, 363, 365; (Medical Work, Good Samaritan Hospital), 368; (Dispensary), 368.
- Gulbarga District, India, 300.
- Guthrie Memorial High School, 59.
- Haiju District, Korea, 154.
- Hakodate, Japan, 142.
- Hankong District, China, 56; (Hospital), 58.
- Hardoi District, India, 240, 241.
- Hardy Training School, 63.
- Harper, Africa, 340.
- Harris Bible Training School, Manila, 326.
- Hartzell Girls' School, 339.
- Hawa Bagh High School, 205.
- Headlands, Africa (see Weya).
- Helsingfors, Finland (Orphanage), 402.
- Hernösand, Sweden, 427.
- High Schools (see List of), 457; (Also see under names of High Schools).
- Higher Primary Schools (see List of), 458; Also (China), 38, 44, 52, 55, 58, 62, 66, 83, 87, 96, 101, 103, 104, 115.
- Hindrances to Work: (Bandits), 44, 56, 62, 179; (Epidemics), 41, 47, 60, 78, 155, 179, 196, 200, 209, 214, 248, 256, 263, 264, 268, 275, 276, 286, 289, 309, 338, 342, 347, 349; (Famine), 184, 185, 196, 200, 206, 209, 213, 237, 240, 263, 264, 268, 276, 297, 341, 342; (Floods), 41, 47, 48, 61, 78; (Idolatry), 67, 68, 241; (Illiteracy), 152; (Persecutions), 117, 153, 290; (Witch Doctor), 334, 337, 341.

- Hinghwa Conference, China, 54; (District), 55, 58; (Orphanage), 60, 61.
 Hingoli, India, 198.
 Hirosaki District, Japan, 142.
 Hissar District, India, 275; (Orphanage), 276.
 Hochow District, China, 114.
 Hokkaido District, Japan, 141.
 Holmes-Norton Memorial Hospital, 154, 155.
 Homes, 388, 389, 397, 399, 402, 403, 423, 427.
 Hominabad, India, 300.
 Honorary Board of Managers, 5.
 Hospitals (see List of), 469, 470; (see also under names of Hospitals and Dispensaries).
 Hostels, 223, 226, 232, 299.
 Huancayo, S. A., 382.
 Hudikswall, Sweden, 427.
 Humphrey High School, 243.
 Hwangmei District, China, 75.
 Hyderabad District, India, 303; (Girls' High School), 304; (Bible Institute), 304.
 Idolatry (see Hindrances).
 Igatpuri, India, 183.
 Il Mateo, Kabylia, N. A., 429.
 Ilagan, P. I., 323.
 Illiteracy (see Hindrances).
 In Memoriam, 552.
 Incidents, 222, 225, 232, 233, 248, 266, 281.
 India, 174, 175.
 Industrial Institutions (see List of), 464; (see also Industrial Work).
 Industrial Work, 60, 61, 178, 180, 257, 265, 266, 295, 390, 417.
 Inhambane Mission Conference, Africa, 339; (District), 339.
 Ilocos, P. I., 328.
 Intermediate Schools (see List of), 458-462.
 Ipoh, Malaysia, 313.
 Iquique, S. A., 375.
 Italy, 389; (Rome College), 390; (Conference), 415; (Trent Memorial School), 390; (Venice Institute), 390.
 Jacktown, Africa, 341.
 Jagdalpur, India, 208.
 Japan, 136, 138; (Work of the Board in), 146.
 Japanese Methodist Church, 141.
 Java District, N. E. I., 317.
 Johnson (Carolyn) Memorial Institute, 48.
 Joint Centenary Treasurer's Report, 483.
 Johnston (Mary) Hospital, Manila, 326.
 Jubbulpore District, India, 200.
 Kabongo, Africa, 333, 336.
 Kagoshima, Japan, 145.
 Kabylia, North Africa, 429.
 Kambini District, Africa, 339.
 Kambove, Africa, 333.
 Kampti, India, 208.
 Kan River District, China, 79.
 Kangneung District, Korea, 156.
 Kapanga, Africa, 333.
 Karachi, India, 189.
 Kasonkamona, Africa, 335.
 Key to Initials for Schools, 466.
 Khandwa District, India, 205.
 Kiangsi Conference, China, 66.
 Kidderpore, India, 175.
 Kiengchang District, China, 66.
 Kindergartens (List of), 465.
 Kiruna, Sweden, 427.
 Kiukiang, China, 81; (Hospital), 83, 85.
 Klang, Malaysia, 313.
 Kolar, India, 294; (Industrial School), 295; (Hospital), 296.
 Kongju District, Korea, 157.
 Kopargaon, India, 185, 188.
 Korea, 137.
 Korea Conference, 150.
 Korea District, Japan, 146.
 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 313.
 Kumaun District, India, 242.
 Kumamoto, Japan, 145.
 Kutien District, China, 43; (Hospital) 45.
 La Paz, Bolivia, 374.
 La Rochelle Orphanage, France, 389.
 La Tronche, France, 406.
 Lahore, India, 285.
 Language Schools, 27, 260; (List of), 464.
 Lanowlee, India, 185, 188.
 Lanhsien District, China, 86.
 Latin America Section, 353.
 Laymen (Activities of), 118, 161, 261.
 Laymen of the Board, 4.
 Leon, Mexico, 364.
 Lepers (Work Among), 233, 234, 248, 254, 260, 293.
 Liberia Conference, Africa, 340.
 Life Members of the Board, 558.
 Likasi, Africa, 335.
 Lille, France (Hospital and Nurses Training School), 389.
 Lima, S. A., 382, 383.

- Lingayen, P. I., 327; (High School), 330.
 Literacy, 112.
 Literature, 148, 279, 320, 335, 421.
 Loanda District, Africa, 346.
 Lobolo District, Africa, 346, 347.
 Lodipur, India, 219, 220; (Dispensary), 219; (Industrial), 220.
 Lomas de Zamora, S. A., 380.
 Loni, India, 188.
 Loo Choo District, Japan, 145.
 Lorraine, France, 408.
 Lucknow District, India, 244.
 Lungtien District, China, 46, 47.
 Lyons, France, 389, 407.
 McCabe (Rebecca) Orphanage, 60, 61.
 Machico, Madeira Islands, 352.
 Madeira Islands District, 346, 352.
 Madras District, India, 307.
 Makomwe, Africa, 345.
 Malacca, Malaysia, 314.
 Malanje District, Africa, 350.
 Malaysia Conference, 313.
 Malmo, Sweden, 426.
 Malolos, P. I., 324.
 Managers of the Board (List of), 3, 4; (Honorary), 5.
 Manila District, P. I., 324, 325; (Union Theological Seminary), 325; (Bible Training School), 326; (Hospital), 326; (Publishing House), 326.
 Marseilles, France (Hull House), 389, 407.
 Mass Movement, 215, 258, 297.
 Medan, Sumatra, 318, 321.
 Medical Schools (List of Hospitals), 469, 470; (Also under name of).
 Medical Statistics, 471.
 Medical Work (China), 31, 34, 39, 45, 46, 58, 73, 74, 83, 85, 98, 101, 122, 123, 128, 132; (Korea), 155, 162, 168, 172; (India), 178, 180, 189, 233, 259, 284, 296, 311; (Malaysia), 317, 319; (P. I.), 326, 330; (Africa), 337, 338, 349; (Mexico), 368; (South America), 377; (Europe), 389.
 Meerut District, India, 277.
 Memoirs, 553.
 Menton (France Orphanage), 389, 408.
 Mercedes, S. A., 380.
 Methodist Mexican Institute, 370.
 Mexico, 354; (Conference), 355; (City), 355; (Evangelical Seminary), 358; (Union Church), 358; (Publishing House), 358; (District), 361.
 Middle and Boarding Schools (see List of), 458-462; (See also Higher Primary).
 Milan, Italy, 417, 418.
 Minau District, China, 49.
 Ministers of the Board, 4.
 Mintsing District, China, 50.
 Miscellaneous Schools (see List of), 466.
 Mission Farms, 61, 178, 306, 347, 348, 379, 388, 406.
 Mission Presses (see Publishing Houses).
 Mission Treasurers, 507.
 Missionaries (Alphabetical List), 519; (List by Conferences), 530; (List of New), 511; (Retired), 539; (On Special Service), 539; (W. F. M. S.), 542.
 Missionaries' Children (Schools for), 464.
 Mohammedanism, 25, 219, 220, 225, 321.
 Monrovia District, Africa, 341.
 Montevideo, S. A., 381.
 Moradabad District, India, 247; (Leper Asylum), 248.
 Morelos, Mexico, 362.
 Moslem Problem (see Mohammedanism).
 Mount Faith, Africa, 352.
 Mount Makomwe, Africa, 345.
 Mrewa, Africa, 344.
 Mtoko, Africa, 344.
 Mulungwishi, Africa, 335.
 Mutambara, Africa, 344.
 Muttra District, India, 280.
 Muzaffarpur, India, 252; (Leper Asylum), 254.
 Nadiad, India, 179.
 Nagasaki, Japan, 144.
 Nagoya District, Japan, 144.
 Nagpur District, India, 207, 208.
 Naha, Japan, 145.
 Naini Tal, India, 242.
 Nanah Kroo, Africa, 341.
 Nanchang District, China, 66; (Academy), 69; (Hospital), 73.
 Nanded, India, 198.
 Nanking District, China, 25.
 Nanking Theological Seminary, 27.
 Nanking University, 25, 26.
 Naples, Italy, 389, 420.
 Narsinghpur, India, 200.
 Nassjo, Sweden, 427.
 Nast (Wm.) College, China, 82.
 Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, 317.
 New Buildings (see Buildings and Property).
 New Missionaries (List of), 509, 511.
 New Work, 23, 24, 30, 49, 80, 120, 125, 126, 199, 329, 351, 358, 377.

- Nguka District, China, 40; (Orphanage), 60, 61.
 Ningkofu District, China, 29.
 Norkoping, Sweden, 427.
 North Africa, 429; (Summary of Work, 1919), 430.
 North Andes Mission Conference, S. A., 382.
 North China Conference, 86.
 North Germany Conference, 413.
 North India Conference, 213.
 North Kiangsi Conference, 81.
 North Kyushu District, Japan, 144.
 Northern District, Chile, 375.
 Northern District, Eastern South America, 381.
 Northern District, Mexico, 363.
 Northwest India Conference, 255.
 Norway Conference, 423.
 Ntambo, Africa, 335.
 Nurses Training Schools and Classes, 74, 98, 163, 389; (List of), 465.
 Nyakasapa, Africa, 345.
 Odense, Denmark, 397, 398.
 Odzi (Mt. Makomwe), Africa, 345.
 Officers of the Board, 3; (W. F. M. S.), 498.
 Old Umtali, Africa, 345.
 Oran, North Africa, 429.
 Orebro, Sweden, 427.
 Orgryte, Sweden, 426.
 Orphanages (see List of), 465, 466; (see also under names of).
 Ostersund, Sweden, 427.
 Otaru, Japan, 142.
 Ozumbo, Mexico, 362.
 Pachmarhi, India (Sanitarium), 205.
 Pachuca, Mexico, 360.
 Pakaur District, India, 176.
 Palembang, Sumatra, 318.
 Pampanga District, P. I., 327.
 Panama Mission, 371; (Panama College), 372.
 Pangasinan District, P. I., 327.
 Pangkal Pinang, Banka, 318.
 Pantumba, India, 185, 188; (Medical), 189.
 Papalotla, Mexico, 369.
 Paris, France, 409.
 Parit Buntar, 314.
 Parker High School, 249, 250.
 Patrons (List of), 557, 558.
 Pegu, Burma, 190.
 Peking City District, China, 87, 88; (Medical Work), 98, 99.
 Peking University, 93.
 Penang District, Malaysia, 314.
 Penhalonga, Africa, 345.
 Persecution (see Hindrances).
 Peru District, S. A., 382.
 Petrograd, Russia, 424.
 Phalera, India, 286.
 Philander Smith College, 242.
 Philippine Islands Conference, 323.
 Pisa, Italy, 419.
 Pistoria, Italy, 419.
 Pithoragarh, India, 230; (Dispensary), 233.
 Pleven, Bulgaria, 394.
 Poerbolinggo, Java, 317.
 Political Conditions, 36, 57, 59, 60, 63, 65, 71, 82, 102, 105, 119, 159, 164, 170.
 Poona District, India, 185; (City), 186.
 Primary Schools (see List of), 458-462; (see also Day Schools).
 Property (see Buildings and Property).
 Printing Agencies (see List of), 467, 468; (See also Publishing Houses).
 Publishing Houses (Shanghai), 134; (Lucknow), 246; (Manila), 326; (Mexico), 358, 359; (Santiago), 375, 376; (Chambery, France), 405; (Tokyo), 143, 148.
 Puebla District, Mexico, 368; (City), 369; (Institutions), 370.
 Punjab District, India, 285.
 Punta Arenas, S. A., 377.
 Pyengyang District, Korea, 159, 160.
 Queretaro, Mexico, 363, 365, (Velasco Institute), 366.
 Quessua, Africa, 350, 351.
 Quetta, India, 189.
 Quiongua, Africa, 347.
 Rae Bareli District, India, 251.
 Raichur District, India, 309.
 Raipur District, India, 208.
 Rajputana District, India, 286.
 Rampur Haut, India, 176.
 Rangoon District, Burma, 191, 192; (Gazetteer), 190.
 Reconstruction Work in Europe, 387, 410.
 Reggio, Italy, 420.
 Rich (Abbie Leonard) High School, 220.
 Richmond Methodist Hospital, 58.
 Rhodesia Mission Conference, Africa, 344; (District), 344.
 Rome, Italy, 390; (College), 390, 422; (Italian Church), 421; (Theological School), 421; (Orphanage), 421.
 Roorkee District, India, 289; (Leper Asylum), 260, 293.
 Rosario de Santa Fe, S. A., 381.
 Roumania, 392.
 Russia Mission, 424.

- St. Albans, France, 406.
 St. Quentin, France, 409.
 Samastipur, India, 252.
 San Isidro, P. I., 324.
 San Jose, Costa Rica, 371.
 San Juan Del Rio, Mexico, 365.
 Sanitarium (Tilaunia, India), 259, 286, 287; (Pachmarhi, India), 205.
 Santiago, Chile, 375; (College), 376.
 Sapporo, Japan, 141, 142.
 Sarawak District, Malaysia, 316.
 Savoie, France, 404.
 Schools for Missionaries' Children (List of), 464.
 Scicli, Italy, 420.
 Secondary Schools (List of), 457, 458.
 Self Support (China), 25, 35, 37, 40, 43, 47, 50, 106, 109, 118, 129; (Korea), 153, 160, 167; (India), 199, 215, 229, 231, 236, 241, 251, 254, 259, 268, 274, 276, 279, 284, 293, 296, 299, 302, 306; (Malaysia), 315; (Mexico), 361, 370.
 Sendai District, Japan, 142, 143.
 Seoul District, Korea, 161, 162; (Medical), 162.
 Seremban, Malaysia, 313.
 Sestri-Ponente, Italy, 418.
 Severance Medical College, 162, 163.
 Shahjahanpur, India, 219.
 Shabsien, China (Dispensary), 123; (District), 125.
 Shanghai, China, 134.
 Shanhaikwan, China (City Work), 100; (District), 99, 100.
 Shuenchang, China (Dispensary), 123, 128; (District), 127; (Medical Work), 128.
 Shrines (see Idolatry, under Hindrances).
 Shumen, Bulgaria, 393.
 Sibn, Malaysia, 316.
 Sienyu District, China, 61.
 Sind-Baluchistan District, India, 189.
 Singapore District, Malaysia, 316.
 Singkawang, West Borneo, 318.
 Sinoe District, Africa, 341.
 Sironcha District, India, 212.
 Sitamarhi, India, 252.
 Sitapur, India, 244.
 Sites (Nathan) Memorial Academy, 130.
 Sitiawan, Malaysia, 313.
 Social Conditions, 56, 68, 70, 271, 336, 397, 402, 416, 418, 423, 425.
 Soekaradja, Java, 317.
 Soerabaya, Java, 318.
 Sofia, Bulgaria, 395.
 Sonapat, India (Training School), 272.
 Sousse, North Africa, 430.
 South America, 354.
 South Germany Conference, 413.
 South India Conference, 294.
 South Kyushu District, Japan, 145.
 Southern Asia Section, 174.
 Southern District, Chile, 377.
 Southern Islands Mission, Japan, 145.
 Spain, 390.
 Spencer, D. S. (Japan), 138; (Work of the Board in Japan), 146.
 Spinazzola, Italy, 420.
 Stanley (Elizabeth K.) Girls' High School, 304.
 Statistics (All Fields), 435.
 Stewart Foundation, 91, 129, 184.
 Stockholm, Sweden, 426; (Deaconess Home), 427.
 Street Chapels (China), 92.
 Suining District, China, 114.
 Sumatra, 318.
 Summary of Statistics, 433.
 Summary of Work in North Africa (1919), 430.
 Summer Schools (China), 112; (India), 199, 257, 274, 277, 283.
 Sunday Schools (China), 35, 42, 51, 55, 78, 92; (Korea), 160; (India), 180, 192, 197, 199, 211, 215, 224, 231, 235, 239, 241, 245, 258, 268, 284, 293, 298, 301, 305, 308; (P. I.), 328.
 Suwon District, Korea, 164.
 Sweden Conference, 425.
 Swedish Memorial Hospital, 168, 169.
 Sweepers (see Castes).
 Switzerland Conference, 428.
 Syriam, Burma (Gazetteer), 190.
 Taianfu District, China, 101, 102; (Middle School), 103.
 Taiping, Malaysia, 313.
 Tamlak, India, 176.
 Tangtau, China, 40.
 Tanyang, China, 23.
 Tatien District, China, 63.
 Teacher Training Schools (List of), 465.
 Tehwa, China, 63.
 Telegaon, India, 185, 188.
 Terni, Italy, 420.
 Thandaung, Burma, 190.
 Theological Schools (See List of), 452, 453; (See also under names of).
 Thoburn Biblical Institute, 203.
 Thomason Civil Engineering School, 242.
 Thongwa, Burma, 190.
 Tientsin District, China, 104; (Middle School), 104.
 Tilaunia Sanitarium, 259, 286, 287.
 Tirhut District, India, 252.

- Tirnovo, Bulgaria, 393.
 Tjisaroea, Java, 317; (Hospital), 317, 319; (School), 321.
 Tokyo, Japan, 143.
 Toulon, France, 408.
 Training Schools (see List of Bible and Theological), 452, 456.
 Treasurer's Report, 472; (Joint Centenary Committee), 483.
 Trent, Italy (Memorial School), 390, 415, 416.
 Trieste, Italy, 417.
 Tsininghsien, China, 106.
 Tsunhua District, China, 107.
 Tuguegarao, P. I., 323.
 Turin, Italy, 419.
 Tunis, North Africa, 429.
 Tunki, China, 29.
 Tuticorin, India, 307.
 Tzechow District, China, 115, 116.
 Udine, Italy, 416.
 Umtali, Africa, 345.
 Union Work: (Church, Canal Zone), 373; (Evangelical Church, Mexico), 358; (General), 35, 37, 39, 92, 93, 163, 325, 358, 373, 376, 410; (Medical College, Foochow), 39; (Methodist Theological School, Seoul), 163; (Normal Training School, Foochow), 37; (Publishing House, Mexico), 358, 359; (Student Work, Peking), 92; (Theological School, Foochow), 35; (Theological School, Manila), 325.
 Universities (see List of), 452, 453; (see also under names of).
 Uruguay District, S. A., 381.
 Valparaiso, S. A., 376.
 Varna, Bulgaria, 393.
 Vejle, Denmark (Orphanage), 397.
 Velasco Institute, Mexico, 366.
 Venice, Italy (Industrial Institute), 390, 417.
 Vigan District, P. I., 328.
 Vikarabad District, India, 309; (Crawford Boys' School), 310.
 Village Schools (see Elementary Schools), 462.
 Wannan District, China, 29.
 War Relief and Reconstruction, 410.
 Water of Life Hospital, 83.
 Welch, Bishop Herbert (Japan and Korea), 136.
 Wellesley Girls' High School, 243.
 West Borneo, N. E. I., 318.
 West Central Africa Conference, 346.
 West China Conference, 108.
 West China Union University, 109.
 Weya (Headlands) Africa, 345.
 Wiley General Hospital, 45, 46.
 Wissika, Africa, 340.
 Woman's Foreign Missionary Society: (Appropriations), 499; (Officers), 498; (Missionary List), 542, 547.
 Women's Work, 181, 211, 218, 221, 240, 251, 302, 328.
 Wonju District, Korea, 167.
 Wuhu District, China, 31.
 Wuhu General Hospital, 31.
 Yellandu, India, 303, 307.
 Yenchow District, China, 105, 107.
 Yenping Conference, 117; (District), 128; (Dispensary), 123; (Bible School), 129; (Medical Work), 122.
 Yokohama District, Japan, 143, 144.
 Yu Shing Kai, China, 24.
 Yungan, China, 121; (District), 132; (Christian Hospital), 123.
 Yungbyen District, Korea, 169, 170.
 Yungchun District, China, 63; (Bible School), 65.
 Yungchwan District, China, 111.
 Yuki, China, 121; (District), 131; (Dispensary), 123, 132.

DATE DUE

JUN 8 2000

JUL 31 2000

JUL 22 2000

AUG 27 2000

GAYLORD

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

GTU Library



3 2400 00304 7382



